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State of New-York.

No. 30.

IN SENATE, JAN. 29, 1849.

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Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons.

Hon. G. W. PATTERSON,

Lt. Governor and President of the Senate.

SIR,—The Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons of the State of New-York, is herewith transmitted, for presentation to the Honorable the Senate,

The difficulty of collecting together all the necessary documents from the several prisons, has delayed its transmission somewhat beyond the proper period.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. SPENCER,
ISAAC N. COMSTOCK,
JOHN B. GEDNEY,

Inspectors of State Prisons.

January, 1849.

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R E P O R T .

To the Honorable the Legislature :

The Inspectors of States Prisons, in pursuance of the duties imposed by the twenty-fourth and thirty-fourth sections of the "act for the better regulation of the county and state prisons of the state, and consolidating and amending the existing laws in relation thereto," passed December 14, 1847, respectfully submit to your honorable body their first annual report.

The supervisory government of the state prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, has heretofore been respectively entrusted to local boards of inspectors, appointed by the Governor and Senate, and generally residing in the vicinity of the prisons placed under their charge. The state prison at Clinton was entrusted to the direction of the agent and keeper, without the supervision of any board of inspection.

The fourth section of the fifth article of the constitution of this state, adopted November 3, 1846, directed that three inspectors of state prisons should be elected at the general election to be held next subsequent to its adoption, to hold their offices in terms of one, two, and three years, and that one such Inspector, to hold his office for three years, should thereafter be elected annually; such Inspectors to have the charge and superintendence of the state prisons, and to appoint all the officers therein.

Under this clause of the constitution, the first state board of inspection was elected at the annual election in November, 1847, and entered upon its duties on the first of January, 1848. The Inspectors, agreeably to the provisions of the thirty-third section of the act in relation to county and state prisons, held their first joint meeting at Sing Sing prison, on the first Wednesday in January, 1848, and

organized by the choice of one of their number as President of the board for the then ensuing year.

The seventh subdivision of the thirty-fourth section of the act, makes it the duty of the Inspectors to present "an annual report to the Legislature, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year, of the state and condition of each of said prisons, the convicts confined therein, of the money expended and received, and generally of all the proceedings during the past year." Such reports, presenting the particulars here required in relation to each of the state prisons separately, drawn up with as much brevity and directness as the nature of the case will admit, are herewith presented. The interesting and lucid reports from the several officers of the prisons, embracing the particulars in relation to their various departments, which are appended, fortunately relieve the Inspectors from a great amount of detail, valuable in its connection, but not requiring recapitulation.

In addition to the charge and superintendence of the state prisons, the seventeenth to the twenty-fourth sections inclusive of the act of Dec. 14, 1847, in relation to the county and state prisons, devolve upon the Inspectors further and important duties and responsibilities. The annual inspection of the county jails and local prisons had been entrusted to the first judge and superintendents of the poor of the several counties respectively. After a long trial of this method of inspection, it was universally acknowledged to be wholly inefficient, and almost entirely valueless. The state and condition of a large portion of the county jails and local prisons plead loudly for some more thorough and efficient system of inspection. It was believed that the duty of such inspection might be advantageously transferred to the Inspectors of State prisons, and that in their hands it might be made a part of a consistent and harmonious system of prison inspection, embracing all the prisons of the state. The act therefore made it the duty of the Inspectors of State Prisons, either separately or collectively, to visit and inspect, at least once in each year, all the jails or other county prisons, penitentiaries and houses of detention in this state. Though imposing upon the inspectors a large amount of additional labor and expense, they have, confident of its utility, cheerfully entered upon the discharge of this duty, and pursued it at such intervals as their presence at the state prisons was not required. The experience of a single year will scarcely develope its capabilities

of usefulness sufficiently to enable us to judge of its results, but it is believed they cannot fail to be satisfactory.

The twenty-fourth section of the act directs the Inspectors to make to the Legislature, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year, an abstract report of their inspections of such county jails and prisons. Such a report is herewith presented.

The total number of convicts in the state prisons of this state, appears to be gradually becoming reduced.

The number in Auburn prison, Dec. 1, 1847, was,	507				
" " Dec. 1, 1848, "	452	less	55		
Sing Sing prison, Dec. 1, 1847, "	682				
" " Dec. 1, 1847, "	611	"	71		
" Female, Dec. 1, 1847, "	89				
" " Dec. 1, 1848, "	83	"	6		
					—
					132
Clinton prison, Dec. 1, 1847, "	146				
" " Dec. 1, 1848, "	163	increase	17		
					—
Total reduction in one year,					115

Whether this reduction be attributed to an improved morality in the state, or to other causes—unless it be an increased laxness in the administration of justice—it is a cause for gratulation.

The legislature of this state, by the 108th section of the act of Dec. 14, 1847, prohibited the infliction of any blows whatever upon any convict, unless in self-defence, or to suppress a revolt or insurrection. The *cat*, it is believed, had been in use as an instrument of discipline and punishment, at least in all our state prisons, from the period of their foundation until that time. It was a time-honored, an antiquity-hallowed instrument. At Auburn it appeared to have been the principal reliance of the board of inspectors and keeper, for the maintenance of discipline and the enforcement of labor; and though fatal consequences had in one instance—perhaps more—been ascribed by public opinion to the abuse of its exercise, it maintained its position in the affections of the prison officers, and continued its activity in the enforcement of prison rules. At Sing Sing, from 15th of Oct. 1846,

to 1st of December, 1847, eighty-six convicts were punished with six hundred and three lashes. This was under a system of discipline claimed to be more mild and forbearing than that of previous years.

The most disastrous consequences to the discipline and fiscal prosperity of the prison, to arise from this discontinuance of the cherished practice of personal flagellation, was anticipated and predicted. The late respectable and intelligent board of inspectors of the Auburn prison, in their last annual report, submitted to the Legislature, Feb. 1, 1848, felicitated themselves upon the good order maintained among the convicts by the "*judicious system of discipline* long since established for the government of that prison,"—speak of the limitation as far as practicable, by the humane keeper and his assistants, of the "*necessary use of the cat* as an instrument of punishment," and declared their conviction "that the quiet and orderly deportment of the convicts which is essential to success in the daily transactions of the prison, *cannot be maintained*, if corporeal punishment, in all cases, is to be prohibited by law." Finally, they express their "*regret*" that the system of punishment which had been attended with such *good practical results*, should be changed for a mere experiment; and among the unfavorable consequences which they predicted from the change, they averred that "if, among other evils, and that the *most to be deplored*, the prison does not become so *impoverished* within three years, as to call on the Legislature for pecuniary aid to carry on its operations, they would be "*happily disappointed*."

The late keeper, too, in his report to the late board of inspectors, Dec. 26, 1847, announced his conviction as the result of nearly *thirty years* experience in the prison, "that the use of the cat as an instrument of punishment *cannot with safety be entirely dispensed with*;" that "this kind of punishment, everything considered, is quite preferable to any other that has been yet devised;" and expressed his apprehension that "the fruits of such a change" would be seen "in the *worse condition* of the convicts, the *diminution of their earnings*, and in the *disobedience and disorder*" which would be likely to prevail among them. If this did not prove to be the result, he too would be "*happily disappointed*." At all events, he was *certain* that the state would not be the gainers by the change, "*as will be seen when the new contracts for the labor and services of the men come to be made*."

The Inspectors of state prisons entered upon their duties with a determination to give a mild system of discipline, without the infliction of blows, a full and fair trial. To this they were not only disposed by motives of humanity, but impelled by the unequivocal voice of public opinion, and bound by the prohibitory clause of the law before referred to. Though entering upon the "experiment" with "a new set of officers" in charge of the prisons, they rejoice to be able to say, after the experience of one year, that it has proved entirely successful. Disobedience and disorder have not resulted from the discontinuance of the use of the *cat*. Lashes are not necessary to the good government of our prisons. It is believed that in neither of our state prisons has the discipline been relaxed; but on the contrary exhibits an evident improvement. Men labor more cheerfully, perform a greater amount of work, less frequently violate the rules, and become more humanized rather than brutalized in their feelings, while the necessity for inflicting punishment at all, becomes greatly diminished. At Sing Sing prison, during the months of January to November inclusive of the present year, the total number of punishments was 351. During the same months of 1847, it was 732; showing a diminution of 381—considerably over one half. At Auburn, from Jan. 12 to Dec. 1, 1848, the total number of punishments was 282. We can find no records of previous years with which to make a comparison.

Nor has this change been followed by those disastrous consequences to the fiscal condition and prospects of the prisons which were so feelingly and depoloringly apprehended. The test to which an appeal was so confidently referred has been applied. The new contracts for the labor and services of the men have been made. If the Auburn prison has to call on the Legislature within three years for pecuniary aid to carry on its operations, it will not be in consequence of the diminished value of convict labor. It will be seen by statements herewith transmitted, that within the last year all the contracts at the Auburn prison, except one, have been re-let, at an average advance on previous prices for convict labor of over thirty-three per cent.; and that five contracts at Sing Sing prison have been re-let at a considerable, though less average advance. It is by no means claimed that this gratifying advance in convict wages has arisen wholly—perhaps not partially—from the change in the system of discipline. But it does show conclusively that the value of convict

labor, in the estimation of contractors, has not been diminished by the disuse of the cat as an instrument of punishment.

The attention of the Inspectors has been called by the warden of Sing Sing prison, to the fact that a committee of the New-York Prison Association, a society incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 9, 1846, appeared at that prison on the 12th of July last, and claimed the right to enter it unattended by any officer thereof, and take such action as they thought proper. The Inspectors understand that a free access to the prison, or any part of the prison premises, and a full access to the books, records or other papers, with every facility for prosecuting any inquiries they might desire, was tendered to the committee by the warden, but that he declined to surrender, for the time being, the whole power of the prison into their hands, and permit them to proceed wholly unattended by any of its authorities. These facilities were not satisfactory, and proceedings by mandamus were commenced to enforce the recognition of the extraordinary power thus claimed, which are still pending.

The Prison Association claims the exercise of this authority, under the sixth section of its act of incorporation. If the claim be valid to the extent preferred, an irresponsible committee of an irresponsible society may at any time supersede the authority of the prison officers, suspend the jurisdiction of the Inspectors of state prisons, and take the management of the affairs of the prisons into their own hands. If they may do it once a year, they may twice, or thrice, or a dozen times. If they may do it for a day, they may do it for a week, or a month. A spirit of dissatisfaction may be easily inculcated among the prisoners ; disorganization and subversion of discipline introduced. In the most favorable view it presents a power extremely liable to abuse.

Among the members of the New-York Prison Association are doubtless many gentlemen of superior intelligence and enlarged philanthropy; but there is no security that such will always constitute its committees of prison examination. Discharged convicts from the prisons may become members of the Association, obtain an appointment upon its committees, and thus become vested with supreme authority over the institutions whose cells they had recently tenanted. Or a certain grade of criminal lawyers, ever ready to engage in pro-

fitable business employment, may seek the position to enable them to drive an advantageous traffic in the procurement of pardons.

If desirable to establish an authority adverse to that conferred upon the Inspectors—a kind of opposition line—or even a concurrent jurisdiction, it is respectfully suggested that its powers be accurately defined and limited, and that it be held responsible for the consequences of its acts, and the Inspectors and officers of the prisons relieved from that responsibility.

But if the Inspectors are to “have the charge and superintendence of the state prisons,” and “appoint all the officers therein,” as the constitution requires; and those officers are to be held responsible for the discharge of the duties defined by the act in relation to county and state prisons, of 14th of Dec. 1847, it would seem but reasonable that the visiting committee of an irresponsible society should first obtain the permission of the Inspectors to enter the prisons, and exercise their authority under such supervision as they shall determine to be necessary.

The prison districts established by the act of Dec. 14, 1847, do not seem to be very economically or happily arranged. By the 84th section of that act it is provided that all male convicts sentenced in the first and second judicial districts shall be sent to Sing Sing prison; those in the third and fourth judicial districts, to Clinton prison; and those in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth judicial districts, to Auburn prison. Thus, for instance, the convicts from the county of Sullivan, bordering on the Pennsylvania line on the south of the state, must be transported to the county of Clinton, bordering on the Canada line, on the north. The expenses to the state of such transportation is comparatively enormous. Some other counties are but little less favorably situated. It is believed that a modification of the prison districts, in reference to the location of the prisons, and the facilities of approach to them, may be made with due regard to economy and convenience.

Inspection of County Jails.

Preparatory to the inspection of all the jails or other county prisons, penitentiaries and houses of detention in this state, required by the 17th section of the act in relation to county and state prisons, passed Dec. 14, 1847, the Inspectors of state prisons, at their first quarterly meeting at Clinton prison, proceeded, as directed by the 18th section of the said act, to "designate and set apart to each of their number the counties to be so visited by them respectively, during the current year, for the purpose of such inspection."

To Mr. Spencer was assigned the counties of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Chemung, Seneca, Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland and Albany.

To Mr. Comstock, the counties of Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oswego, Lewis, Oneida, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie and Westchester.

To Mr. Gedney, the counties of Suffolk, Kings, Queens, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware, Richmond, New-York, Rockland, Greene, Columbia, Chenango, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins.

Agreeably to the direction, in the 18th section of the said act, to "adopt such plan and regulation, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to carry into effect a uniform system for the government and regulation of all the county prisons of this state, and for the modification and improvement of the structure of such jails and prisons, with a view to such uniformity," the Inspectors, with the approbation of the Governor and Comptroller, selected and published the sections of law applicable to such county prisons, with some additional particulars, as constituting such plan and regulations, embracing a blank tabular form for keeping the records required by the 15th section of the act, and transmitted pamphlet copies to the county judge and sheriff of each county, and to the keepers of each of the county prisons and penitentiaries of this state. A more minute acquaintance with the condition

of the several local prisons, and the particulars of their management, acquired by the annual inspections, will doubtless suggest various additional rules and regulations which may be adopted with advantage hereafter.

In the absence of all particular knowledge of the peculiar structure and arrangements of the several county prisons, the Inspectors were not prepared to adopt any definite plan for their modifications, with a view to any uniform system. And after examining the prisons throughout the state, the varieties in their structure and arrangement are found to be such, that no uniform system of modification and improvement can be applied to them. No general rule appears to have governed in the construction of our county prisons, unless it was to ascertain and adopt the greatest possible diversity of combination and arrangement. No single architect could possibly have conceived the almost infinite variety. It could have resulted only from a multitude of minds tasked for its production. But one rule seems to have been common to the whole—that of security—and this is not without its exceptions. Very few of them are well adapted for the purposes for which they are intended ; and with the case of a large proportion of them it is impossible for the keepers to observe and carry out the important provisions of the law in relation to the classification and separate confinement of prisoners. Some of them are totally unfit for occupancy for prison purposes at all ; and scarcely any of them but may be improved by more or less modification. The particular modification of each prison, however, has to be adapted to its peculiar structure, and arrangement, and susceptibilities of improvement.

In some instances, where the prisons were evidently insufficient and unsuitable for the purposes intended by the law, and could not be so improved in the existing prison buildings as to render them so, the construction of new ones have been recommended by the Inspectors. In relation to a large proportion of the county jails, more or less modifications and improvements have been recommended. And a further acquaintance with the subject, derived from the experience of the year, will doubtless suggest still further improvements on occasions of future examination and inspection.

By the 23d section of the act of Dec. 14, 1847, it is made the duty of the supervisors, "in all cases where there shall exist any such deficiency in room or apartments in the county jail or prison as is re-

quired for the classification named in the second section of title first of this act, to cause such deficiency to be supplied without unnecessary delay." In some of the counties, where the character and condition of the prison buildings are such that this deficiency cannot be supplied by any improvement or modification of which they are susceptible, and the erection of new prison buildings becomes necessary, doubts have arisen as to the proper course to be pursued. It is believed that the necessity or propriety of erecting new prison buildings may be safely entrusted to the boards of supervisors, upon the report and recommendation of the Inspector or Inspectors of State Prisons, approved by the county judge. A disposition or willingness to levy unnecessary taxation upon their constituents, is not one of the faults usually imputed to boards of supervisors. It might be proper to limit the taxation to be imposed for this purpose upon any one county, in any one year, to a definite per centage upon the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the county. With this restriction it is conceived that the power would not be liable to abuse. It seems, at all events, to be proper that the law should be rendered clear and distinct upon this subject, so that its intentions cannot be mistaken.

The Inspectors are required, by the 24th section of the act, to include in their report, in a tabular form, a summary of the record required by the fifteenth section of the act, to be kept by the keepers of the county jails and prisons. It was ascertained, on the inspection of the several prisons, that in very few of them had the keepers embraced in their records the particulars noted in the fifteenth section; and in those few but for fractional parts of the preceding year. It was therefore found to be impossible to obtain these particulars to an extent to prove of any practical value, and the Inspectors consequently confined themselves to procuring simply statements of the total number of commitments, and the number on each particular charge, and even these could not, in every instance, be furnished complete. A tabular statement, embracing the particulars thus obtained, is annexed.

The attention of the keepers of county prisons has now been called to this section of the law; blank forms for keeping the records have been furnished to them; and the Inspectors will doubtless be able to

embrace, in their next annual report, a full and complete body of statistics, including all the required particulars, of great value to the Legislature and the public.

An abstract report of their inspections of the county jails and prisons, is also required of the Inspectors by the 24th section of the law. A tabular statement, containing a condensed view of various particulars of inquiry under the law in relation to county prisons, and in connection with their inspection, is herewith transmitted. It is impossible to convey in such a statement anything more than a very limited general knowledge of the condition of these prisons.

Reports of the several inspections, embracing the particulars required by the 21st and 22d sections of the act to be stated or noted therein, have been made to the boards of supervisors, through the county judges of the several counties. This system of inspection being new, a detailed and minute exhibition of the actual condition in which it finds the county prisons may be esteemed of high importance, both for present consideration and future comparison. This information, in addition to the particulars contained in the tabular statements, might perhaps be derived from the several local reports more fully than it could in any other form be presented. They were drawn up for local purposes, with no reference to their general diffusion, and being for similar objects, upon similar subjects, they very naturally contain much of repetition; and still they vary with the varied aspects of each particular case. As directed by the law, copies of these reports have been deposited, it is presumed, in the clerks' offices of the several counties, where they will be accessible to those most interested in their contents.

It will be seen that the provisions of the law in relation to the classification and separate confinement of prisoners, and the prohibition of promiscuous intercourse among them, have been, to a very great extent, disregarded. The prisons, except in very few instances, have not been constructed and arranged with any kind of regard to the means of maintaining this classification and separation. And the inconveniences, and in many instances the impossibilities with the means at their disposal of doing so, excuse or justify the keepers. We think we are warranted in anticipating a gratifying improvement in this particular, to be developed by future inspections.

The provision of the 9th section of the law for the regular employment of prisoners under sentence at hard labor, has attracted but very little attention in connection with the county prisons generally. In many of them the number of prisoners of this class is very limited, and it is found difficult to introduce labor with any advantage, and indeed without extra expense for supervision. It is perhaps worthy of inquiry, whether a series of penitentiary districts might not be arranged, and suitable prisons constructed, with workshops attached, to which prisoners under sentence for 30 days or upwards might be committed, and systematically employed at hard labor. This would relieve the county jails, to a great extent, of one class of prisoners, and perhaps reduce the sum total of the expense for their maintenance.

The munificence of the state in providing for the general diffusion of information and instruction among the people, by means of its system of common school libraries, has been the subject of pride and admiration. The inmates of the state prisons have been also regarded, by an appropriation of one hundred dollars to the library of each. But the county prisons have not been provided for. Here a suitable volume might beguile the wearisome hours and days, otherwise spent in listlessness and inanition, or perhaps in taking lessons in vice from more accomplished adepts in its mysteries, and perhaps contribute to the acquirement of valuable information, to improvement of the mind, and reformation of life. The prisoner is however indebted to gratuity or charity for all the reading he obtains in his confinement. It is respectfully suggested that provision be made by law for raising a small annual amount upon the counties, or an appropriation of such an amount from the Deposite or Literature Funds, to provide adequate libraries for the several county jails and penitentiaries.

STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

Of the total number of commitments to the several County Jails and Penitentiaries of the State of New-York, with the number on each charge for one year, ending at the date of the several inspections of the same.

* January 1 to June 19, 1848, the keeper being unable to procure returns from his predecessor. † May 5 to June 7, 1848, new prison, and had only been open a little over one month. ‡ No returns, keeper not at home when visited by Mr. Comstock. § January 1 to September 28, 1848. ||January 1 to September 10, 1848. ¶ January 1 to September 23, 1848. **January 1 to September 9, 1848.

[Senate, No. 30.]

Auburn Prison.

The state and condition of this prison, the convicts confined therein, and the money expended and received, will be found fully detailed in the annexed reports of the agents and other officers of the prison.

From the report of the agent it will be seen that the total amount of cash received during the last fiscal year, ending 30th September last including cash on hand at the commencement of the year, was, \$70,126 58
 And the total amount expended during the year, for all purposes, 65,739 06

Leaving cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1848, \$4,387 52
 The amount expended for ordinary support, during the year, was, 47,854 97
 The earnings of the prison during the same period, were, 44,061 52

Showing a deficit of cash earnings to meet the expenses for ordinary support, of, 3,793 45
 The available resources of the prison, on the 30th Sept., 1848, including cash balance as above, balances of accounts against contractors; &c., were, 12,592 91

It addition to which is a balance of \$4,054.63 of old suspended and contested accounts, from which it is presumed little or nothing will ever be realized.

The circumstances which have thrown upon the last fiscal year an extraordinary amount of expenditure for the ordinary support of the prison, are explained in the report of the agent. The deficit of cash earnings to meet the expenses for ordinary support, does not appear to have arisen at all from any laxity in the industrial pursuits of the prison; for the *pro rata* earnings of the average number of the convicts in the prison during the year appear to have exceeded that of the preceding year, by a fraction over two cents per day each.

The new contracts being now all in operation, at the advanced prices for convict labor, it is not apprehended that any deficiency in the earnings of the prison to meet the expenditures for its ordinary support dur-

ing the present year will occur, unless the total number of convicts should become still further reduced. Nor is it supposed there will be any want of means to meet promptly all its necessary disbursements, unless some unforeseen calamity, or unexpected demand upon its resources, should intervene. Certain it is, that but for the unusual and extraordinary demands upon its means, for purposes other than its ordinary support, during the last year, its resources would have been ample.

It will be seen that a considerable amount has, during the last year, been abstracted from the resources of the prison, for the payment of damages, awarded by referees to Messrs. Dennis, Wood and Russell, former contractors, together with some bills of costs arising out of old litigated suits. Other proceedings for the recovery of claims for damages, running back through several years, have been instituted and are now pending. Either from a greater amount of sympathy for individuals of the community than for its aggregate, or from other causes, the state appears usually to be an unsuccessful and unfortunate litigant. But efforts will be made to defend its rights as far as may seem to be proper.

Some important and long deferred improvements, of considerable magnitude, have been accomplished during the past year. Among them is the enclosure of the ground belonging to the state in rear of the prison, by a substantial stone wall, from twelve to eighteen feet high, to be used as a vegetable garden, and to furnish healthful employment for prison invalids. The filling up and embankment of flowed lands adjoining the prison property, was in compliance with an old existing contract made by a former agent of the prison, and provided for by an act of the last Legislature.

The following list embraces all the contracts entered into at this prison during the past year for the employment of convicts, and the prices contracted to be paid for convict labor, in comparison with those previously paid in the same departments.

1. A contract with Pettibone & Ross, for the employment of all convicts who are practical boot and shoe makers, for five years, at 65½ cents per day. This contract will expire on the first day of November 1853. The price paid under the former contract was 56 cents per day.

2. A contract with Beardsley, Keeler and Curtiss, for the employment of not to exceed at any one time thirty-five convicts, for the manufacture of machinery, &c., for five years, at 46 cents per day, and not to exceed fifteen helpers, at forty cents per day. Will expire on the first day of June, 1853. Prices paid under former contract 35 and 30 cents per day.

3. A contract with Josiah Barber, for the employment of not to exceed three hundred and fifty convicts at any one time, for the manufacturing of carpeting, for five years. When the number shall be less than 150, at $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day; when over 150 and not over 200, at 35 cents per day; when over 200, at 38 cents per day. The rate now paid is 35 cents per day. This contract will expire on the first day of August, 1853. The price paid under the former contract was 30 cents per day.

4. A contract with Silas Baker, for the employment of not exceeding sixty convicts, for five years, at the manufacture of saddlery hardware, at $45\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day. Will expire on the first day of August, 1853. Price paid under former contract 30 cents per day.

5. A contract with Parsons, Hewson & Co., for the employment of not to exceed fifty cabinet and chair makers, for five years, at 65 cents per day. Will expire on the first day of November, 1853. Price paid under former contract 40 1-10 cents per day.

6. A contract with E. N. Ketchel & Co., for the employment of all the practical tool makers, for five years, at 51 cents per day. Will expire on the last day of August, 1853. Price paid under former contract 32 cents per day.

It will be seen that the average of the advanced rates for convict labor, over the prices previously paid, embraced in these contracts, amounts to over 33 per cent. Upon the number of convicts now engaged upon these contracts, it will produce about \$9,000 per year, over the product of the former prices.

In addition to the above, there is an existing contract with Chester Fanning, for the employment of all the practical coopers, for five years, at 48 cents per day. Will expire on the first day of November, 1850.

The contract with F. L. Griswold & Co., for the employment of all the practical tailors, except such as were necessary to make and mend

convict clothing, expired on the last day of December, 1848; and there being so limited a number upon the contract, and those mostly required in the service of the State, the contract was not renewed.

The hours of labor at this prison, from January to December, 1848, inclusive, will be exhibited by the following tabular statement. The average time of actual labor, for the whole year, it will be seen, is ten hours and twelve minutes per day. This is, in our judgment, as high an average as can be reasonably required.

TIME TABLE.

MONTH,	Time of unlo- king,	Time of locking.	Time occupied going from cells to shops.	Time occupied in wash- ing 3 times a day.	Time occupied for breakfast & dinner	Working time each month.	
						40 minutes.	60 minutes.
January,	7 o'clock.	4 o'clock 30 min.	15 minutes.	15 minutes.	15 minutes.	9 " 10 "	8 hours 20 minutes.
February,	6 o'clock	30 min.	6 "	6 "	6 "	10 " 55 "	6 "
March,	5 "	45 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
April,	5 "	30 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
May,	5 "	30 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
June,	5 "	30 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
July,	5 "	30 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
August,	5 "	30 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
September,	5 "	30 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
October,	6 "	45 "	5 "	15 "	6 "	11 " 10 "	6 "
November,	6 "	45 "	4 "	45 "	6 "	9 " 35 "	6 "
December,	7 "	45 "	4 "	30 "	6 "	8 " 40 "	6 "
						8 " 10 "	6 "

Average working time for the year, 10 hours and 12 minutes.

The mode of supplying rations, by the agent, and not by contract, which we found in practice at the Auburn Prison when it came under our supervision, has been continued through the year. The average cost has been about eight cents per man per day, or \$8 per 100 rations.

It is probable that, if regard be had to economy only, a contract might be made for the supply of rations at a less average rate of expense; but it is believed that this manner of procuring the sustenance of the convicts furnishes almost uniformly better and more wholesome qualities, and is a valuable security against the abuses which too often attend the contract system. There can be no doubt but the health of the convicts, aside from epidemic or contagious diseases, is very much influenced, and their ability to engage steadily in hard labor greatly affected, by the qualities of the provisions supplied to them. So far as a test of these particulars can be based upon the experience at this prison of the past year, it confirms our impressions of the utility of this method of procuring supplies. And when the ready means for the purpose are in hand for disbursement as occasion shall require, and no necessity exists to purchase upon credit, it would receive our decided preference, even at a slightly enhanced cost.

The general health of the inmates of this prison during the last year has been remarkably good. But two deaths have occurred; and the average number in the hospital, and of out-hospital prescriptions, as will be seen by the report of the physician and surgeon of the prison, has been very small.

The moral, religious and educational interests of the prison will be found fully detailed in the lucid report of the chaplain. And the statistics contained in the series of convenient and well arranged tabular statements embodied in it, embrace important facts, which it would be interesting to trace in their connection with and dependence upon each other, had we time to bestow upon them the necessary labor, and did the occasion call for it.

Report of the Agent of the Auburn Prison.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN,
December 1st, 1848.

}

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

Gentlemen:—As required by the statute, I respectfully submit the following report of the fiscal transactions of this prison, during the year ending September 30th, 1848, and the condition of its finances at that period.

Having entered upon the discharge of my duties, as agent, on the eleventh day of January last, three months and ten days of the current fiscal year had elapsed, and the cash balance of \$18,227.62 on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, was then reduced to \$13,895.14; the disbursements during that period having amounted to \$19,360.72. Exceeding the receipts for the same period \$4,332.48, as will appear from the monthly reports hereto annexed.

I found the prison very destitute of supplies, especially of provisions and fire-wood, there being only about two weeks' supply of either on hand: the season of slaughtering having then passed, and the roads being almost impassible, from mud, I found it extremely difficult to procure supplies at any thing like reasonable prices. The bad state of the roads during the fall and early part of the winter, and the uncertainty as to the future mode of furnishing the rations, were the reasons assigned by my predecessors for this destitution at that inclement season.

The present mode of furnishing the rations, by the agent, having been adopted, as an experiment, under the direction of the late Board of Inspectors, on the first of September, 1847. Although it adds vastly to the cares, labor and responsibility of the agent, I felt a willingness to incur the task, having witnessed, at different periods, what I deemed to be gross abuses in the supplying of rations by contract, both in kind and quality; which has in many instances, as I believe, proved destructive of health and life. However much these violators of the law may deserve punishment, stale or unwholesome food, certainly, should not compose any part of it.

Cash received during the year ending September 30, 1848, as follows:

Balance on hand September 30, 1847,.....	\$18,227 62
Received from contractors, and all other sources,.....	51,898 96
	<hr/>
	\$70,126 58
Amount expended during the year, for ordinary support, building and repairs, and payment of debts, &c.,....	65,739 06
Leaving a cash balance on hand, 30th September, 1848,	\$4,387 52

Of the total amount expended, as above, during the year, \$65,739.06, there has been disbursed in building, payment of debts, extraordinary repairs, &c., as will be seen by reference to "Statement No. 1," the sum of \$17,884.09. Leaving amount expended for ordinary support, \$47,854.97. This, notwithstanding the average number of convicts has been 105 less than the preceding year, is only \$241.63 less than the ordinary support of that year. This diminution of numbers, however, does not lessen the expenses of the prison beyond the mere subsistence of that number of convicts; and the apparent excess can only be accounted for as follows: Of the \$2,713.68, (see statement No. 1,) of bills of purchase made and bearing date previous to 30th September, 1837, and paid by the late agent during the months of October, November, and December, 1847, I suppose at least \$1500 was consumed in, and should have been included in the actual cost of ordinary support for the year ending 30th September, 1847. During the first six months of that year, the rations were furnished at a very low rate by contract, (about five cents per ration,) which would make a difference in favor of that year of at least \$1500—probably more. The amount expended that year for ordinary repairs was only \$1,138.60: during the present year, the ordinary repairs have amounted to \$3,316.39, included under the head of "ordinary support:" making a difference in that item, of \$2,177.79. The amount paid for fire-wood, oil, &c., during the former year, was only \$1,813.06; the present year, it has amounted to \$4,517.82, including the \$1,245 on hand at the close of the year; leaving an excess of \$1,459.76. The above several items of difference amounting to \$6,337.55, in contrast with the preceding year.

The earnings of the prison during the year, as will appear from statement No. 2, amounts to.....	\$44,061 52
Being less than the ordinary support of the same (\$3,-	
793.45).....	3,793 45

The amount of earnings the preceding year, with an average of 105 more convicts, was \$49,817.89, making a difference in favor of that year of \$5,756.37. The excess in the cost of rations, and in the amount expended for ordinary repairs, fire-wood, oil, &c., as above set forth, under the head of ordinary support for the past year, in connection with the reduced number of convicts, accounts for the deficit. It appears that the earnings during the year ending September 30th, 1848, in proportion to the whole number in prison (being an average of 105 less than the average the preceding year) has exceeded that of the preceding year by \$3,231.30, or a fraction over two cents per day each ; or, to be better understood, if 582 convicts (being the average number in the prison during the year ending September 30, 1847,) earned, as they did, \$49,817.89, the average of 477 during the year ending September 30th, 1848, would, at the same rate, have earned only \$40,830.22, producing a falling off in the earnings of \$8,987.67 ; whereas the difference has been less only \$5,756.37. This excess of \$3,231.30 in the ratio of earnings is to be attributed to the advance in the price paid for labor under some of the new contracts which went into operation before the close of the fiscal year, and to the extraordinary exemption from loss of time by sickness. Very much always depends upon the skill and tact of the physician in charge, in regard to the amount of earnings. A disposition to obtain a respite from labor, by feigning illness, is very common among convicts ; hence the importance not only of skill in speedily restoring those who are diseased, but in correctly discriminating and detecting impostures. So far as the earnings of the prison are concerned, more perhaps depends upon the action of its medical officer than any other connected with the institution. From whatever cause, the past year has certainly been uncommonly exempt from loss of time by sickness.

I am not aware of there being any unsettled demands, for supplies, against the prison, at the close of the fiscal year, excepting several bills which were not presented, and which did not occur to me at the time, amounting to between seven and eight hundred dollars. For a

more particular detail of the earnings, disbursements, receipts and resources, I refer to the accompany statements, numbered 1, 2, 3.

I know of no existing necessity for a further expenditure of moneys for building purposes. The two or three old "wall-side" shops that remain will probably require some repairs during the ensuing year, but I am confident, that unless we suffer from fires or other casualties, the necessary expenses for building and repairs will be but trifling compared with the past year.

I have contrasted the earnings during the last month (April last) under all the old contracts, with the earnings of the same number of convicts during the first month (November) in which all the new contracts have been in operation at advanced prices, and find the excess in favor of November is about \$742, making an aggregate during the year of nearly \$9,000 on the present number of convicts. This, however, may be materially varied by an increase or decrease of numbers, or by sickness or other causes; still, I feel a confidence that with exemption from further extraordinary expenditures in building and repairs, or extraordinary sickness, that the earnings of the prison will, with strict economy, be quite sufficient for its ordinary support; but it is only by an increased number of convicts that it can go beyond. And I respectfully suggest the propriety of procuring an amendment of the prison act, so as to send here convicts from a part of the districts now sending to the other prisons, as they can be profitably employed here, as we have ample room for at least three hundred above the present number.

At the time I entered upon my duties, and for some few months subsequent, I foresaw nothing to prevent, without embarrassment to the prison, an expenditure sufficient to enclose the fertile plot of ground belonging to the State adjoining the prison yard on the west, of a fraction less than six acres, for gardening purposes; a measure which had been for years earnestly recommended by the different physicians of the prison, and the respective Boards of Inspectors, as a measure that would materially conduce to the health and welfare of the convicts, especially invalids, besides furnishing the prison with such varieties of garden vegetables, at the proper season, as they have heretofore necessarily been deprived of. Subsequent to the commencement of the work, (under your advice and direction,) events transpired in relation to the funds, that were neither foreseen nor anti-

cipated. I allude to the heavy damages of nearly \$3,000 awarded to Messrs. Dennis, Wood & Russell, and the payment of two bills of costs amounting to over \$500, growing out of old litigated suits of some five years standing, together with an extraordinary, but indispensable amount of repairs, exceeding by a large sum what I had anticipated, and amounting, in all, to a sum more than equal to that expended in enclosing said ground ; which work being under contract, and in a forward state at the time these unexpected drafts were made upon the funds, it seemed best to push on to completion. The improvement (although it might have been deferred) is a necessary and valuable one ; and being built with imperishable materials, will endure the ravages of time for centuries, unlike a frail wooden structure, that was first contemplated, which with a stone base, would have cost about one-half the amount that has been expended in the erection of a well laid stone wall of two feet thickness, with a base of three feet, varying in height from twelve to eighteen feet.

In addition to the above it was confidently anticipated that, instead of a decrease, there would be an increase in the number of convicts during the last year. The result shows an average decrease of one hundred and five, (I do not mention this, as a matter of regret, far from it) producing a large deficit in the earnings and revenues of the prison. The resources of the prison seemed to indicate that it was the most propitious time for making this enclosure, from the funds of the prison, that would be likely to occur very soon.

The inventory of state property on hand at the close of the year, a synopsis of which accompanies this report, shows an excess over that taken by your direction at the time I entered upon my duties in January last of \$1,643.72. Both these inventories were taken by sworn appraisers, as required by the late act in relation to state prisons, and without any reference to former valuations, the former by Messrs. Wm. H. Van Tuyl and Theron Green, and the last (September 30th, 1848,) by Messrs. Van Tuyl and Andrews.

The old cabinet shop, situate under the outer wall in the small yard immediately south of the main prison buildings, having become so far decayed as to require rebuilding, and its location being such as to endanger the prison in case of fire, from the nature of the business, being at all times filled with the most combustible materials,—shavings, litter, cabinet and chair stuff, paints, oil, and varnish, which, in

connection with the spin shop, situate only a few feet from the south wing of the prison, would be almost certain to destroy the entire prison buildings in case a fire should occur during a south wind. The very leaky and dilapidated condition of said shop rendered it indispensable that it should be either immediately rebuilt, or extensively repaired, which, being about 190 feet in length, would at the lowest estimate involve an expenditure of about \$1500. Under these circumstances, and considering the eminent risk of the prison and spin shop, in case of fire, an arrangement was, during the month of August last, entered into with the consent and under the advice of Mr. Spencer, then in charge of this prison, to remove Messrs. Parsons, Hewson, & Co., the cabinet contractors, to that portion of the cutler's shop occupied by the state as a joiners' shop, and as an equivalent for the water power enjoyed by these contractors, they were to be furnished with a steam power by the state on certain conditions, to be run a portion of the time at the expense of the state. Under this arrangement an engine and boiler of about seven horse power was contracted for at a cost of about \$800, and which is now completed.

The subsequent failure to re-let the cutler contract, and the final discontinuance of that business, has afforded a more spacious and convenient shop for the accommodation of these contractors, with which is connected a water power during from six to nine months in each year, depending upon the supply of water. This involves a further expenditure in the purchase from the late contractors, of the water wheels, gearing, shafting, &c. of several hundred dollars, the cost of which is not, as yet, determined; probably between six and eight hundred dollars. It will however be more than an equivalent for the expense of fuel, &c., under the former arrangement; and the entire expense will probably fall short of the amount that must have been expended by the state in the necessary repairs or rebuilding of the present cabinet shop.

With these remarks and explanations, I submit the foregoing, with my sincere acknowledgments for the confidence reposed, and the uniform kindness and aid bestowed; and whatever estimate may be put upon my services thus far, I have the consolation of knowing that it has been my constant and earnest endeavor to discharge my official duties faithfully, and with the best exercise of my judgment, correctly, and for the best interests of the state and all concerned. My du-

ties have certainly been arduous and perplexing, almost beyond endurance. The re-letting of all the contracts, with only one exception, together with the additional and responsible duties of furnishing the rations, with the uncommon amount of building and repairs, in addition to the ordinary duties devolving upon the agent, has been onerous in the extreme, and has rendered it impossible for me to devote that personal attention which I deem necessary to ensure strict economy and prevent waste in some of the minor departments under my charge.

With due respect, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. GRIDLEY, *Agent.*

STATEMENT No. 1.

Exhibiting amount expended in payment of debts contracted previous to the 30th September, 1847, and for building, extraordinary repairs, and other items, over and above the ordinary support of the prison, during the year ending September 30, 1848, in contrast with the preceding year.

Payment of debts by the late agent for articles had previous to 30th September, 1847, during month of October, 1847,	\$1,895.84
November, \$682.46; December, \$135.38; total,	\$2,713 68

By present agent, 2 bills cost, agent vs. Hayden; 1 do Young & McMaster,	\$521 58
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Award of arbitrators paid Dennis Wood & Russell, for damages on their contract during the last five years,	2,728 78
--	----------

3,250 36

\$5,964 04

Brought forward,.....	\$
<i>Building and extra repairs.</i>	
Building armory, pursuant to an act passed	
19th April, 1847,.....	\$1,000 00
Balance on building tool shop and store	
houses, paid by late agent,	2,160 00
Seven stone abutments to support cutler	
shop,.....	404 81
New addition to machine shop, balance,..	223 66
New floor and other repairs in hospital,..	228 53
Enclosing six acres ground for garden, pursuant to an act passed 19th April, 1847; not completed 30th Sept.; expended to that date,.....	3,578 73
	—————
	\$7,595 73

Extra printing, books, &c.

495 new hymn books, by order of the inspectors,.....	\$136 95
New library books and re-binding old library,.....	136 16
Printing rules and regulations for all the prisons,.....	39 50
Advertising seven contracts, (three lettings,).....	268 24
	—————
	580 85

Miscellaneous.

Filling up and embanking flowed lands of C. B. Perry, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed in 1848,	\$948 23
Paid Dennis, Wood & Russell, new segment and gearing to water wheel, castings and machine work,.....	806 69
J. Hamilton, wheel wright, services on same,.....	170 50
A. V. M. Suydam, new engine hose,	121 00
Excess paid discharged convicts under new law,.....	452 05
Excess in fire wood on hand Sept. 30, 1848	1,245 00
	—————
	\$3,743 47
	—————
	\$17,884 09

STATEMENT No. 2,

Of the earnings of the Auburn State Prison, during the year ending September 30, 1848.

Cabinet Shop.

Parsons, Hewson, & Co., contractors for labor,..... \$5,438 97

Tool Shop.

Z. J. McMaster & Co., old contractors for labor	1,784 62
Casey, Ketchel, & Co., new contractors for labor,.....	369 62

Machine Shop.

Dennis, Wood & Russel, old contractors for labor	2,095 79
Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis, new contractors for labor,	1,360 44

Carpet Shops.

Josiah Barber, contractor for labor,..... 9,147 26

Shoe Shop.

Law, Williams & Co., contractor for labor, 4,392 50

Coopers' Shop.

Chester Fanning, contractor for labor, ... 2,789 15

Hame Shop.

Wm. Holmes, old contractor for labor,..	2,392 79
Ferris, Standart & Co., new contractors for labor,	615 15

Tailors' Shop.

F. L. Griswold & Co., new contractors for labor,	1,797 83
--	----------

Cutlers' Shop.

Ibbotson & Horner, old contractors for labor,.....	4,168 59
James Horner, old contractor for labor, ..	3,154 77

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

Prison.

Brought forward,.....	\$
Interest, job work, swill and convict labor on wall, (tenders)	1,173 35
Support of United States convicts,.....	1,115 58
Amount received from visitors,.....	1,708 88
Clothing made and furnished Clinton pri- son,.....	556 25
 Total cash earnings,	 \$44,061 52

STATEMENT No. 3.

Of cash received from all sources during the year ending September 30, 1848.

1847.

Oct. 1 Balance from last year's account, \$18,227 62
1848.

Sept. 30 Cash received as follows:

Cabinet Shop.

Parsons, Hewson, & Co.,..... \$5,656 74

Tool Shop.

Z. J. McMaster, & Co.,..... 2,267 90
Casey, Ketchel, & Co.,..... 387 59

Machine Shop.

Dennis, Wood & Russel,..... 4,119 32
Beardsley, Keeler, & Co., 1,369 44

Carpet Shop.

Josiah Barber, 11,744 05

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
<i>Shoe Shop.</i>		
Law, Williams, & Co.,.....	4,713	70
<i>Cooper's Shop.</i>		
Chester Fanning,	3,063	26
<i>Hame Shop.</i>		
William Holmes,.....	2,618	17
Ferris, Standart, & Co.,	525	36
<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>		
F. L. Griswold, & Co.,.....	1,950	50
<i>Cutler's Shop.</i>		
Ibbotson & Horner,	9,324	00
<i>Visitors.</i>		
Visitors during the year,.....	1,708	88
<i>Prison.</i>		
Job work, interest and support		
U. S. convicts,.....	1,959	76
Convicts' depositories,.....	271	54
<i>Silk Shop.</i>		
Sales,	218	75
	-----	\$51,898 96
	-----	\$70,626 58
	=====	

STATEMENT No. 4.

Of cash resources of the Auburn Prison on the 30th September 1848.

Cash.

Balance on hand,.....	\$4,387 52
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Bills receivable.

Abram Moore and A. Hyde, steam engine, &c.,	\$175 00
Goodrich & Converse note,.....	258 00
	433 00

Balance of accounts.

Josiah Barber, 6 months' earnings,.....	\$4,669 21
Parsons, Hewson, & Co., 3 mo. earnings,	1,343 49
James Horner, 1 " " 587 43	
Z. J. McMaster & Co., balance,.....	27 76
	6,627 89
A. V. & J. P. Pulsifer, swill,.....	\$180 00
Estate of Matthew Watson, (shoe tools)	136 00
Sundry small amounts for wood, manure, job work, &c.,	272 25
Aug. 18. Geo. Throop, agent Clinton prison, clothing,	556 25
	1,144 50
Amount available when due,.....	\$12,592 91

Old suspended accounts, reported last year

at,	\$6,066 48
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Deduct account, vs. P. Hayden, since can- celled by verdict of referees,.....	2,011 85
--	----------

	\$4,054 63
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STATEMENT No. 5.

Of cash expended for general support, building, repairs, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1848.

Rations, balance,	\$14,961 94
Hospital, stores,	744,31
Clothing and bedding,.....	4,101 73
Building and repairs, balance,.....	10,724 08
Firewood, oil, &c., balance,.....	4,517 82
Hay, grain, &c.,.....	110 91
Stock, coal, tools and balance,.....	236 13
Printing and stationery,	750 72
Discharged convicts, and transportation of do.,....	1,084 33
Inspectors,	329 20
Salaries of prison officers,.....	15,178 48
Pay of guard,	7,197 04
Miscellaneous balance,.....	5,662 46
Furniture, balance,	140 11
<hr/>	
	\$65,739 06
<hr/> <hr/>	

The number of convicts in this prison December 1, 1848, is 452, of whom 71 are in the State's employ and hospital, and 381 are employed upon nine contracts as follows:

CONTRACTS.	Contractors.	No.men	Price per day.	Total.						
Carpet,	Josiah Barber,.....	128	35 1/2	42	17 1/2	..	..	..	..	170
Cutlery,	Ibbotson & Horner,.....	7	37 1/2	..	25 1/2	2	22 3/4	2	7	7
Tool,	Casey, Ketchel & Co.,.....	22	51	3	34 1/2	4	..	..	..	27
Hame,	Ferris, Standart & Co.,.....	22	45 1/2	3	32 1/2	7	32 3/4	11 1/2	31	31
Cabinet,	Parsons, Newson & Co.,.....	37	65	7	49	10	32 3/4	2	44	44
Shoe,	Pettibone and Ross,.....	17	65 1/2	5	40	2	22	..	..	32
Mach[ine]s,	Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis,.....	20	46	13	40	..	..	..	..	35
Tailor[er],	F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	10	50	1	25	3	36	5	11	11
Cooker,	Chester Fanning,	13	48	3	40	..	..	30	24	24
		276	.....	77	.....	21	.....	7	.....	381

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED BY THE STATE.

Hospital, .....	.....	8
Kitchen, .....	.....	11
Hall waiters, .....	.....	2
Wing and sweeping, &c., .....	.....	7
Barbers, .....	.....	2
Stable, .....	.....	1
Tailors, weavers and winders, .....	.....	15
Yards and carpenters' shop, .....	.....	16
Shoemakers, .....	.....	6
Front kitchen, .....	.....	2
Infirmary and idle, .....	.....	1
Total, .....	.....	71

SYNOPSIS

Of inventory of State property at the State prison at Auburn 30th September, 1848.

Rations,.....	1,026 29
Fire wood, oil, &c,.....	1,289 30
Library.....	1,420 63
Clerks' office,.....	262 98
Agents' office,.....	123 38
Front hall,.....	8 25
Guard houses,.....	268 34
Keepers' hall,.....	30 75
Front kitchen,.....	64 88
Engine house, stable and north yard,.....	1,698 32
Tool shop,.....	101 56
Coopers' shop,.....	50 71
Rug shop,.....	141 88
Ingrain carpet shop,.....	21 07
East and west Brussels carpet shops,.....	49 24
West yard,.....	57 49
Basement of State shop,.....	169 08
Hame shop,.....	317 79
Tailor and State weave shop,.....	34 81
Shoe shop,.....	471 00
Carpenter shop, paint shop, &c,.....	1,303 24
Cutlers' shop,.....	470 88
Oil silk, dye house and wash room,.....	129 40
Machine shop,.....	161 12
Upper cutlers' shop,.....	1,201 88
Spinning shop,.....	140 19
Cabinet and paint shops,.....	847 09
Kitchen and dining hall,.....	165 09
Cellar,.....	766 66
North and south wings,.....	4 38
Chaplain's office,.....	690 59
Clothes room for discharged convicts,.....	36 73
Coats, pants, vests and hats,.....	245 88
Pork, potatoes, beet, corn, wheat, &c,.....	1,026 29
Fire wood, camphene and oil,.....	1,289 30
Bibles, hymn books, &c,.....	1,420 63
Safe, desks, stationery, &c,.....	262 98
Session Laws, table, desk, carpet, &c,.....	123 38
Sheetes, lamp, &c,	8 25
Stoves, kids, muskets, &c,	268 34
Stove, duty board, lamps, chairs, &c,	30 75
Stoves, chairs, tubs, pails, cistern, &c,	64 88
Fire engine and hose, horse, waggon, buckets, &c,	1,698 32
Soap, caldrons, tubs, pails, &c,	101 56
Stoves, desk, chairs, pails, &c,	50 71
Kids, tubs, stove, hoops, staves, &c,	141 88
Stoves, pails, tubs, kids, &c,	21 07
Desk, stoves, chairs, &c,	49 24
Desk, stoves, chairs, pails, tubs, &c,	57 49
Pumps, carts, shingles, manure, &c,	169 08
Shafts, old iron, mill stones, &c,	317 79
Stoves, desk, pails, tubs, &c,	34 81
Stocking looms, stoves, tailors' tools, pails tubs, &c,	471 00
Shoes, boots, leather, tools, benches, stoves, &c,	1,303 24
Lumber, lathes, tools, paints, stoves, &c,	470 88
Stoves, desks, boilers, chairs, &c,	129 40
Caldrons, boilers, pails, dye wood, &c,	161 12
Shafts, reservoir pumps, belt, stoves, &c,	1,201 88
Looms, caps, yarn, tubs, pails, &c,	140 19
Carding machine, shafts, stoves, chairs, &c,	847 09
Shafts and gearing, stoves, desks, pails, &c,	165 09
Pans, kids, cups, knives and forks, stoves, caldrons, &c,	766 66
Barrels, tubs, pails, &c,	4 38
Stoves, furnaces, night tubs, lamps, &c,	690 59
Table, book case, stove, chairs, &c,	36 73
Coats, pants, vests and hats,	245 88

SYNOPSIS.—(CONTINUED.)

Hospital, medicines and surgical instruments,	Desks, benches, chairs, drugs, instruments, &c,	374 82
Chapel and singing room,	Benches, stove, chairs, stools, &c,	130 25
Barbers' shop,	Chairs, stove, razors, benches, &c,	34 69
Wheel house,	Stove, rakes, wrenches, &c,	48 88
Attic south wing,	Shafts, machines, old silk, &c,	34 00
Armory,	Stoves, lamps, chairs, &c,	56 14
Dry house and store room,	Stove, machines, castings, pails, &c,	291 62
Clothing and bedding,	Coats, pants, vests, blankets, mattresses and pillows, &c,	8,069 75
		21,813 03

STATE OF NEW-YORK, { ss.
CAYUGA COUNTY

A. Gridley, agent, and William Andrews, clerk of the Auburn State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing synopsis is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY
WM. ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me this }
18th day of December, 1848, }
J. H. BOSTWICK, Justice of the Peace, Cayuga County

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
November 1, 1847. }

To the Board of INSPECTORS :

The agent respectfully reports : That the following is a true statement of the monies received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison during the the month ending October 31, 1847.

1847.

Oct. 1 Balance from last month brought forward,.. \$18,227 62

Cabinet Shop.

1 Parsons, Hewson, & Co., \$496 03

Tool Shop.

1 Z. J. McMaster,..... \$195 52

20 Long & McGowen, N.

Y., 293 15

————— 488 67

Carpet Shop.

4 Josiah Barber, 1,124 85

Cutler's Shop.

20 Ibbotson & Horner,..... 681 83

Hame Shop.

William Holmes,..... 225 38

Shoe Shop.

Matthew Watson's estate,..... 375 20

Cooper's Shop.

30 Chester Fanning, 274 08

Visitors.

610 persons,..... 152 53

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

Brought forward,	\$	\$
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Convicts' deposits.

R. J. Smith,.....	00 55	
Thomas Morgan,	00 12	
William W. Pollock,.	47 00	
John Olmstead,.....	50	
Richard Steadman,...	15	
Nathan Woodmansee,	25	
Henry Paddock,	10	
	—————	
		\$48 67

Prison.

Job work, interest and rent,.....	53 09	
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Rations.

Meat, hides, and tallow sold,	184 55	
	—————	
		4,104 88
	—————	
		22,332 50
	—————	

Cash expended for general support, &c.

Rations.

D. A. Edson, 10 bush. potatoes,.....	2 00	
Asahad Cooley, 513 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. wheat,.....	577 95	
E. Strong, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. potatoes,.....	2 95	
Manly T. Treat, 10 bush. do,.....	2 00	
A. & W. Barnes, beef, pork, flour, meal, &c.,.....	604 69	
Decker and Miller, butchering 25 cattle, &c.,.....	27 75	
M. T. Doty, 1 beef stag,.....	25 00	
D. A. Edson, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. potatoes,.....	5 70	
Isaac Sheldon, 21 head cattle,	440 00	
A. V. Pulsifer, 524 lbs. fresh pork,	22 08	
John Sittsen, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. potatoes,	5 69	
E. Hathaway, 29 do	5 80	
Abner Beach, 1 cow,.....	18 00	
Isaac Sheldon, 1,724 mutton hams.....	30 17	
Cooper, Storms & Smith, 213 lbs. pepper,	14 37	
	—————	

Carried forward,	\$	\$
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Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Daniel E. Bibbins, 23 bush. potatoes,.....		4 60
David Wadden, 13 bush. wheat and 30 bush. barley,		31 24
A. & W. Barnes, 366 bush. corn,		228 78
Harvey Wilson 566 salt,.....		7 19
C. W. & H. H. Manahan, 10 head fat cat- tle,		310 00
Robert Black, 20 bush. turnips,		5 00
	_____	2,370 96

Hospital.

Hayden & Holmes, buckskin,.....	1	38
Harvey Willson, 12 lbs. butter,.....		1 88
A. V. Pulsifer, 135 qts. milk,		4 05
	_____	6 31

Clothing and bedding.

Allen & Dodge, dressing 270 yds. strips,.		6 75
Josiah Barber, dye stuff, and dying sock yarn, &c.,.....		61 28
Hayden & Holmes, 1 gross stock buckles,		1 50
John Husk, 1 coat and 2 hats,.....		3 50
Allen & Dodge, dressing 250 yds. cloth,.		6 25
Lord, Warren & Co., 400 lbs. cotton yarn,		68 00
L. W. Nye & Co., 5 doz. cotton hkfs, and 19 lbs. beeswax,		9 63
M. W. Cary, 2 hats,		75
Walter Cone, 1 pants 1 vest,		1 50
Robert Muer, 200 yds. ticking,.....		50 00
Law, Williams & Co, leather, thread and nails,.....		5 62
George C. Foot, 1 pair pants,.....		1 50
	_____	216 28

Building and repairs.

Floyd Kelsey, 40,000 brick,.....		180 00
Parson, Hewson & Co., lumber, paint, varnish, &c.,.....		7 06
A. C. Kelsey, 40,000, brick,		180 00
Hayden & Holmes, repairing locks, bell, door, &c.,.....		8 99

Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Thomas Strath, 58 loads sand,	14	50
Tuttle & Bowen, 19,803 feet lumber, ..	235	24
How & Johnston, 4,416 feet tin for roof- ing,.....	353	28
William Allen, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. lime,	6	47
Clark & Thorp, laying 77,750 brick, and setting 87 sills,	124	63
William H. Kelsey, 2000 selected brick,.	12	00
		1,120 17

Firewood, Oil, &c.

John H. Chedell & Co., 488 $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. chemical oil, &c.,	\$309	29
<i>Hay, Grain, &c.</i>		

T. Maxwell, 1320 lbs. hay,.....	\$4	62
S. Y. Groot, 4 bushels oats,.....	1	50
George Webber, 1585 lbs. hay,	5	55
		11 67

Stock, Coal, Tools, &c.

Parsons, Hewson & Co., turning spools,..	1	00
J. H. Chedell & Co., 22 lamp globes, and 1 pair shears,	11	38
Hayden & Holmes, block tin wire, and charcoal,	9	52
Monroe & Olmsted, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. white wash brushes,.....	10	50
Halsted & Dash, 1 pr. patent balances,...	11	38
Law, Williams & Co., awls, hafts, tacks, &c.,	2	19
		45 97

Printing and Stationery.

Hayden & Holmes, 1 box steel pens,....	63	
E. Hunt, 2 gross steel pens,	2	00
		2 63

Discharged Convicts, and Transportation, &c.

David Foot, keeper, expenses to Utica with a convict,.....	11	31

Carried forward, \$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Amasa Ellison, Chemung co., 87 miles, 3 cents per mile,	2 61	
Isaac Lockwood, Ontario co., 48 miles, ..	1 40	
Jesse Rice, Washington co , 210 do ..	6 30	
Noah M. Thomas, Montgomery, 129 m.,	3 87	
James G. Hasbrook, Herkimer, 94 miles,	2 82	
Benjamin Gilley, Livingston, 78 miles,..	2 34	
James Clark, Monroe, 77 miles,	2 31	
William Riley, Steuben, 87 miles,	2 61	
Emanuel Pritz, Erie, 152 miles,	4 56	
William Welden, Monroe, 77 miles,	2 31	
Jonathan H. Lyon, Cattaraugus, 180 miles,	5 40	
Lewis Barrow, Monroe co., 77 miles,....	2 31	
Richard Stark, Oswego, 40 do	1 20	
John Alden, do do	1 20	
Cuyler Armstrong, Oneida, 78 miles,....	2 25	
	57 09	

Inspectors.

Eleazer R. Palmer, 9 days services, and 9 travel,	52 20
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Salaries of Prison Officers.

Pay roll, officers and keepers, 31 days,.....	1,084 46
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Pay of Guard.

Pay roll, 20 guard one month,	600 00
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Miscellaneous.

Isaac Lockwood, convict's deposite re- funded,	51
Parsons, Hewson & Co., repairing chairs, &c.,	5 90
John H. Chedell & Co., 31 p'rs spectacles,	6 88
Hayden & Holmes, webbing, bridle bits, whip, &c.,.....	5 76
L. W. Nye & Co., 17 yds matting,	7 97
William Welden, convict deposite refund- ed,	09
Jonathan H. Lyon, do do	10
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,	\$	\$
Cooper, Storm & Smith, 1665 lbs. tobacco co., and 37½ do soap,	146	25
Lewis Barrow, convict, deposite ref.,....	3	00
Magnetic Telegraph Co., telegraph charges,.....	1	93
Harvey Wilson, 37 lbs. lead and 5 lbs. powder,	3	84
Magnetic Telegraph Co., charges on com- munication,.....	1	95
	184	18
<hr/>		
Total expenditures,		\$6,061 20
Balance to new account,		16,271 29
<hr/>		
		\$22,332 49
<hr/>		

1847. Nov. 1. Balance to new acc't, \$16,271.29.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, { ss.
Cayuga County, }

Russel Chappel, late agent, and Jonathan Hubbard, late clerk of the State Prison at Auburn, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

RUSSEL CHAPPEL.
JONATHAN HUBBARD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this {
24th day of January, 1848. }

HORACE T. COOK, *Justice of the Peace, Cayuga Co.*

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
December 1, 1837. }

To the board of Inspectors :

The agent respectfully reports: That the following is a true statement of the monies received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1847.

1847.

Nov. 1 Balance from last month's account brought forward,..... \$16,271 29

Cash received this month from :

Cabinet Shop.

Parsons, Hewson, & Co.,..... \$497 14

Tool Shop.

Z. J. McMaster & Co.,..... 197 12

Carpet Shop.

4 Josiah Barber,..... 1,053 00

Coopers' Shop.

19 Chester Fanning,..... 253 92

Cutlers' Shop.

20 Ibbotson & Horner,..... 650 89

Hame Shop.

William Holmes,..... 209 63

Shoe Shop.

30 Matthew Watson's estate,..... 374 50

Visitors.

373 persons,..... 93 24

Prison.

Interest & job work,..... 20 76

Rations.

Beef, hides, tallow and tongue sold,..... 174 74

Building and Repairs.

Materials,..... 6 80

3,531 74

\$19,803 03

Cash expensed for general support, &c.

Rations.

W. J. White, 20 bush. potatoes,.....	6 25
W. J. White, 18 do. beans,.....	18 00
Aurelius Wheeler, $29\frac{5}{6}$ bush. wheat,...	38 06
Samuel Hunter, 12 bush. potatoes,.....	3 00
E. & W. Osborn, 2150 lbs. prime beef,..	48 37
A. L. Smith, freight on 217 lbs. pepper,	93
Auburn & Syracuse R. R. Co., freight on 19620 lbs. molasses,.....	19 62
E. W. & H. H. Manahan, 7 head cattle and butchering,.....	165 00
Allen & Taylor, 1617 gall. molasses and 10 bbls. salt,.....	444 63
Augustus Graves, $1\frac{1}{8}$ bush. beans,.....	1 00
John S. Sheldon, 26 do potatoes,.....	6 50
Ansel Culver, 10 bush. potatoes,.....	2 50
Henry Brinkerhoff, 16 bush. apples,....	2 00
Rathbun & Clary, 120 gall. molasses and 100 lbs. rice,.....	46 23
Gardner & Stafford, 12 bush. turnips,...	3 00
Frederick Miller, $13\frac{4}{6}$ bush. corn,.....	8 57
Ashel Cooley, 30 bush. wheat,.....	33 75
Decker & Miller, 13 head cattle and butchering,.....	187 30
Geo Pickard, 46 bush. apples,.....	5 75
Dan'l Mider, $14\frac{3}{4}$ bush. turnips,.....	3 69
H. T. Dickenson, 1,672 lbs. fresh beef,..	37 62
L. Hinman, 30 bush. apples,.....	5 63
Geo. Pickards, 43 bush. apples,.....	5 38
Chester Cook, $16\frac{1}{2}$ " turnips,.....	4 12
David Baker, $31\frac{1}{3}$ " corn,.....	19 58
Wm. Perry, 92 " turnips,.....	23 00
Jonathan Manro, 9 " beans,	7 88
Harley Huggins, $34\frac{2}{3}$ bush. corn,.....	21 66
Chester Cook, 14 " beans,.....	12 25
David Baker, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " onions,....	75
Carried forward,.....	\$
	\$

	\$	\$
Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Philo Sheldon, 6,274 lbs. mutton hams,	109 79	
David Baker, 16 bush. turnips,.....	4 00	
James C. Reed, 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ bush. corn, 90 bush.		
apples,	31 45	
Richard Parcell, 21 bush. potatoes....	6 56	
Daniel Mixer, 31 " turnips,	7 75	
Byron Dewitt, 699 lbs. pork, in hog,....	33 20	
John Pinkney, 30 $\frac{3}{6}$ bush. corn,.....	19 10	
Reuben Avery, 7 " turnips,	1 75	
Chester Cook, 18 " 	4 50	
M. T. Doty, 54 " apples,	6 75	
Daniel Tichenor, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " beans,	19 69	
Lyman Grandy, 682 lbs. fresh pork,....	34 10	
Auburn and Syracuse R. R. Co., freight on		
10 bbls. salt,.....	2 00	
Daniel Tichenor, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. beans,....	14 44	
Benj. C. Hasbrook, 5 head beef cattle,..	100 00	
Silas Hopping, 20 bush. turnips,,.....	5 00	
Wm. H. Van Buskirk, 14 bush. turnips,..	3 50	
Abram T. Wheaton, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 	7 88	
Thomas Brown, carting 13 hhd. molasses,		
and 2 bbls. salt,.....	3 50	
A. C. Munger, saleratus and spice,.....	2 28	
	—	1,599 27

Hospital.

James Dady, apples, cabbage, butter, &c.,	3 19
A. V. Pulsifer, 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts milk,.....	5 58
Theron Green, apples and matches,.....	1 37
Jas. D. Button, extract comp. sarsaparilla,	18 00
H. G. Fowler, bill medicines,.....	147 84
Rich'd Steel, one truss,.....	3 00
A. C. Munger, butter and cheese,.....	4 37
	—
	183 35

Clothing and Bedding.

Alb't Simpkins, 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. wool,.....	23 81
A. L. Smith, freight on 400 lbs. cotton	
yarn,.....	1 69
	—
Carried forward,.....	\$

	\$	\$
Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Allen & Dodge, fulling 300 yards stripe,	7 50	
John Husk, 2 hats,.....	1 00	
Rathbun & Clay, 204 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards sheeting, and 6 yds. flannel,.....	18 81	
Richard Steel, 20 yards hammock cord,..	3 00	
Law, Williams & Co., leather, shoe-nails, &c.,	103 86	
Thomas Brown, carting sheeting,	13	
Geo. W. Cray, cutting, &c., 204 pairs boots and shoes,	12 75	
	<hr/>	
		172 55

Building and Repairs.

Floyd Kelsey, 12,000 brick,.....	54 00	
Leonard Chatterton, 81 perch building stone, laying and lime,.....	121 25	
How & Johnson, 340 ft. tin for roofing,..	280 00	
A. C. Kelsey, 7000 brick,.....	31 50	
F. Kelsey, 6000 "	27 00	
Thomas Strath, 25 loads sand,	5 00	
Tuttle and Brown, 2819 ft. lumber and two bunches shingles,.....	40 43	
A. C. Kelsey, 10,000 brick,.....	45 00	
Applegate & Seymour, mending latch and 137 hinges and bolts,.....	23 69	
Richard Steel, paints, oil and turpentine,..	26 75	
	<hr/>	
		654 62

Fire wood, oil, &c.

Auburn & Syracuse R. R. Co., freight on oil,	1 26	
Wicks & Tillinghast, 41 gall. oil,.....	48 25	
Thomas Brown, carting 1 bbl. oil from R. R.,.....	12	
	<hr/>	
		49 63

Hay, grain, &c.,

W. J. White, 6 bush. oats,.....	2 35	
Fowler Pierce, 12 "	4 50	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
T. Maxwell, 1960 " hay,.....	7	36
Richard Steel, 1½ bush. oil meal,.....		65
	—	14 76

Stock, coal, tools, &c.

James Dady, 1 basket,.....	50	
A. L. Smith, freight on scale beam, &c.,..	16	
Rathbun & Clary, 2 yds. burlaps,	25	
H. G. Fowler 8 white wash brushes, &c.,.	13	87
	—	14 78

Discharged convicts.

Granville Felton, Monroe co., 77 miles, 3,.	2	31	
Francis Simmons, Erie " 152 " .	4	56	
Reuben Clark, Yates " 42 " .	1	26	
	—	8 13	

Inspectors.

Luman Sherwood, 12 days attendance and services,	36	00
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Salaries of prison officers.

Pay roll, officers and keepers,.....	1,048	33
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Pay of guard.

Pay roll, 20 guard, one month;.....	600	00
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Miscellaneous.

W. H. Carpenter, use of horse and buggy 2 days,.....	3	00	
A. L. Smith, freight on tobacco and soap,.	8	90	
H. T. Cook, Esq., fees 18 affidavits agt. & clerk,	2	25	
James M. Servis, expenses recapturing C. Shafer,	113	00	
L. Hinman, 13 days taking inventory,	19	50	
	—	146	65

Total expenditure,	4,528	27
Balance to new account,	15,274	76

\$19,803 03

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Cayuga County, } ss.

Russel Chappel, late agent, and Jonathan Hubbard, late clerk, of the state prison at Auburn, being duly sworn depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

RUSSEL CHAPPEL,
JONATHAN HUBBARD.

Subscribed and sworn before me this }
24th day of January, 1848. }

HORACE T. COOK, *Justice of the Peace, Cayuga Co.*

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
January 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of Prisons of the State of New-York:

The agent respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c, of said Prison, during the month ending December 31, 1847.

1847.

Dec. 1. Balance from last month brought forward,.... \$15,274 76

Cash received this month from

	Tool Shop,	
1	Z. J. McMaster & Co,.....	174 80
	Cabinet Shop.	
2	Parsons, Hewson & Co.,.....	494 19
	Carpet Shop.	
4	Josiah Barber,.....	994 50
	Tailor's Shop.	
11	F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	457 40
	Silk Shop.	
13	Daniel C. Goodrich, (note,)....	150 00
	Coopers' Shop.	
18	Chester Fanning,.....	240 96
	Hame Shop.	
20	William Holmes,.....	212 70
	Carried forward,.....	\$

	Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
<i>Cutler's Shop.</i>			
Dec. 20	Ibbotson & Horner,.....	622	95
<i>Silk Shop Machinery.</i>			
	Moon & Hyde, (on note,).....	60	00
<i>Visitors.</i>			
	524 persons,.....	130	96
<i>Convicts' Deposits.</i>			
	Patrick O'Neil,.....	2	00
<i>Prison.</i>			
	Interest and job work,.....	35	92
<i>Rations.</i>			
	Hides, tallow, lard, beef, pork, and hams, sold,.....	84	67
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>			
	Old iron and mortar sold,.....	17	94
		—	
		3,678	99
		—	
		\$18,953	75
<hr/> <hr/>			

Cash expended for general support, &c.

Rations.

Frederick Miller, 824 lbs. fresh pork,.....	39	14
Charles W. Brown, 529, lbs. fresh pork,.....	25	45
Lewis Miller, 1 beef creature,..	15	00
Gould & Wackman, carting mo- lasses,.....		25
Asahel Cooley, 4 head cattle,..	80	00
Allen Baker, 917 lbs. pork,....	45	85
Cooper, Storm & Smith, 625 lbs. rice, and cartage,.....	28	32
Allen & Taylor, 15 bbls. salt, and cartage,.....	18	09
Jonas Brown, 1 bbl. salt,.....	1	88
Decker & Miller, butchering, &c., 27 head cattle,.....	27	00
	—	—

Carried forward,

\$

Brought forward,	\$
Geo. Olmsted, 780 lbs. pork,	39 00
John Gilmore, 261 " "	12 26
Auburn and Syracuse R. R. Co., transpor-	
tation of rice,	1 00
J. Burt, 25 $\frac{2}{7}$ weeks pasturing cattle,	6 32
Samuel Gilmore, 332 lbs. fresh pork,	15 77
Luther Goodrich, 199 lbs. mutton,	3 48
Luther Crofoot, 248 fresh pork,	11 16
H. T. Dickinson, 626 lbs. prime beef, ..	14 08
Cornell & Co., 10 bush. barley,	6 25
Isreal Shoemaker, 1,419 lbs. pork,	70 95
G. L. Watson, beets, cabbage and carrots,	
James Church, 379 fresh pork,	18 00
Charles Hinman, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples,	2 72
J. O. Conner, 17 do turnips,	5 31
Wm. Marshall, 373 lbs. beef,	9 32
John E. Patten, 2,796 do	62 91
Decker & Miller, 905 fresh beef, and	
butchering 14 cattle,	34 36
D. W. Simpson, 2,392 lbs. fresh beef, ..	59 80
Wilber A. Wheaton, 16 $\frac{5}{4}$ bush. corn, ..	10 52
Bernard M. Pettit, 374 lbs. beef,	9 35
Augustus Culver, 5 bls. salt and cartage,	
Chauncey Westfall, 271 lbs fresh beef, ..	6 10
William C. Dehart, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples, ..	1 97
Arch. Ross, 707 lbs. pork,	35 35
James C. Reed, 106 bush. wheat,	139 13
James V. Webster, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. corn,	27 17
Patrick Kearney, 337 lbs. pork,	16 00
Isaac Shelden, pasture for cattle,	8 00
William Barnes, 865 lbs. pork, and 3 bls.	
vinegar,	50 75
Peleg Gallup, 5 head cattle,	102 06
Ebenezer Weight, 174 lbs. fresh pork, ..	7 83
J. Crosby Smith, 9 head cattle,	100 51
Philo Shelden, 9,437 lbs. mutton hams, ..	151 34
Wm. C. Dehart, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples,	1 78
Carried forward,	\$

	Brought forward,	\$	\$
James Dickson, 1 beef creature and slaug- tering,		21 45	
Robert Root, 4 bush. beans,		3 00	
B. B. Taylor ,308 lbs. mutton,		4 62	
Elijah Gallup, $123\frac{2}{6}$ bush. wheat,.....		154 35	
Jonathan Manro, 2 beef cattle slaughter- ed,		40 37	
David Horton, 1 beef creature, 743 lbs.,..		22 29	
Adam Fries, 560 lbs. beef,.....		11 20	
Augustus Culver, 5 bls. salt,		7 50	
John Moffatt, 6 bush. apples,		1 13	
D. A. Edson 488 lbs. beef,.....		10 66	
William Sharp, 29 bush. beans,		29 00	
Edward Allen, corn and pork, and grind- ing wheat,		248 70	
A. Sheldon, 800 lbs. mutton hams,.....		12 00	
John Whipple, 1,703 do		29 80	
Wm. W. Larawa, 13 bls. salt,		19 50	
Wm. T. Carr, 782 lbs. pork,		37 14	
Isaac Jump, 429 lbs. beef,		15 01	
Jonathan Manro, $37\frac{5}{4}$ bush. corn,		21 32	
John Strong, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples,.....		84	
George Kilburn, $20\frac{1}{2}$ bush. turnips,		5 06	
Augustus Culver, carting barley,		13	
Syntha Grover, $47\frac{2}{6}$ bush. corn,.....		26 62	
Oliver Chappel, $29\frac{5}{6}$ do		17 43	
William Hills, 400 lbs. flour, and 4 bls. salt,		16 25	
			2,107 71

Hospital.

A. V. Pulsifer, 143 qts. milk, &c.,.....	5 72
Augustus Culver, medicine,.....	25
Wm. Hills, 1,500 lbs. sup. fine flour,....	46 00
Ibbotson & Horner, repairing pump, &c.,	38

52 35

Clothing and Bedding.

John Husk, 1 shirt, 1 pair socks, 1 hand- kerchief,	75
Carried forward,	

Brought forward.....	\$
Robert Jenkins, 2 coats, 1 pair pants, 1 vest,.....	9 00
George Keyes, 3 coats, 3 pair pants, 1 vest,.....	12 00
Robert Jenkins, 1 coat,.....	3 00
Electa M: Gilbert, 2 coats, 2 pair pants, 2 vests,.....	6 00
Robert Muir, 91 yards ticking,.....	22 75
Robert Jenkins, 2 pair pants, 1 vest,.....	4 25
J. G. Kellogg, 2 coats, 2 pair pants,.....	8 00
George Hopping, 1 coat, 2 vests,.....	3 00
Robert Jenkins, 1 coat, 1 vest,.....	3 50
Daniel Woodworth, 2 coats, 2 pair pants, 2 vests, 1 hat,.....	9 50
P. Holley, 1 pair pants, 1 vest,.....	2 00
S. E. Willard, 1 vest,	1 00
Sarah Bassett, 1 coat, 1 vest,.....	3 00
Daniel Webster, 1 coat,.....	3 00
Geo. W. Cray, 2 coats,.....	6 00
Richard Keyes, 1 cap, 2 hats,.....	1 50
G. H. Brigham, 2 coats, 1 pair pants,.....	6 00
George Keyes, 1 coat, 1 pair pants, 1 vest, 7 hats,.....	6 25
S. E. Willard, 2 coats, 1 vest,.....	6 50
I. Ward, 1 coat, 2 pair pants, 3 vests,...	7 50
Francis De La Fountain, 1 vest,.....	1 50
Harriet Squires, 1 coat,.....	2 50
Alonzo M. Hurd, 1 over coat,.....	3 00
Phineas Palmer, 1 hat, 2 caps, 1 vest,...	2 13
Allen & Dodge, fulling 500 yards stripe sattinett,.....	12 50
Josiah Barber, 1 coat,.....	3 00
Jonas McCown, 1 coat,.....	2 50
Sarah Basset, 1 coat, 1 pair pants,.....	4 50
George Keyes, 4 coats, 2 pair pants, 1 vest,.....	12 50
L. Shumway, 1 coat,.....	3 00
George W. Cray, cutting 753 pair shoes, boots and slips,.....	47 06

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Building and Repairs.

I. F. Terrill, 9 days carpenter labor,....	11 00	
Gould & Wackman, carting iron from shop,	13	
Parsons, Hewson & Co., 83 couplin cast- ings, fitting and finishing,.....	6 82	
William Fitcher & Son, 47 days mason work, and $21\frac{3}{4}$ days tending,.....	104 00	
D. C. Goodrich, 1265 bushels lime, and 1000 feet hemlock lumber,.....	193 61	
Tuttle & Brown, 3560 feet pine lumber,.	44 58	
D. C. Goodrich, 92 bushels lime,.....	14 69	
D. S. Stanford, pounded stone on bank of pond,.....	118 00	
Clark & Thorp, mason work on new build- ing,.....	60 14	
Leonard & Chatterton, building materials, and 150 days labor on armory,.....	715 00	
		1,267 97

Fire, Wood, Oil, &c.

R. & J. S. Jenkins, 5 gallons camphine,.....	3 75	
David R. Miller, $41\frac{1}{4}$ cords wood,.....	72 18	
		75 93

Hay, Grain, &c.

Thomas Henry, 70 bundles straw,.....	2 10	
Joseph L. Dean, 10 bush. oats,	4 00	
Thomas Sullivan, 1400 hay,	4 90	
Robert Black, 153 bundles straw,	3 82	
William Hills, 2 bush. oats,..	75	
		15 57

Carried forward,.....	\$	\$
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Brought forward,..... \$

Stock, Coal, Tools, Furniture, &c.

Jonas Brown, 3 dozen clothes pins,	\$00 19
John Curtiss, 1 heavy furnace, north wing,	67 04
William Barnes, 42 packing barrels,	21 00
D. L. Stamford, 2 levelers,.....	1 50
Ibbotson & Horner, 8 dozen knives and forks, and 1 knife &c.,.....	8 51

98 24

Printing and Stationery.

Merrill, Stone & Co., printing 1 ream tickets and hand bills,.....	\$16 25
J. C. Merrill & Co., printing 100 hand bills,	2 00

18 25

Discharged Convicts.

David White, Onondaga co., 26 miles, 3 c.,	\$0 78
Jonas Eigner, Erie co., 152 miles, 3 c.,..	4 56
Elijah S. Carpenter, Onondaga co., 26 miles, 3 c.,.....	78
James Perry, Utica, 79, 3 c.,	2 37
C. B. Dunbar, Genesee co., 134 m., 3 c.,	4 02
John White, Steuben co., 78 miles, 3c.,..	2 34
John Rigney, Rochester, 77 miles, 3 c.,..	2 31
Merrit Wheeler, Erie co., 152 miles, 3c.,.	4 56
Abijah Gregory, Steuben co., 78 m., 3 c.,	2 34
Wm. M. Barnes, Utica, 79 miles, 3 c.,..	2 37
Wm. McCoye, Erie co., 152 miles, 3 c.,..	4 56
J. I. Cunningham, Erie co., 152, 3 c.,....	4 56
John S. Hibbard, Washington co., 210 miles, 3 c.,.....	6 30
William Kiff, Tompkins co., 40 miles, 3 c.,	1 20
Hiram Reed, Erie co., 152 miles, 3 c.,....	4 56
Andrew Mayo, Erie co., 152 miles,.....	4 56
David C. Kellogg, Tompkins co., 40 m., 3c.,	1 20
Parker Card, Monroe co., 77 miles, 3 c.,..	2 31
William Walker, Erie co., 152 m., 3 c.,..	4 56
Oliver Gelson,	4 56

\$64 80

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
<i>Inspectors.</i>		
Jared Wilson, 11 days attendance and 8 travel,.....		\$111 40
Samuel Gilmore, 13 days attendance and 10 travel,....		49 00
E. R. Palmer, 8 days attendance and 5 travel,		38 00
Charles D. Fitch, 9 days attendance and 6 travel,....		42 60

		241 00

Salaries of Prison Officers.

Pay roll agent and keeper,		
1 quarter each, \$300,.....		\$600 00
Officers and keepers, 31 days,	1,084 46	

		\$1,684 46

Pay of Guard.

Pay roll, 20 guard one month,.....		600 00
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Miscellaneous.

Chancey B. Dunbar, convict deposite refunded,		\$0 32
S. A. Goodwin, attorney &c., counsel fees in suit, agent vs. Hayden et al.,		171 75
Gordon Cunningham, half dozen almanacs,		50
J. I. Cunningham, convict deposite refunded,.....		12
Cornell & Co., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. malt,	2	14
John S. Hibbard, convict deposite refunded,.....		81
Ibbotson & Horner, 309 bush. ashes,		21 63
A. Pettibone, Sheriff, delivering at prison 4 convicts,...		1 50

		198 77
Total expenditures,		\$6,643 74
Balance to new account,.....		12,310 01

		\$18,953 75

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Cayuga County, } ss.

Russell Chappel, late agent, and Jonathan Hubbard, late clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

RUSSELL CHAPPEL,
JONATHAN HUBBARD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 24th day of January, 1848. }

HORACE T. COOK, *Justice of the Peace, Cayuga County.*

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
January 11, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of the Prisons of the State of New-York,

The late agent respectfully reports, that the following is a true and correct statement of the monies received and expended for the general support &c. of said prison during ten days ending on the 10th day of January 1848.

1848.

Jan. 1	Balance from Dec. report brought forward,.....	\$12,310 01
Cash received from		
	<i>Cabinet Shop.</i>	
	Parsons, Hewson & Co.	\$466 94
	<i>Tool Shop.</i>	
	Z. J. McMaster & Co,.....	183 76
	<i>Shoe Shop.</i>	
	Mathew Watson's estate,.....	694 82
	<i>Carpet Shop.</i>	
4	Josiah Barber,.....	924 75
	<i>Coopers Shop.</i>	
7	Chester Fanning,.....	258 12
	<i>Machine Shop.</i>	
	Dennis, Wood & Russel,.....	896 43
	<i>Visitors.</i>	
45	Persons,.....	11 19
	Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
<i>Silk Shop.</i>		
Remnant silk work,.....	5 00	
<i>Prison.</i>		
Interest & job work,.....	24 98	
<i>Rations.</i>		
Hams, tallow, lard, &c. sold....	246 64	
	—————	3,712 63
		=====
		\$16,022 64
		=====

Cash expended for general support &c.

Rations.

Spencer Parsons, 30½ bush. pota-		
toes,.....	5 72	
Edward Allen, 84 " apples,	15 75	
Gould & Wackman, carting rice &c.		
from railroad,.....	50	
H. Z. Dickinson, 615 lbs beef,....	14 84	
William T. Carr, 989 lbs. pork,...	46 88	
A. V. Pulsifer, 289 " " ...	13 00	
Chester Fanning, 151 lbs. pork,		
(heads and legs).....	2 63	
William T. Carr, 1289 lbs. pork,	61 23	
E. & W. Osborn, 2408 lbs beef,.	54 18	
Chappel & Sittser, 126 lbs. cheese,	7 88	
Auburn & Syracuse railroad trans-		
portation on 15 bbls. salt & rice,	3 56	
	—————	\$ 226 17

Hospital.

T. M. Hunt 1 Evans lancet & 1 bot-		
tle balsam,.....	1 31	
A. V. Pulsifer, 139½ qts. milk,..	5 58	
A. M'Crea & Co. 368 lbs. crackers,	22 98	
Wm. Ivison & Co. 11½ lbs. but-		
ter,.....	1 69	
Chappel & Sitser, butter, sugar, tea		
&c.	46 08	
	—————	77 64
Carried forward,.....	\$	=====

Brought Forward,..... \$

Clothing and Bedding.

Law, Williams & Co. 1919 lbs. leather, thread, nails, &c.	490	93
Robert Jenkins, 1 vest,.....	75	
A. T. Carpenter & Son,.....	50	
Lester & Bradley, 6 lbs. cotton thread	4	88
A. Gridley, 1 coat,.....	3	00
A. S. Rathbun, 2 coats, 2 pants, 4 vests,	9	50
Wm. Ivison, & Co., sheeting, ticking, gingham, &c.,.....	17	74
Robert Jenkins, over coat,.....	3	00
Calvin N. Sittser, " "	3	00
Chappel & Sittser, $35\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. rope, for cloth lines,.....	5	55
F. L. Griswold & Co., 14 coats, 16 vests, 4 pants,.....	65	00
		603 85

Building and Repairs.

T. J. McMaster & Co., 1330 feet pine lumber,.....	16	63
T. M. Hunt, paints, oils, and turpentine,.....	26	71
How & Johnson, 5134 ft. tin for roofing,	410	72
J. F. Tirril, nails, butts, lock, &c.,..	55	11
Martin & Galvin, 2 bbls. water lime,	3	00
J. L. Watrous, glass, iron, nails, &c.,	133	37
A. C. Kelsey, 1926 brick,.....	8	66
F. Kelsey, 6460 "	29	07
W. H. Kelsey, 5858 "	26	36
J. F. Terrill, 19 days carpenter labor,	23	75
Tuttle & Brown, 4421 ft. pine lumber,	59	50
Applegate & Seymour, 81 lbs. hinges, 72 lbs. bolts,.....	24	19
Thomas Strath, 5 loads sand,.....	1	25
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
S. H. Ballard, 7344 ft. timber, 23,870		
ft. lumber,.....	270 25	
	_____	1,088 57
<i>Discharged Convicts.</i>		
William T. Harvey, Yates, co., 42 m.	4 26	
Levi Vealy, Canandaigua, 48 m	4 44	
Austin Reed, Rochester, 79 m.....	5 31	
	_____	14 01
<i>Fire Wood, Oil, &c.</i>		
Wm. Graham, 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ cords wood,..	35 45	
<i>Stock, Coal, Tools, Furniture, &c.</i>		
Law, Williams & Co., 3 doz. awls,		
and 2 knives,.....	1 19	
T. M. Hunt, 1 paint brush,.....	69	
How & Johnson, 130 sheets tin,....	5 85	
J. F. Tirrill, 1 square, 1 plane, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.		
files,.....	2 25	
Chester Fanning, 1 barrel, 1 cask,		
staves, &c.,.....	18 38	
J. L. Watrous, 1 box tin, saw, files, &c.	26 17	
Chappell & Sittser, 1 four gall. jug,..	63	
	_____	55 16
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Wm. F. Harvey, convict deposite re-		
funded,.....	04	
J. F. Terrill, 1 curry comb,	13	
Ira Curtis, cheese, for guard on watch		
for escape,	32	
Lester & Bradley, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross combs,..	9 17	
A. S. Rathbun, 2 qrs. letter postage.	9 66	
Chappel & Sittser, 1 lb. tobacco,....	25	
J. G. Downer, shoeing State horse,		
and repairing wagon,.....	5 58	
J. & G. Clapp, repairing fire engine,	1 50	
	_____	26 65
Total expenditures,.....	2,127 50	
Balance to A. Gridley, agt.....	13,895 14	

	\$16,022 64	

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Cayuga County, }

Russell Chappel late agent, and Jonathan Hubbard, late clerk of the Auburn State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

RUSSEL CHAPPEL,
JONATHAN HUBBARD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 24th day of January, 1848. }

HORACE T. COOK, *Justice of the peace, Cayuga County.*

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
February 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

The agent of the Auburn prison respectfully reports: That the following is a true statement of the monies received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison during the twenty one days ending January 31, 1848.

1848.

Jan. 11	Cash received from Russel Chappel late agent,.....	\$13,895 14
Cash received as follows: from		
	<i>Tailors' Shop.</i>	
17	F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	165 20
	<i>Cutlers' Shop.</i>	
18	Ibbotson & Horner,.....	632 40
	<i>Hame Shop.</i>	
19	William Holmes,.....	246 22
	<i>Visitors'.</i>	
31	169 persons,.....	42 14
	<i>Silk Shop.</i>	
	3/4 lbs. Silk, sold,.....	3 00
	<i>Rations.</i>	
	Pork, hams, sold,.....	21 60

		1,110 56

		\$15,005 70

Cash expended for general support :

Rations.

A. B. Daniels, 348 lbs. prime beef,.....	8 70
J. H. Montgomery, 12 $\frac{6}{5}$ bush. corn,.....	6 78
J. I. Hiseradt, 1,533 lbs. pork, A. J. Heserote, 1,054 do do. Hiram Hiseradt, 660 do do. Ebenezer Pierce, 338 do do. A. Thompson, 22 $\frac{5}{6}$ bush. corn, James C. Reed, 111 bush wheat,.....	76 65 52 70 33 00 11 71 11 49 145 97
Stephen Parsons, 15 bush. apples,	2 81
Phillip Witty, 460 lbs. beef,..	13 80
C. M. Pratt, 410 lbs. beef,....	12 12
C. T. Baker, 32 bush. apples,.	6 00
Jeremiah Fitch, 951 lbs. pork, J. C. Williams, 121 lbs. beef,.	47 55 3 63
T. Cornell & Co., 2,724 lbs. beef and 14 bush. barley,..	104 85
George B. Chase, 348 lbs. beef, A. Sheldon, 325 lbs. sheeps tongue,.....	12 14 14 63
William Milk, 1 beef creature, Josiah Hopkins, 217 lbs. pork, J. Paddock, 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. carrots and 18 bush. apples,.....	14 00 10 85 26 31
J. W. White, 26 bush. beets, Joseph Collet, 261 lbs. pork, J. W. Robinson, 43 bush. beans,.....	6 50 13 05 43 00
Philo Sheldon, 16,121 lbs. pork in hog,.....	838 29
Norman Strong, 543 lbs. beef,.....	18 10
Nathaniel Lynch, 1319 lbs. beef,.....	46 14
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$
Patrick Murray, 11 bush. turnips,.....	2 75
Herman Treat, 384 lbs. beef in the quarter,.....	12 83
H. W. Standart, 16 bush corn, and 21 bush. wheat,.....	38 41
Alfred Smith, 242 bush. carrots,.....	60 50
A. & W. Barnes, 1 bbl. vinegar,.....	3 25
Geo. B. Chase, 16 bush. carrots,.....	4 00
H. W. Tibbets, 584 lbs. beef, Edward Allen, 28 bush. potatoes,.....	19 81
Allen & Taylor, 1151 lbs. rice and cartage,.....	12 25
H. W. Standart, 115 bush. corn,.....	63 57
Thomas Kearns, 718 lbs. pork,.....	64 69
Theron Green, 5 bbls. mess pork,.....	35 90
N. Lynch, 701 lbs. beef,....	70 00
H. Howland, 408 lbs. beef,..	24 40
J. M. Merrow, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. carrots,.....	13 93
William Barnes, 13 bbls. vinegar,	42 33
G. G. Burrington, 395 lbs. beef,.....	32 50
R. Griffin, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. potatoes, James C. Reed, 201 bush. wheat,.....	13 80
Theron Green, 468 lbs. pork, Jacob Foster, Jr., 390 lbs. pork and 123 lbs. beef,...	2 87
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$
Abm. Nostrant, 912 lbs. beef,	31 30
B. C. Leonard, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ bush.	
beans,.....	10 25
Charles Treat, 224 lbs. beef,.	6 72
John Barnes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples,	84
William Barnes, $\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. salt,..	75

	2,460 57

Clothing and Bedding.

Rebert Spencer, 10 prs. pants,	
6 vests and 1 coat,.....	22 50
Robert Spencer, 1 coat,.....	3 00
A. G. McLachlan, 1 coat,..	3 00
A. Sheldon, 365 lbs. wool,..	54 45
Ellis Tyler, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. wool,..	23 20
Rathbun & Clary, 334 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	
cotton cloth,.....	33 58
George Keyes, 2 coats and 1	
vest,.....	7 00
O. Thorn, 2001 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. wool,..	660 57
J. B. Fries, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. wool,..	7 75
Eliza Conklin, 2 coats,.....	5 50
John Husk, 1 coat,.....	2 50
William White, 1 coat,....	2 50
Levi Hermance, 2 days team	
and self, buying wool,....	8 13
C. Skelling, 1 coat,.....	3 00
Phineas Palmer, 2 coats, 2	
prs. pants, and 1 vest,....	10 50
Robert Muer & Co., 327 yds.	
tick and 140 lbs. yarn,....	106 95
Phineas Palmer, 1 coat and 2	
prs. pants,.....	6 00
A. G. McLachlan, 1 coat, 1	
pr. pants, and 1 vest,....	4 75
Robert Jenkins, 3 coats, 3 prs.	
pants, and 2 vests,.....	15 00

Carried forward,.....	\$ 979 88

Brought forward,.....	\$
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>	
Thomas Strath, 47 loads of sand,.....	11 75
D. C. Goodrich, 87½ bush. lime,.....	14 00
T. J. McMaster, 7095 ft. lumber,.....	158 82
	184 57
<i>Fire wood, Oil, &c.</i>	
William Curtiss, 5½ cords of wood,.....	10 25
D. W. Simpson, 18¾ cords of wood,.....	39 84
	50 09
<i>Hay, Grain, &c.</i>	
Wm. W. Laraway, 1905 lbs. hay,.....	7 62
James Fear, 43 bush. oats,..	16 34
	23 96
<i>Stock, Tools and Furniture.</i>	
Philo Sheldon, 3 packing barrels,.....	3 00
Wm. Barnes, 2 packing casks	1 00
	4 00
<i>Discharged Convicts.</i>	
J. E. Rosecrants, Chautauque Co., 200 miles,.....	8 57
William Vaux, Chautauque co, 170 miles,	8 10
Wilson E. Stebbins, Monroe co., 60 miles,.....	3 80
J. L. Overonker, St. Lawrence co., 160 miles,.....	7 80
Freeman Forbes, St. Lawrence co., 145,.....	7 37
John Alka, Erie co., 152 miles	6 56
Patrick Oneal, Livingston co., 70 miles,.....	5 10
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
James Wilkins, Seneca co.,		
37 miles,	4 01	
Wm. S. Wakeley, Erie co.,		
152 miles,	7 56	
Joel Wood, Erie co., 152 miles	6 56	
Wm. W. Pollock, Erie co.,		
152 miles,.....	6 56	

		71 99

Salaries of Prison Officers.

Susan Culver, widow of Si- mon Culver, deceased, 9 days services as keeper, ..	13 52	
Pay roll, officers and keepers,		
31 days,	1,249 22	

		1,262 74

Pay of Guard.

Pay roll, 20 guards, 1 month, 31 days,	611 40	
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Miscellaneous.

William Vaux, convict depos- ite, refunded,.....	50	
John Backenstrass, carting to- bacco and stone,.....	50	
H. T. Cook, fees 20 affidavits agent and clerk,.....	2 50	
Patrick Oneal, convict depos- ite, refunded,	2 00	
Wm. W. Pollock, convict de- posite refunded,	47 00	
James D. Wilkins, convict deposite refunded,	06	

		52 58

Total expenditures,	5,701 76	
Balance to new account,.....	9,303 94	

		\$15,005 70

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 Cayuga county, } ss.

A. Gridley, agent, and Jonathan Hubbard, late clerk, and William Andrews, clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
 WM. ANDREWS.
 JONATHAN HUBBARD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
 this 16th day of May, 1848. }

J. H. BOSTWICK,

Justice of the Peace, Cayuga county.

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
 March 1, 1848, }

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

The agent of the Auburn State Prison respectfully reports: That the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison for the month ending February 29, 1848.

1848.

Feb'ary 1.	Balance from last month brought forward,	\$9,303 94
	Cash received this month from	
	<i>Cabinet Shop.</i>	
	Parsons, Hewson & Co.,	\$465 18
	<i>Coopers' Shop.</i>	
2.	Chester Fanning,	222 36
	<i>Tool Shop.</i>	
	Z. J. McMaster & Co.,	167 36
	<i>Shoe Shop.</i>	
	Mathew Watson estate,	328 16
	<i>Cutlers' Shop.</i>	
19.	Ibbotson & Horner,	630 60
	Carried forward,	\$
		\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Hame Shop.

Hayden & Holmes,.....	228	90
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Tailors' Shop.

F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	157	06
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Visitors.

287 persons,.....	71	65
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Rations.

Hams and lard sold,.....	161	02
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Building and Repairs.

Old lumber sold,	1	75
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Prison.

Job work,.....	50	
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		2,434	54
--	--	-------	----

		\$11,738	48
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Cash expended for general support, &c.

Rations.

A. V. Pulsifer, 139 qts. milk,	5	58
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Nelson Paine, 99 lbs. beef,..	2	97
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R. P. Melendy, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels potatoes,.....	9	06
---	---	----

A. McCrea, crackers,.....	3	00
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Isaac Sheldon, 574 lbs. beef,	19	24
-------------------------------	----	----

J. W. Robinson, 74 do do tongue,.....	2	22
--	---	----

A. Sheldon, 58 lbs. hogs tongue,.....	2	32
--	---	----

J. O. Hendricks, 521 lbs. beef,	18	28
---------------------------------	----	----

John Smith, 2d, 16 bush. beans,	16	00
--	----	----

George Standart, 38 $\frac{7}{8}$ bush. barley,	23	84
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W. H. Standart, 85 $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ bush. wheat, and grinding,	116	33
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Philo Sheldon, 1665 lbs. fresh mutton,.....	58	28
--	----	----

William Olney, 246 lbs. beef,	8	61
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Carried forward,.....	\$	\$
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	Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
A. Sheldon, 92 lbs. sheep's tongue,	3 68		
W. C. DeHart, 8 bush. apples,	1 50		
A. Sheldon, 295 lbs. sheep's tongue,	11 80		
H. W. Tibbets, 378 lbs. beef,	13 12		
Harvey Heath, 1452 do	54 45		
Peter Flinn, 281 do	8 43		
David Baker, $73\frac{3}{4}\frac{9}{10}$ bush. corn,	36 81		
Timothy Allen, 11 do potatoes,	5 50		
W. H. H. Sheldon, 59 lbs. hog's tongue,	2 36		
W. H. Pratt, $15\frac{1}{2}$ bush. potatoes,	7 75		
do 24 bush. do	12 00		
A. Defendorf, $21\frac{1}{2}$ do do	10 62		
Geo. B. Hudson, $15\frac{1}{2}$ bushels potatoes,	6 80		
Isaac Sheldon, 846 lbs. fresh beef,	29 69		
Harvey Lyon, $52\frac{1}{3}$ bu. wheat,	65 42		
James Sweat, 20 bush. potat.,	10 00		
B. Farnum, $66\frac{7}{10}$ do corn, .	33 06		
Chappel & Sittser, 2 bushels potatoes,	1 25		
A Sheldon, $86\frac{1}{4}$ bush. potat.,	43 12		
A. Thompson, $34\frac{6}{10}$ bushels corn,.....	17 05		
R. P. Melendy, 17 bush. barley,	10 63		
		670	79

Hospital.

H. G. Fowler, drugs and medicines,.....	57 97	
Chappel & Sittser, tea, coffee, and sugar,.....	6 36	
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
A. C. Munger, sugar, tea and coffee,	14 08	_____
		78 41

Clothing and Bedding.

George W. Cray, cutting and fitting convict shoes,	16 94
E. T. Bostwick, 3 coats, 1 vest, 1 hat,	7 00
Law, Williams & Co., thread, binding, &c.,	22 75
John Husk, 1 hat,	50
do 3 coats, 5 vests, 4 pair pants,.....	22 50
John Husk, 1 pr. pants and 1 vest,	2 50
Peter Fosdick, 2 coats, 1 vest, 1 pr. pants,	8 00
Levi Hermance, 150 lbs. wool,	36 80
Richard Keyes, 5 hats and 6 mens' caps,	5 50
S. W. Odell, 3 coats, 4 pants, 6 vests, 2 caps, and 1 hat,	16 50
Sarah Basset, 1 coat, 1 vest,	4 00
Geo. Stiles, 4 prs. pants,....	5 00
Robert Jenkins, 3 coats, 1 pr. pants and 2 vests,.....	10 50
Edward Ivison, 2 vests and 11 overcoats,.....	37 00
P. Palmer, 2 pr. pants, 1 vest, and 1 coat,	6 00
Wm. Muir & Co., ticking, muslin, &c.,.....	83 31
Clarisa Jenkins, 3 new vests,	4 50
Peter Shail, 3 coats,.....	5 00
John Husk, 3 pr. pants, 1 coat and 1 vest,.....	9 00
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Joseph Standart, 1 hat,.....		50
Wm. Muir & Co., sheeting, drilling, and ticking,	102	39
Geo. H. Cray, 1 pair over- shoes for sick convict,	1	00
F. E. Meeker, 2 coats, 1 vest and 1 hat,.....	7	00
	—	—
		414 19

Building and repairs.

Manning & Howland, leather banding, &c.,	104	13
Law, Williams & Co., 24 shoe nails,.....	3	00
L. Wood, leather for joining belts,.....	1	50
L. Wood, banding for machine,	122	45
John Curtis, 150 gear wheels,	6	04
A. Sabin & Co., lumber and leather,.....	4	50
Leonard Chatterton, window sash frames and nails,	150	00
Henry Palmer, 28 days labor on water wheel,	42	00
Martin Galvin, 1 bbl. water lime,.....	1	50
	—	—
		435 12

Stock and Tools.

Law, Williams & Co., shoe- makers awls,	4	00
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Printing and stationery.

H. Montgomery, printing rules &c., for prison,.....	39	50
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Discharged convicts.

Joseph Bennet, Warren co., 202 miles,.....	9	06
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Carried forward,	\$	\$
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Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
William Straight, jr., Allegany		
co., 130 miles,	6 90	
John Conran, Erie co., 152 miles	7 56	
M. Lumley, " " "	7 56	
Joseph Bickford, Tioga co., 76		
miles,	5 28	
		36 36

<i>Fire wood, oil, &c.,</i>		
A. Sheldon, 1½ cords wood,..	5 25	
P. Sheldon, 1½ " " ..	3 88	
Edward Austin, 10 $\frac{4}{1\frac{2}{8}}$ " ..	30 93	
S. B. Noyes, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ " ..	9 69	
M. T. Doty, 20 $\frac{1\frac{9}{4}}{1\frac{2}{8}}$ " ..	46 84	
G. L. Watson, 4 $\frac{5}{1\frac{2}{8}}$ " ..	13 31	
D. W. Simpson, 26 " ..	65 00	
R. & J. L. Jenkins, 2 bbls.		
camphene,	56 81	
Luther Goodrich, jr., $\frac{3}{4}$ cord		
wood,	1 87	
Edward Austin, 3½ cords wood,	8 75	
Sedgwick Austin, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	31 12	
		273 45

<i>Furniture, &c.</i>		
Chester Fanning, 54 packing		
bbls., and 2 m staves for		
do.,	72 00	
Wm. A. Niles, 2 lamps,	25	
W. H. Foster, 2 doz. " for		
school,	3 00	
John Husk, 1 hand lamp,	1 00	
Chappel & Sittser, 1 willow		
basket,	50	
A. C. Munger, bed cords rope,		
and combs,.....	8 32	
		85 07

<i>Salaries of prison officers.</i>		
Pay roll, officers and keepers,		
29 days,		1,181 41
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
<i>Pay of guard.</i>		
Pay roll, 20 guard, 29 days,.		571 00
<i>Miscellanies.</i>		
A. V. M. Suydam, hame, collar, &c.,.....	2 75	
Jonathan Hubbard, 20 days extra clerk hire,.....	40 00	
Wm. Straight, jr., convict deposit refunded,.....	3 00	
B. Baker, 2 days services repairing engine,.....	2 00	
J. W. Hamilton, 83½ days labor on armory,.....	170 50	
M. Lumley, convict deposit refunded,	16	
John Cowan, convict deposit refunded,	40	
George Briggs, railroad freight on rice,	1 95	
L. D. Hamner, 59 bundles straw for ice house,.....	1 18	
A. Vanderheyden, 24 loads ice,	12 00	
	233 95	
Total expenditures,...	4,023 23	
Balance to new ac't,	7,715 25	
	11,738 48	

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Cayuga County, }

Abraham Gridley, agent, and William Andrews, clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
WM. ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 16th day of May, 1848. }

JAMES H. BOSTWICK,

Justice of the Peace, Cayuga County.

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
April 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prison:

The agent of the Auburn Prison respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending March 31, 1848.

1848.

Mar. 1	Balance from last months account brought forward,.....	\$ 7,715 25
Cash received this month from		
<i>Cabinet Shop,</i>		
1	Parsons, Hewson & Co.,.....	461 78
<i>Coopers' Shop.</i>		
“	Chester Fanning,.....	219 84
<i>Tool Shop.</i>		
	Z. J. McMaster & Co.,.....	168 64
<i>Carpet shop.</i>		
4	Josiah Barber,.....	881 08
<i>Shoe shop.</i>		
6	Matthew Watson's estate,.....	324 94
<i>Tailors' shop.</i>		
15	F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	153 44
<i>Hame shop.</i>		
20	William Holmes,.....	219 82
<i>Cutlers' shop.</i>		
31	Ibbotson & Horner,.....	589 95
<i>Tool shop.</i>		
“	Z. J. McMaster & Co.,.....	191 76
<i>Coopers' shop.</i>		
“	Chester Fanning,.....	230 00
<i>Convicts' Deposits.</i>		
“	John McLean,.....	10 00
Carried forward,		\$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
<i>Prison.</i>		
Literature Fund,	100 00	
Job work and soap,	19 00	
Henry M. Shetters, cash re- funded on wood contract, .	32 00	
<i>Rations.</i>		
Beef hams sold,	6 25	
<i>Visitors.</i>		
391 persons,	97 75	
<i>Stock and tools.</i>		
Old black smith tools, (sold,)	3 00	
	—————	3,709 25
		—————
		\$11,424 50
		—————

Cash expended for general support.

			<i>Rations.</i>
A. A. Vanderheyden, cartage			
pork from depot,	2 61		
Daniel Castner, $114\frac{3}{4}$ bush.			
corn,.....	57 30		
John B. Baxter, $80\frac{1}{6}\frac{2}{3}$ bush.			
corn,.....	40 10		
Chester Treat, $86\frac{8}{6}\frac{8}{9}$ bush.			
corn,.....	43 07		
L. N. Thomas, $42\frac{2}{3}$ bu. wheat,	53 39		
Thomas Devoe, 34 lbs. beef,.	12 14		
James Sherman, 1,344 do ..	46 20		
A. V. Pulsifer, $130\frac{1}{2}$ qts. milk,	5 24		
C. S. Beardsley, 219 bls. pork,	2,212 13		
J. O. Hendricks, 570 lbs. beef,	18 73		
Alfred Smith, $39\frac{1}{4}\frac{7}{6}$ bush. corn,	19 65		
George Dougle, cart. vinegar,	25		
C. T. Terris, $210\frac{6}{6}\frac{6}{9}$ bush.			
wheat,	262 57		
A. Sheldon, 809 lbs. beef,...	28 08		
John Husk, 115 do ..	4 60		
	—————	—————	
Carried forward,	\$	\$	

Brought forward,.....	\$	
G. V. Harlow, 30 $\frac{2}{6}$ bush. wheat,.....	37	68
H. McDonald, 31 $\frac{5}{6}$ bush. corn, and 14 bush. potatoes,	21	22
J. Paddock, 14 bush. corn, ..	7	00
Theron Green, 2 bls. pork, ..	24	00
M. K. Soles, 6 bls. vinegar,.	18	00
H. W. Standart, grinding 379 bush. corn and wheat,....	18	95
Wm. Hills, corn meal and flour,.....	80	90
H. T. Dickinson, 250 lbs. fresh beef, and 1,125 lbs. corned beef,.....	41	25
Thomas Scrath, 2 bls. vinegar,	6	00
J. B. Clark, 200 bush. corn,	100	00
E. G. Jones, 219 lbs. beef,..	6	57
	—	—
		3,167 63

Hospital.

Wm. Hills, 200 lbs. superfine flour,.....	6	00
Wm. Hills, 800 lbs. superfine flour, and 2 bls. buckwheat,	26	63
	—	—
		32 63

Clothing and bedding.

Parley Harvey, 1 coat,.....	2	00
A. G. McLachlan 2 coats,...	4	00
S. E. Willard, 1 vest and 1 hat,	1	00
William Buckhout, scouring and fulling 720 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. strip- ed cloth,	19	27
William Buckhout, scouring and fulling 431 yds. strip- ed cloth,	6	46
John G. Todd, 1 coat, 1 pair pants, and 1 vest,.....	6	00
	—	—
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,	\$	
Amos Hoyt, 12 men's caps,..	6 00	
C. W. Robir, 1 coat and 1 pr. pants,	4 50	
Wm. Buckhout, scouring and fulling 1,716 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. striped cloth,	32 64	
George Keyes, 2 coats,	5 00	
Robert Jenkins, 2 coats and 4 vests,	9 00	
Wm. Hills, 100 lbs. superfine flour for sizing,.....	3 00	
Russell Chappell, 7 mens' caps and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. cotton hkfs.,	5 54	
J. L. Ackley, 2 coats, 2 pants, and 1 vest,.....	10 00	
George Keyes, 3 coats 1 pants,	9 00	
B. Bristol, 1 coat, 2 pants, and 1 vest,.....	5 50	
James Bennett, 3 hats,.....	1 25	
Robert Spencer, 6 coats, 6 prs. pants, and 2 vests,.....	30 00	
P. M. Ryan, 2 coats,.....	3 00	
Aaron Gilfoss, 1 hat,.....	50	
		163 66

Building and Repairs.

Z. J. McMaster & Co., smith- work, repairs, &c.,.....	38 16	
Lorin Patchen, 35 $\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ bushels lime,.....	5 65	
D. G. Goodrich, 49 $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ bushels lime,	7 86	
C. Crippling, 10 loads sand,	3 75	
Tuttle & Bowen, lumber,....	18 95	
Applegate & Seymour, hook, hinges, bolts, &c.,.....	10 72	
Robert Hallett, put fat, for white-washing,	25	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,	\$	\$
D. L. Sandford, pounded stone, and carting for embankment		
south side of prison,.....	86	25
Stephen Ball, pine boards and plank,	23	59

		195 18

Fire-wood, Oil, &c.

D. Fries, 58 $\frac{9}{12}\frac{2}{8}$ cords wood,	176	15
B. B. Tyler, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	14	38
S. H. Smith, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	00
D. W. Shipman, 8 $\frac{8}{12}\frac{0}{8}$ cords wood,	21	56
D. R. Miller, 57 cords wood,	114	00
J. H. Griffin, 20 $\frac{1}{12}\frac{6}{8}$ " "	50	31
Wm. Fries, 31 $\frac{1}{12}\frac{5}{8}$ " "	71	58
Wm. O. Thomas, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	13	50
G. L. Watson, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	6	55
Wm. Curtis, 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ " "	32	81
Edw'd Allen, 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	330	75
H. M. Shetters, 197 " "	394	00
O. Howland, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	29	37
Jno. Christian 15 $\frac{5}{12}\frac{6}{8}$ " "	46	31
F. A. Hopping, 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	148	00

		1,454 27

Printing and Stationery.

J. C. Derby & Co., library books,	35	85
J. C. Derby & Co., blank- books, paper, wafers, &c.,	153	09
Alden & Markham, printing library tables, covering old library books, 1 super Bible, &c., convict register, 8 qr. pass-books, &c.,	81	88
Alden & Markham, library books,	28	34

Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
R. G. Wynkoop, ink, blank- books, slates, slate-pencils, memorandum-books, &c.,..	20	07
Wm. Bryan, advertising pro- posals for convict labor 8 weeks,	9	50
A. M. Clapp, advertising pro- posals for convict labor 9 weeks,	10	50
R. G. Wynkoop, lib'ry books,	15	79
J. C. Ivison, " "	23	02
		378 04

Discharged Convicts, and transportation of the same.

E. L. Porter, warden, cash paid for expenses in remov- ing Lewis Chamberlain, in- sane convict, to Lunatic Asy- lum at Utica,.....	12	00
John Wilson, Canandaigua, 40 miles,	4	20
Morgan Nichols, St. Lawrence county, 175 miles,.....	8	25
J. A. Goodell, Broome coun- ty, 100 miles,.....	6	00
George Graham, Erie county, 152 miles,.....	7	56
John McLean, Erie county, 152 miles,.....	7	56
Nelson Stewart, Erie county, 152 miles,	7	56
R. C. Snow, Monroe county, 70 miles,	5	10
Jno. Guince, Erie county, 164 miles,	8	04
James L. Ackley, Batavia, 90 miles,	5	70
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
James Irvin, Lewis county, 123 miles,	6 69	
Chauncey Gray, Genesee co., 90 miles,	5 70	
Wm. Potter, Cortland county, 35 miles,	4 05	
Preserved Adams, Cortland county, 52 miles,.....	4 56	
R. Montgomery, Onondaga co., 26 miles,	3 78	
		96 75

Salaries of Prison Officers.

Pay roll, officers and keepers,		
30 days,	1,262 74	
		<i>Pay of Guard.</i>
Pay roll, 20 guards 30 days,.	608 04	
		<i>Pay of Teachers.</i>
Wm. A. Niles and Wm. F. Segoine,.....	31 98	
		1,902 76

Stock and Tools.

D. B. Keyes, 1 pr. large tailors' shears,.....	2 25
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Miscellaneous.

Theron Green and William H. Van Tuyl, 16 days each, services taking inventory, and appraising State property,.....	48 00
Henry Gear 102 bundles straw for ice house,.....	2 04
J. E. Cox, engrossing and copying inventory, and appraisal of State property,	8 00
John McLean, convict deposit refunded,.....	10 06
A. V. M. Suydam, 121 feet hose for prison engine,....	121 00
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
B. Baker, repairing prison engine,.....	1 00	
B. Baker, refreshments furnished after fire,.....	2 00	
Russel Chappel, 7 Wade & Butcher's razors,.....	2 62	
A. A. Van Derheyden, 2 loads of manure for prison garden	1 00	
Benj. D. Quigg, telegraph charges to and from Albany	89	
Alden & Markham, express charge on package to Comptroller,.....	50	
Alden & Markham, express charge on box books from Albany,.....	2 50	
Alden & Markham, express charges on vouchers to Comptroller,.....	50	
Alden & Markham, express charge on annual report to Legislature, Jan. 1, 1848,.	25	
	—	200 36
Total expenditures,.....	\$7,593 53	
Balance to new account,.....	\$3,830 97	
	—	\$11,424 50
	—	—

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Cayuga county, } ss.

A. Gridley, agent, and William Andrews, clerk of the Auburn Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true according to their best knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
WILLIAM ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 16th day of May, 1848. }

JAMES H. BOSTWICK,

Justice of the Peace, Cayuga county.

AUBURN PRISON,
May 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

The agent of the Auburn Prison respectfully reports: That the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison during the month ending April 30, 1848.

1848.	Balance from last month's account brought forward,.....	\$3,830 97
April 1.	Cash received this month as follows:	
	<i>Tailors' shop.</i>	
	F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	163 45
	<i>Cooper' shop.</i>	
4.	Chester Fanning,.....	7 38
	<i>Carpet shop.</i>	
	Josiah Barber,	837 71
	<i>Shoe shop.</i>	
5.	Mathew Watson's estate,....	384 72
	<i>Cabinet shop.</i>	
7.	Parsons, Hewson & Co.,....	688 05
	<i>Hame shop.</i>	
	William Holmes,	237 52
	<i>Cutlers' shop.</i>	
21.	Ibbotson & Horner,.....	879 18
	<i>Tool shop.</i>	
29.	Z. J. McMaster & Co.,....	173 52
	<i>Silk shop.</i>	
	Law, Williams & Co., fish lines sold,	75
	<i>Rations.</i>	
	Lard, &c., sold,	92 72
	<i>Building and repairs.</i>	
	Old castings sold,	61 98
	<i>Convicts' Deposits.</i>	
	Peter Nix,	11 00
	<i>Visitors.</i>	
	302 persons,.....	79 99
		—————
		3,617 97
		—————
		\$7,448 94

Cash expended for general support, &c.

Rations.

Wm. Muir & Co. 1 bbl. vine-			
gar,	3 00		
Hiram Judson, 68 $\frac{5}{6}$ bushels			
corn,.....	34 04		
Jno. E. Patten, 1449 lbs.			
corned beef,.....	43 47		
J. W. White, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. beets			
and parsnips,	7 78		
S. C. Decker, 251 lbs. corned			
beef,	7 53		
Silas Hopping, 16 bush. pota-			
toes,	10 00		
H. G. Van Anden, vinegar,..	3 25		
F. A. Hopping, 22 bush. po-			
tatoes,	13 75		
P. L. Bryant, 284 lbs. corned			
beef,	8 52		
W. T. Leach, 25 bush. po-			
tatoes,	15 63		
A. H. & J. Burt, molasses and			
salt,	80 51		
Wm. J. White, 22 bush. car-			
rots, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do turnips,...	8 94		
M. T. Close, 24 bush potato's,			
do 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	15 00		
	14 69		
H. T. Dickenson, 1311 lbs.			
fresh beef,.....	39 33		
Frederick Winfield, 91 bush.			
wheat,	113 75		
John Leavenworth, 13 bush.			
potatoes,.....	8 13		
E. Fish, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. potatoes,..			
Erederick Lamb, 21 $\frac{3}{6}$ bush.			
wheat,	12 18		
	26 92		
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$	

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Smith Taylor, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels		
wheat,	62	75
P. Sheldon, 25 bush. potatoes,	15	63
J. M. Cook, 51 do wheat,..	63	75
		608 55

Hospital

A. McCrea, crackers,	6	00
A. V. Pulsifer, 136 qts. milk,	5	44
D. C. Stewart, rice, chickens, &c.,	3	94
H. G. Van Anden, drugs, me- dicines, vials, jars, &c.,....	110	05
		125 43

Clothing and Bedding.

Geo. Keyes, 1 coat,.....	3	00
Wm. Muir & Co., 1 doz. pr. buck mittens, and 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. drilling,.....	7	92
C. W. Boyce, 2 coats, 2 vests, 1 pr. pants, and 2 hats,....	11	50
Wm. H. Palmer, 2 coats, 1 vest, 1 pr. pants, and 1 hat,	9	50
Daniel Webster, 1 coat,....	3	00
W. P. Robins, 1 hat,.....		50
Wm. Woods, 2 coats, 1 pr. pants and 1 vest,.....	9	00
L. A. Coulton, 3 coats, 1 pr. pants, and 3 vest,.....	9	00
P. Palmer, 1 coat, 1 pr. pants and 1 vest,.....	6	00
Wm. Robins, 2 prs. pants, and 1 vest,.....	3	50
A. M. Austin, 1 coat,.....	3	00
Wm. Muir & Co., tick and wicking,	40	95
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$
Geo. Keyes, 5 coats, 3 prs. pants, and 2 vests,.....	21 50
J. G. Standart, 1 hat,.....	62
	—
	128 99

Building and Repairs.

S. Ball, per S. Eddy agent, bill pine lumber,.....	31 34
H. G. Van Anden, paints and paint brushes,	1 72
J. V. Bowen, bill pine boards and cartage,.....	88 00
D. C. Goodrich, 187 bush. lime,	29 92
J. L. Watrous, locks, bolts, nails, labor on prison, &c.,	117 07
Leonard Chatterton, labor and materials furnished for Ar- mory,	135 00
	—
	403 05

Hay and Grain.

William W. Laraway, 1730 lbs. hay,	6 94
Warford Warrick, $17\frac{1}{2}$ bush. oats,	7 06
	—
	14 00

Stock and Tools.

John Harney, 4 doz. brooms,	6 00
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Printing and Stationery.

S. S. Riggs, advertised notice for proposals for convict labor,	9 50
Greely & McElrath, do.	10 50
E. B. Spooner, do.	9 50
Enoch Davis, do.	12 50
A. Strong & Co. do.	10 75
Merrill & Stone, advertising potatoes wanted at prison,	5 00
	—
	57 75

Carried forward,.....

\$

Brought forward,..... \$

Fire wood, Oil, &c.

Aaron Hayden, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords wood,	38 25
P. A. Manro, 50 $\frac{8}{12}\frac{0}{8}$ cords hard and 35 $\frac{5}{12}\frac{6}{8}$ cords soft wood,	222 74
Benjamin Sawyer, 26 $\frac{1}{8}$ cords wood,	78 37
H. G. Van Anden, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. camphene and bbl.,.....	24 19
A. H. & J. Burt., 14 gall. fall strained oil, 45 gallons. winter strained oil, 46 gallons. sperm oil,.....	132 00
	495 55

Discharged convicts.

3. Geo. Williams, Erie Co., 172 miles,	8 16
Giles Budine, Livingston Co., 70 miles,	5 10
Geo. Budine, Livingston Co., 70 miles,	5 10
7. Joseph De La Farge, Jefferson Co., 100 miles,	6 00
9. P. Henderson, Erie Co., 172 miles,	8 16
13. Joseph Williams, Essex Co., 300 miles,.....	12 00
13. Henry E. Whitmore, Essex Co., 300 miles,.....	12 00
14. A. P. Lewis, Erie Co., 152 miles,	7 56
Wm. Lowe, Erie Co., 152 miles,	7 56
18. La Fayette L. Tift, Washington Co., 210 miles,	9 30
Carried forward,.....	\$

	Brought forward,.....	\$
18.	John Farrell, Herkimer, Co., 94 miles,.....	5 82
19.	Erastus Averill, Chatauque Co., 200 miles,.....	9 00
21.	John Kinney, Ontario co., 40 miles,	4 20
	John W. Coutant, Cayuga co. 21 miles,	3 63
	Richard Conine, Onondaga co., 26 miles,.....	3 78
23.	James K. Noble, Essex co., 320 miles,.....	12 60
24.	Andrew Blythe, Seneca co., 34 miles,	4 02
30.	Winston Howe, Livingston co., 90 miles,.....	5 70
		129 69

Furniture.

Chester Fanning, staves and heading for keelers,.....	3 00
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Salaries of prison officers.

Pay roll, officers, keepers and teachers.	1,246 44
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Pay of guard.

Pay roll, 20 guard 1 month, .	591 20
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Miscellaneous.

Geo. Wilson, convict deposite refunded,	37
Erastus Averill, " "	63
James K. Noble, " "	2 50
B. Baker, repairing prison en- gine,.....	2 65
Chester Fanning, 1 load ma- nure for garden,.....	50
S. S. Austin, horse and buggy 1 day,	2 50

Carried forward,.....	\$	\$
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Brought forward,.....	\$	
H. G. Van Anden, sash tools, candle-wick, indigo, brushes, &c.,	17	76
Hayden & Holmes, cash paid referees in suit, agt. vs. P.		
P. R. Hayden,.....	15	00
B. Baker, 2 days labor repairing old engine,.....	2	50
Marcus DeCoudres, repairing state wagon,.....	5	63
Chancey Cribbing, turf and sand for garden,	2	38
Wm. B. Wood, 11 pairs spec- tacles,	2	25
	—	—
		54 67
Total expenditure,	3,864	32
Balance to new account,.	3,584	62
	—	—
	\$7,448	94
	—	—

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Cayuga County, } ss.

A. Gridley, agent, and William Andrews, clerk, of the Auburn prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the following account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
WM. ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 19th day of Sept., 1848. }

J. H. Bostwick, *Justice of the Peace, Cayuga Co.*

AUBURN PRISON, }
June 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prisons :

The agent of Auburn Prison, respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the monies received and expended, for the general support, &c., of said Prison, for the month ending May 31, 1848 :

1848.	Balance from last month bro't forward,	\$3,584 62
May 1.	Cash received this month from	
	<i>Shoe Shop.</i>	
4.	Law, Williams, & Co.,.....	368 62
	<i>Cabinet Shop.</i>	
8.	Parsons, Hewson & Co.,....	745 40
	<i>Hame Shop.</i>	
12.	William Holmes,.....	238 05
	<i>Carpet S'lop.</i>	
13.	Josiah Barber,	1,670 87
	<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>	
20.	F. L. Griswold & Co.,	158 69
	<i>Cutler's Shop.</i>	
20.	Ibbotson & Horner,.....	1,043 08
	<i>Cooper's Shop.</i>	
31.	Chester Fanning,.....	457 62
	<i>Tool Shop.</i>	
	Z. J. McMaster & Co.,	178 32
	<i>Shoe Shop.</i>	
	Law, Williams & Co.,.....	392 14
	<i>Prison.</i>	
	Interest on two notes,	32 75
	<i>Visiters.</i>	
	490 persons,.....	121 97
	Carried forward,.....	\$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
<i>Convict's Deposites.</i>		
Alexander Archer,	5 00	
Henry Smith,	22	
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>		
Lime sold,.....	30	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Old engine lathe sold,	32 50	
	—————	5,445 53
		\$9,030 15

Cash expended for general support :

Rations.

1848.

May 31. Henry Birch, 11½ bush. pota-		
toes,	7 19	
Philo Shelden, 31 bush. pota-		
toes,	19 38	
David Hotchkiss, 47½ bush po-		
tatoes,	29 68	
Jno. E. Patten, 1,181 lbs.		
fresh beef,	35 43	
H. T. Dickenson, 823 lbs.		
fresh beef,.....	24 69	
S. C. Decker, 291 lbs. beef		
and 130 lbs. veal,.....	12 63	
P. A. Manro, 43 $\frac{3}{6}$ bush.		
wheat,	53 81	
W. P. Brown, 26½ bush. po-		
tatoes,.....	16 56	
A. Sheldon, 18 bush. potatoes,		
P. L. Bryant, 223 lbs. corned		
beef,	6 69	
Silas Fowler, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. pota-		
toes,	7 70	
L. J. Hopkins, 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush. po-		
toes,	31 09	
Robert Wright, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.		
corn,	25 10	
	—————	\$
Carried forward,.....		\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
M. S. Fitch, 25 bush. potatoes,	15 63	
P. Sheldon, 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	80 07	
John Van Ness, 18 do	11 25	
C. G. Briggs, freight on rice,	97	
Charles Hopping, 59 $\frac{5}{6}$ bush.		
corn,.....	29 91	
Is'c Brown, 24 bush. potatoes,	15 00	
John Smith, 2d, 33 do ..	20 63	
H. T. Dickinson, 620 lbs.		
fresh beef,.....	18 60	
C. N. Pratt, 593 lbs. fresh		
beef,	16 14	
W. C. O'Connell, 301 lbs. mut-		
ton,.....	6 02	
P. W. Miller, 222 lbs. veal,...	6 48	
Frederick Wenfield, 65 $\frac{1}{6}$ bush.		
wheat,.....	81 45	
Allen & Taylor, 1088 lbs. cod-		
fish,.....	32 64	
Allen & Taylor, 667 lbs. rice,..	37 25	
Wm. Johnson, 130 lbs. corned		
beef,.....	3 90	
Standart & Stamp, grinding and		
delivering 579 $\frac{2}{6}$ bush. wheat		
and corn,.....	28 97	
Philo Shelden, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes,	17 81	
Baxter Doty, 45 $\frac{4}{6}$ bush. wheat,	22 86	
Joshua Downs, 29 bush. potatoes,	16 31	
GEO. Killman, 3 " "	1 87	
		744 96
<i>Hospital.</i>		
T. M. Hunt, drugs and medi-		
cines,.....	78 02	
A. McCrea, crackers,.....	3 00	
A. C. Munger, tea, sugar, butter,		
coffee, eggs and dried apples,	26 50	
John Van Nest, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel dried		
apples,.....	50	
		108 03
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Clothing and Bedding.

Edward Ivison, 2 overcoats, 16		
doz. spools thread, and 1 doz.		
tape,	17	50
Joseph Cooper, 11 coats, 8 pair		
pants, and 6 vests,	50	00
Robert Muir, 5 coats, 10 pair		
pants, and 7 vests,.....	30	75
George W. Cray, cutting and		
fitting 100 pr. boots and shoes,	6	25
John Halliday, 1 coat, 1 pair		
pants and 3 vests,.....	7	00
William Buckhout, fulling and		
scouring 482½ yards convicts'		
cloth,.....	14	47
Edward Quiggs, 2 coats,.....		6 00
S. E. Willard, 1 pair pants, 1		
hat, and 2 vests,.....	2	50
James Horner, 1 hat,.....		50
George Hodgson, 1 hat,.....		50
I. Patty & Son, 1 bill of leather,		
	144	48
		279 95

Buildings and Repairs.

Z. J. McMaster & Co., smith		
work on repairs,	6	72
Casey & Van Tuyl, plank, sid-		
ing and boards,	34	01
T. M. Hunt, glass and paint,		
S. Ball, 1000 ft. pine boards,		
and 1 M. shingles,	17	38
D. C. Goodrich, 88 bushels		
lime,	13	20
Judah Egleston, 1 load buil-		
ding stone,	62	
James Davis, grates and		
hinges for west gate,	7	84
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,	\$	\$
Z. J. McMaster, 2712 feet timber, 4 large bolts and grates for drain,	37 27	
	136 15	

Firewood, Oil, &c.

Marcus T. Doty, 2 $\frac{8}{2}\frac{0}{8}$ cords wood,	7 88	
Jno. H. Chedell, oil, cam- phene and cartage,	314 70	
R. & J. L. Jenkins, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. camphene and cartage, ...	48 48	
Daniel Clark, 10 cords wood,	30 00	
	401 06	

Stock and Tools.

Law, Williams & Co., 4 sand stones, 4 hammers, 2 patent awl's and needles,	5 50	
T. M. Hunt, 3 paint brushes,	2 06	
	7 56	

Printing and Stationery.

Barnes, Smith & Cooper, adv. notice for proposals for convict labor,	11 50	
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Discharged Convicts.

John Crotty, Genesee co., 90 miles,	5 70	
Jacob Kesler, Monroe co., 70 miles,	5 10	
Joseph Williams, Niagara co., 132 miles,	6 96	
Benj. H. Van Dyck, Monroe co., 70 miles,	5 10	
Robert Flint, Erie, 152 miles,	7 56	
John Sampson, do do	7 56	
Peter Nix, Monroe co., 70 m.,	5 10	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,	\$	\$
Samuel Dilworth, Seneca co.,		
15 miles,.....	3 45	
Samuel Bowen, Erie co., 152		
miles,.....	7 56	
John Ross, do do	7 56	
Jesse Pattison, Orleans co, 108		
miles,	6 24	
Wm. Wilson, Erie co., 152		
miles,	7 56	
John Cook, Jr., Wayne co.,50		
miles,	4 50	
Henry Winner, Monroe co.,		
70 miles,	5 10	
N. P. Perry, Erie co., 152		
miles,	7 56	
Wm. Turnbull, Erie co., 152		
miles,	7 56	
Elisha Horton, Cayuga, co., 8		
miles,	3 24	
Joshua Randall, Onondaga co.,		
17 miles,	3 51	
Alexander Archer, Washington		
co., 210 miles,	9 30	
Geo. Van Dusen, Columbia co.		
222,	9 66	
J. G. Bloomfield, Herkimer co.		
co., 85 miles,	5 55	
David Cross, Cayuga co., 12		
miles,.....	3 36	
John Featherly, Chautauque		
co., 190 miles,.....	8 70	
Geo. W. Cortwright, Allegany		
co., 110 miles,.....	6 30	
Isaac Forbes, Erie co., 152		
miles,	7 56	
Asahel Snow, Oswego, co ,26		
miles,	3 78	
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Robert Miller, Wayne co., 50 miles,	4 50	
William Jewett, Onondaga co., 26 miles,	3 78	
	169	41

Salaries of Prison Officers.

Pay roll; officers, keepers and teachers, 31 days,.....	1,282 80
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Pay of Guard.

Pay roll; 20 guards, 31 days,	611 00
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Miscellaneous.

T. J. McMaster, 2 days services, self and boy, surveying State lands,.....	4 00
A. Conklin, measuring and estimating embankment on lands of C. B. Perry,	7 00
Peter Nix, convicts' deposite refunded,	11 00
John Ross, convict deposite refunded,	25
William Wilson, convict deposite refunded,	12
Nelson P. Perry, convict deposite refunded,	2 70
Alexander Archer, convict deposite refunded,	5 00
J. H. Bostwick, fees, 14 affidavits, agent and clerk,...	1 75
J. J. Levey, 2 gross steel pens	5 00
J. Gould, cartage 1 box books from railroad,.....	13
Endicott & Sumner, solar lamp for clerk's office,	2 38
D. F. Bangs, 1 side string leather,.....	1 50
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
A. L. Rathbun, 1 qr. letter postage,	8	36
P. G. Cook, cash paid witnesses fees, and expense subpœnaing witnesses on investigation of charges preferred against Benjamin D. Quigg, keeper,	6	50
Judah Eggleston, 8½ days services laying sewer under prison wall and stone,	14	63
Z. J. McMaster & Co., finding steel and making yoke and repairs on engine,.....	4	94
John H. Chedell, lamps, spectacles, &c.,	8	69
James Davis, 1 large cleaver for kitchen,.....	2	00
	—	—
Total expenditures,.....	3,838	37
Balance to new account,	5,191	78
	—	—
	\$9,030	15

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 Cayuga county. } ss.

A. Gridley, agent, and Wm. Andrews, clerk, being duly sworn, de-
 pose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, accord-
 ing to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
 WM. ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
 this 19th day of Sept., 1848. }

JAS. H. BOSTWICK,

Justice of the Peace, Cayuga county.

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
July 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prison:

The agent of the Auburn State Prison, respectfully reports: That the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison for the month of June, 1848.

1848.	Balance from last month's account brought forward,.	\$5,191 78
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June 1. Cash received this month, as follows :

Hame shop.

13. Wm. Holmes,.....	546 52
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Cutlers' shop.

20. Ibbotson & Horner,	1,187 29
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Tailors' shop.

26. F. L. Griswold & Co.,	151 43
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Cabinet shop.

30. Parsons, Hewson & Co.,....	467 43
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Tool shop.

Z. J. McMaster & Co.,.....	161 44
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Carpet shop.

Josiah Barber,	1,551 11
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Rations.

Hams and potatoes sold,....	103 87
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Prison.

Convict labor,	56 27
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Stock and tools.

Old coopers' tools sold,....	50
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Fire-wood, oil, &c.

Wood sold,.....	18 56
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Visitors.

887 persons,	22169
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4,466 11

\$9,657 89

Cash expended for general support.

Rations.

Baxter Doty, 123 $\frac{3}{8}$ bush. corn,	61	78
E. & W. Osborn, 4698 pounds fresh and corned beef,	142	94
Michael McCartie, 323 "	11	32
H. T. Dickenson, 582 "	17	46
Jno. E. Patten, 1009 "	30	27
William Boyington, jr., 421 pounds veal,	12	63
C. G. Briggs, agt., freight on cod fish,	1	28
Frederick Winfield, 26 $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ bush. wheat,	33	04
E. & W. Osborn, 1836 pounds veal,	25	14
H. T. Dickenson, 759 "		
fresh beef,	22	77
Wm. Boyington, 290 "		
veal,	8	70
E. & W. Osborn, 611 "		
fresh beef,	18	42
H. T. Dickenson, 811 "	24	33
		410 08

Hospital.

A. V. Pulsifer, 44 qts. milk,.	1	76
Isaac Sheldon, 260 " "		
April, May and June,	7	80
		9 56

Clothing and bedding.

Wm. Buckhout, scouring and fulling 215 yards convict cloth,	6	45
Robert Spencer, 5 coats, 15 vests and 13 pair pants, ..	46	25
Ayer Drew, 2 coats,.....	6	00
Geo. W. Bennett, 1 "	3	00

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
George W. Cray, 3 " 1 vest,	10	00
Sarah Bassett, 1 pair pants,..	1	50
A. T. Carpenter, 28 hats,....	14	00
David Fries, 82 pounds wool,	14	76
S. E. Willard, 4 hats,	1	50
John Fries, 38 pounds wool,	7	60
Geo. L. Watson, 110 "	22	28
William Muir & Co., 159 yds.		
tick,	39	75
S. E. Willard, 5 hats,	2	50
Thomas Todd, 1 coat, 1 vest		
and 1 hat,.....	4	25
James Barlow, 1 hat,.....		50
Peter G. Fosdick,30 pds. wool,	6	00
		186 34

Building and repairs.

S. Ball per S. Eddy, agt. 1358		
feet pine timber and 1 M		
shingles,.....	25	10
Harvey Jenkins, building abut-		
ments to support walls of		
cutler's shop,	173	48
Chancey Cribbing, sand fur-		
nished laying abutments,..	24	79
J. F. Tirrell, iron and nails, .	20	15
		243 52

Fire wood, oil, &c.,

Edward Crawford, 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords		
hard wood, & 21 cords soft		
wood,	300	38
M. T. Doty 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " "	28	87
Daniel Clark 14 " "	42	00
F. A. Hopping, 19 $\frac{7}{2}\frac{5}{8}$ " "	58	75
R. & J. L. Jenkins, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.		
camphene,	25	44
		455 44

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Hay, grain, &c.

James Dady, 4 bush. oats and	
cartage,.....	1 88
La Roy Putnam, 1 load straw,	3 50
	—
	5 38

Printing and stationery.

Merell & Stone, advt. for pro-	
posals for building an en-	
bankment on the lands of	
Chas. B. Perry,.....	75
Derby, Miller & Co., blank	
books, quills, ink, paper, &c.,	7 51
	—
	8 26

Discharged Convicts.

Jonathan Goble, Steuben Co.,		
90 miles,	5 70	
Wm. H. Bolt, Buffalo, 152		
miles,	7 56	
Jno. T. Decker, Tioga Co.,		
70 miles,	5 10	
Wm. Jackson, Batavia Co.,		
90 miles,	5 70	
Wm. Ireland, Broome Co.,		
90 miles,	5 70	
Joseph Johnson, Syracuse 26,		
miles,	3 78	
Alexander Williams, Niagara		
Co., 150 miles,.....	7 50	
Solomon J. Jackson, Oswego		
Co., 69 miles,.....	5 17	
Isaac Force, Saratoga Co.,		
172 miles,.....	8 16	
Aaron Smith, Buffalo, 152		
miles,	7 56	
A. F. Thompson, Seneca Co.,		
15 miles,	3 45	
	—	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,....	\$	\$
Jno. Gay, Utica 73 miles,..	5 19	
William Lane, Buffalo, 152 miles,	7 56	
E. C. Morton, N. Y. City, 320 miles,.....	12 00	
John Paul, Buffalo, 152 miles,	7 56	
Albert Ingals, Buffalo, 152 miles,	7 56	
S. W. Hickenbottom, Oneida Co., 75 miles,	5 25	
Samuel Wires, Buffalo, 152 miles,	7 56	
James Harris, Rochester, 70 miles,	5 10	
Edward Hall, Jefferson Co., 100 miles,.....	6 00	
Richard Steadman, Lockport, 132 miles,.....	6 96	
Jno. Crisler, Jefferson Co., 140 miles,	7 20	
James Ferrel, Watertown, 100 miles,	6 00	
Jno. Allen, Broome Co., 90 miles,	5 70	
Joel Swan, Oneida Co., 80 miles,	5 40	
Henry Hill, Buftalo, 152 miles,	7 56	
Peter Davis, Rochester, 70 miles,	5 10	
George Wright, Ontario Co., 40 miles,	4 20	
Benj. Babcock, St. Lawrence Co., 160 miles,.....	7 80	
James S. Smith, Auburn, miles,	3 00	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,....	\$	\$
Patrick Short, Clinton Co., 340 miles,	13	20
Levi Tiffany, Orleans Co., 108 miles,.....	6	24
Josiah Fall, Orleans Co., 108 miles,	6	24
Henry Pease, Herkimer Co., 93 miles,.....	5	79
Philip McGurk, Buffalo, 152 miles,	7	50
		227 11

Furniture.

Z. M. Mason, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans for vinegar,	22	66
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Salaries of Prison Officers.

Pay roll, officers, keepers, and teachers, 30 days,.....	1,254	61
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Pay of Guard.

Pay roll, 20 guard 30 days,	591	20
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Miscellaneous.

C. Clemence, bell and shaft in spin shop,.....	2	88
Judah Egleston, 18 days ser- vices, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. with team filling up and laying side walk,	36	62
A. A. Van Derheyden, 1 load manure for garden,.....	50	
James Kennedy, 3 loads sods for garden,	1	50
Z. M. Mason, 6 side solar lamps for armory, 2 do. for engine house, 1 pr. lamps for engine, and 1 solar lamp for front hall,.....	18	13
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

	\$	\$
Jno. Harris convict deposite refunded,	12	
Richard Stedman, do.	15	
Jno. Crisler, do.	12	
Levi Tiffany, do.	16	
Stoddard & Babcock, 100 quills,	1 50	
D. Cole & Son, horse and buggy $\frac{1}{2}$ day,	1 00	
James D. Treat, 4 days ser- vices and 18 loads stone furnished for ditch,	9 63	
Myron Cowell, finding stone and laying sewer from rail road to river across state lands, south of wall,	83 59	
	<hr/>	155 90
Total expenditures,	3,570 06	
Balance to new account,	6,087 83	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,657 89	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Cayuga County. }

A. Gridley, agent, and William Andrews, clerk of Auburn State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to their best knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
WM. ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 19th day of Sept. 1848. }

J. H. BOSTWICK, *Justice of the Peace, Cayuga County.*

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
August 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

The agent of the Auburn State Prison respectfully reports: That the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending July 31, 1848.

1848.

July 1 Balance from last month's account brought forward,..... \$6,087 83

Cash received this month, as follows:

Shoe Shop.

5 Law, Williams & Co.,..... 367 64

Cooper's Shop.

8 Chester Fanning,..... 215 99

Machine Shop.

11 Dennis, Wood &

Russell,..... 3,222 89

20 Beardsley, Keeler

& Curtis,..... 278 90

————— 3,501 79

Cutler's Shop.

" Ibbotson & Horner,..... 629 48

Tailors' Shop.

" F. L. Griswold & Co.,..... 269 03

Stone Shop.

" Reuben Salsbury, jr., note,.. 10 00

Cabinet Shop.

30 Parsons, Hewson & Co.,..... 425 08

Tool Shop.

Z. J. McMaster & Co.,..... 150 16

Rations.

Carrots and potatoes, sold,.. 11 75

Carried forward,.... \$ ————— \$

Brought forward,.....\$	\$
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>	
Old iron, (sold,).....	3 44
<i>Firewood, Oil, &c.</i>	
Wood, (sold,).....	26 25

	<i>Visitors.</i>
643 persons,.....	160 75

	<i>Convicts' Deposits.</i>
F. Brown,.....	25
John Lang,.....	5 00
B. F. Cowen,...	17
Nathaniel Reed,..	25
	—
	5 67

	<i>Prison.</i>
U. S. Marshal, for support of convicts,	1,115 58
	—
	6,892 61
	<u><u>\$12,980 44</u></u>

Cash expended for general support.

	<i>Rations.</i>
W. J. White, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. green peas, 20 do. turnips, and 16 do. beets,.....	10 25
Jno. E. Patten, 2,497 lbs. fresh beef,.....	74 91
Richard Laney, 398 lbs. fresh beef.....	11 94
H. T. Dickinson, 2,077 lbs. fresh beef,.....	59 31
Wm. Hills, 18,782 lbs. flour,	417 38
Frederick Lamb, 34 $\frac{5}{6}$ bushels wheat,	43 52
Standart & Stamp, grinding 400 bushels corn and wheat,	20 00
Edward Allen, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels wheat, and grinding 441 do.,	37 36
Carried forward,.....\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
P. W. Miller, 372 lbs. fresh beef,.....	11 22	
Cornell & Co., 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels barley,	12 38	
E. & W. Osburn, 863 lbs. fresh beef,.....	25 89	
	724 16	

Hospital.

Wm. Hills, 1,200 lbs. sup. fine flour,	36 00	
Lansing Briggs, medical ad- vice,	5 00	
	41 00	

Clothing and Bedding.

George Keyes, 8 coats, 4 vests, 3 pr. pants,	32 00	
Edward Ivison & Co., 2 over coats, 5 doz. cotton hand- kerchiefs, and shirt buttons, needles, &c.,.....	26 90	
E. Gridley, 1 coat,.....	3 00	
Lester & Bradley, suspenders, thread, buttons, &c.,.....	27 62	
William Wesley, 1 hat,	50	
E. T. Bostwick, 2 coats, 2 pr. pants, and 3 vests,.....	11 50	
Stephen Wesley, 5 hats and 1 pair pants,.....	4 00	
Wm. Buckhout, scouring and fulling 93 yards stripe satti- nett,	2 79	
L. W. Meeker, 2 coats and 3 pr. pants,	7 00	
Cha's B. Gardner, 1 coat and 1 pair pants,.....	4 50	
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,	\$	\$
Peter Force, 2 coats, 5 vests, 2 pair pants,	12	25
Geo. W. Cray, cutting 68 pr. convicts' shoes,.....	4	25
Wm. Muir & Co., 40 yds. shirting, 67 yds. sheeting, and $226\frac{3}{4}$ yds. ticking,....	68	26
Phineas Palmer, 1 coat, 1 pr. pants, and 1 vest,.....	5	50
		210 07

Building and Repairs.

Smith & , 4352 ft. hem- lock lumber,.....	48	96
S. H. Ballard, 6226 ft. hem- lock lumber,.....	58	39
D. L. Standford, 305 perch building stone,.....	190	63
Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis, blacksmith work on repairs,	30	43
Dennis, Wood & Russel, cast- ings, wrought iron shafts, smith work, &c.,	850	95
D. C. Goodrich, $58\frac{5}{6}$ bushels lime;.....	7	35
Z. J. McMaster, 2 locks for doors, 306 feet pine lumber, smith work, &c.,	19	82
Applegate & Seymour, 132 ft. oak plank,	3	30
John Hearney, 1 bbl. water lime, and cartage,.....	1	75
Jno. E. Patten, 17 lbs. tallow for pitching roof,	1	70
		1,213 28
Carried forward,	\$	

Brought forward,..... \$

Firewood, Oil, &c.

Daniel Clark, 10 cords wood,	30 00
John Hearney, 41½ gallons lard	
oil, and cartage,.....	37 35
Edward Crofford, 50 cords	
hard wood, and 8 do soft	
wood,	168 00
	—————
	235 35

Hay, Grain, &c.

Jas. Dady, 10 bush. oats, and cartage,....	4 19
--	------

Printing and Stationery.

Barnes, Smith & Cooper, advertising notice for proposals for convict labor,.....	16 80
S. S. Riggs, do do	16 80
A. M. Clapp & Co., do do	16 80
C. D. Bingham, do do	16 80
Byron & Moore, do do	16 80
Enoch Davis, do do	16 80
Roberts, Sherman, & Co., do	16 92
H. Montgomery, do do	
in April last,.....	15 00
H. Montgomery, do do	
and job work,.....	21 20
C. T. Ferris, printing 400 sheriff blank receipts,.....	12 00
J. C. Ivison, time books, blank books, ink, paper, &c.	16 81
Roberts, Sherman & Co., adv. notice for proposals for convict labor in April last,...	10 62
Greeley & McElrath, adv. notice for proposals for convict labor,.....	16 80
	—————
	210 15

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Discharged Convicts.

B. H. Robinson, Steuben co.,		
70 miles,.....	5	10
Warren Egleston, Wayne co.,		
39 miles,	4	17
Charles Westbury, Rochester,		
70 miles,.....	5	10
Stephen Bilow, Buffalo, 152		
miles,	7	56
Jno. A. Terwillegar, do	7	56
S. S. Westfield, do	7	56
James Clyne, Auburn,.....	3	00
Alexander Price, Buffalo, 152		
miles,	7	56
Lawrence Coal, Auburn,....	3	00
Orrin Munn, do	3	00
Charles Butler, Wayne, 39		
miles,	4	17
		57 78

Furniture.

J. Carpenter, 4 splint brooms,	\$0	50
How & Johnson, 13 sheets (D.		
C.) tin, and 1 box,.....	13	19

— \$13 69

Salaries of Prison Officers.

Pay roll, officers, keepers and teachers,	1,279	13
--	-------	----

Pay of Guard.

Pay roll, 20 guard, 1 month,	611	00
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Miscellaneous.

Edward Ivison & Co., cloth for screen, lamp-wicks, tape, &c.,	3	60
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Carried forward,.....	\$	\$
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Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
P. G. Clark, att'y and counsel fees in the matter of Dennis, Wood & Russell, 4 days trying cause before referees, and \$3 paid witness fees,..	63	00
Dennis, Wood & Russel, paid for cost and damages on machine contract, as awarded by referees,.....	2,665	78
Lester & Bradley, 10 doz. fine and coarse combs,.....	3	75
Alexander Price, convict de- posite refunded,.....	1	25
Judah Egleston, 140 perch wall, 213 do. stone for the base of said wall, to protect embankment on C. B. Perry's land,.....	215	71
John Paul, 4 days services in machine shop,.....	1	84
E. P. Williams, building 4,264 cubic yards embankment on lands of C. B. Perry,.....	639	30
Henry Potter, stone and labor repairing sewer,.....	1	00
Jas. H. Bostwick, 2 days ser- vices surveying,.....	4	00
Lyman Doty, express charges,	1	25
A. S. Rathbun, 1 qr. letter postage,	14	27
	—	3,614 75
Total expenditures,.....	8,214	55
Balance to new ac't,.....	4,765	89
	—	\$12,980 44

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Cayuga County, }

Abraham Gridley, agent, and William Andrews, clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
WM. ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this day of 1848. }

Justice of the Peace, Cayuga County.

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
September 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prison:

The agent of the Auburn Prison respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending August 31, 1848.

1848. Balance from last month's account brought forward,	\$4,765 89
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Aug. 1 Cash received this month as follows :

<i>Coopers' Shop.</i>		
3 Chester Fanning,.....	466	21
<i>Cutlers' shop.</i>		
Ibbotson & Horner,.....	1,124	00
<i>Machine Shop.</i>		
4 Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis,....	342	36
<i>Shoe shop.</i>		
19 Law, Williams & Co.,.....	317	70
<i>Tool Shop.</i>		
31 Casey, Ketchel & Co.,.....	122	56
<i>Hame Shop.</i>		
Hayden & Holmes, ...	253	43
Ferris, Standart & Co.,	260	33
	513	76
Carried forward,	\$	\$

	<i>Carpet shop.</i>	
Josiah Barber,.....	1,404 95	
	<i>Cabinet Shop,</i>	
Parsons, Hewson & Co.,.....	480 69	
	<i>Fire-wood, Oil, &c.</i>	
Wood (sold).....	5 25	
	<i>Rations.</i>	
Tallow, &c., (sold,).....	134 44	
	<i>Visitors.</i>	
904 persons,.....	225 97	
	<hr/>	
	5,137 89	
	<hr/>	
	\$9,903 78	
	<hr/>	

Cash expended for general support.

Rations.

E. & W. Osburn, 2,996 lbs.	
fresh beef,.....	89 88
Philo Sheldon, 99½ bushels po-	
tatoes,	52 19
Charles Green, 14½ bushels	
potatoes,.....	4 49
A. H. & J. Burt, 12 hhds.	
molasses, 8 bbls. salt, 11	
quintals codfish, and 2 scale	
fish,	471 40
Edward Allen, 1,751 lbs. fine	
flour,.....	28 45
Jno. E. Patten, 1,516 lbs. fresh	
beef,.....	45 48
Harvey Wilson, 5 bushels	
parsnips,.....	2 19
Smith & Law, 499 lbs. fresh	
beef,	17 56
W. J. White, 7 bu. turneps,..	1 75
H. T. Dickinson, 814 lbs.	
fresh beef,	24 42
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$
	<hr/>

Brought forward,	\$	\$
Isaac S. Treat, 2 bbls. cider		
vinegar,	6 00	
Standart & Stamp, grinding		
300 bush. grain,.....	15 00	
P. W. Miller, 67 lbs. veal and		
76 lbs. fresh beef,.....	4 29	
P. V. Johnson, 252 lbs. fresh		
beef,.....	8 59	
	_____	771 69

Hospital.

A. McCrea, 96 lbs. crackers,		
and 600 Boston do.,.....	9 00	
Goss & Sartwell, butter, tea,		
rice and sugar,.....	5 98	
Horace Wilson, 5 lbs. saleratus		62
Lansing Briggs, examination		
of Jacob Miller and Ralph		
Waldby, convicts, touching		
their sanity,.....	6 00	
Hayden & Holmes, 4 skeins		
saddlers' silk,.....	25	
Chester Fanning, 1 large tub,.		1 75
	_____	23 60

Clothing and bedding.

A. W. Hollister, 1 bale sack-		
ing, 79 yards,.....	15 80	
David Mills, 3 coats, 3 vests,		
and 1 pr. pants,	7 25	
David Foot, 11 lbs. wool,...	2 20	
Wm. Buckhout, 31 lbs. wool, .	6 20	
Chas. G. Brown, 9 vests and 1		
hat,.....	9 50	
Wm. Muir & Co., 170 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards		
sheeting, 346 yards ticking,		
and 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 7 cotton yarn,	115 28	
Geo. Sturdevant, 2 coats, ...	4 00	
Stephen Titus, 2 vests,.....	1 75	

Carried forward,	\$	\$

Rrought forward,.....	\$	\$
Chas. Hall & Co., bleached muslin, matting, oilcloth, needles, thread, &c.,.....	19	69
Phineas Palmer, 1 coat and 1 pair pants,	4	00
Robert Spencer, 12 coats, 14 prs. pants, and 16 vests,..	64	00
S. E. Willard, 5 hats and 2 caps,.....	3	25
J. H. Hewson, 4 pair pants, 1 coat and 1 vest,.....	7	00
		259 92

Building and repairs.

Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis, blacksmith work done in and about the prison,.....	9	29
Jno. E. Patten, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. tal- low for cement,	2	73
Jno. Welch, 771 ft. hemlock plank,.....	7	71
Jno. Hearney, 10 bbls. water- lime,.....	15	00
D. C. Goodrich, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days work self and team,	3	38
S. H. Ballard, 250 ft. hemlock plank,.....	25	00
Chester Fanning, 33 ft. pine plank,.....	49	•
James Davis, 2 gate hinges, (65 lbs. iron,)	8	13
Jabez Gould, carting lumber,	1	25
Asa Rogers, 9 days services, carp. and joiner work,....	15	75
J. V. Brown, 20 bunches shingles, plank, timber, &c.,	48	28
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,	\$	
Hayden & Holmes, lumber, coal, mason work, brick and stone for forges, sheet iron pipe, &c.,	98 76	—
		235 77

Fire-wood, Oil, &c.

R. & J. L. Jenkins, 78 gals. camphene,	49 01	
A. H. & J. Burt, 37 gals. (W. S.) oil, and 1 brl. sperm oil and cartage,	85 83	
Daniel Clark, 7 cords wood,.	21 00	
Jno. H. Chedell, 168 gallons. camphene and cartage,.....	105 77	
Jno. Hearney, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. sup'r lard oil,	37 35	
Daniel Clark, $1\frac{9}{8}$ cord wood,	2 44	—
		301 40

Hay, Grain &c.

Chester Fanning, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels oats,	6 45	
L. Rosekrans, 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels oats,	12 68	—
		19 13

Printing and Stationery.

A. Strong & Co., advertising notice for proposals for con- vict labor,.....	17 05	
Hayden & Holmes, 1 gold pen for agent,.....	2 50	—
		19 55

Discharged convicts, and transportation of the same.

E. L. Porter, warden, cash paid expenses conveying Jacob Miller and Ralph Walby to Utica Asylum,	13 75	—
Carried forward,	\$	\$

	Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
2	A. Van Valkenburgh, Otsego county, 100 miles,.....	6 00	
17	Chas. Mamaden, Buffalo, 152 miles,	7 56	
17	Charles Mulloy, Buffalo, 152 miles,	7 56	
22	Selden Williams, Wayne county, 40 miles,.....	3 80	
22	Chas. S. Jeffers, Chautauque county, 222 miles,.....	7 10	
24	Albert Van Alstine, Yates co., 40 miles,.....	4 20	
24	James Ryon, Yates county, 40 miles,	4 20	
31	Geo. West, Salina, 26 miles,	3 78	
		57 95	

Furniture.

Chester Fanning, tubs, barrels and staves for keelers,....	3 07	
Harvey Wilson, 7 oak baskets, 1 market basket, 2 dozen brooms,.....	10 87	
	13 94	

Salaries of Prison Officers.

Pay roll, officers, keepers, and teachers,.....	1,300 84	
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Pay of Guard.

Pay roll, 20 guards, 31 days,	611 00	
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Miscellaneous.

Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis, damages to machinery and work, leakage of machine shop roof, June and July,	20 00	
Harvey Willson, 1 keg, and 8 lbs target powder,.....	8 00.	

Carried forward,	\$	\$
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Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Jno H. Chedell, 2 doz. spectacles, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. goggles, and $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. camphene lamp globes,	11	13
Asa Rogers, 3 days' services in prison,.....	5	25
Jno. Boyington, timber, and making pole for fire engine,	1	75
Chester Fanning, 50 wagon spokes,	2	00
A. S. Rathbun, 1 qr. letter postage,	6	62
Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Co., freight on box books,.	48	
D. Cole & Son, one saddle horse, and horse and buggy 2 days each, pursuing escapes,	7	00
Jno. Balkenstrass, carting brick and pork,.....	75	
Robert Jenkins, services and cash paid expenses pursuing an escape,.....	7	31
D. N. Curtiss, expenses pursuing an escape,	2	25
Wesley Hooker, do do	50	
	73	04
Total expenditure,.....	\$3,687	83
Balance to new account,.....	6,215	95
	\$9,903	78

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Cayuga county, }

A. Gridley, agent, and William Andrews, clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. GRIDLEY,
WM. ANDREWS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 19th day of Sept., 1848. }

JAMES H. BOSTWICK,
Justice of the Peace, Cayuga county.

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
October 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

The agent of the Auburn State Prison respectfully reports: That the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison during the month ending September 30, 1848.

1848.

Sept. 1	Balance from last months account brought forward,.....	6,215 95
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Cash received this month as follows:

	<i>Machine Shop.</i>
Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis,	748 18
	<i>Cutlers' Shop.</i>
James Horner,.....	652 35
	<i>Tailors' Shop.</i>
F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	274 80
	<i>Shoe Shop.</i>
Law, Williams & Co.,.....	785 26
	<i>Cabinet Shop.</i>
Parsons, Hewson & Co.,	456 88
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
<i>Tool Shop.</i>		
Casey, Ketchel & Co.,.....	297	38
<i>Hame Shop.</i>		
Ferris, Standart & Co.,.....	265	03
<i>Coopers' Shop.</i>		
Chester Fanning,.....	216	78
<i>Carpet Shop.</i>		
Josiah Barber,.....	813	18
<i>Visitors.</i>		
1196 persons,.....	299	05
<i>Rations.</i>		
Hams and carrots, (sold,)....	21	75
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>		
Materials, (sold,).....	95	83
<i>Firewood, Oil, &c.</i>		
Wood, (sold,).....	39	00
<i>Furniture.</i>		
Furniture, (sold,).....	2	25
<i>Prison.</i>		
Swill contract and interest,	186	30
S. A. Goodwin, er- ror, cash refund- ed,.....	10	50
R. J. Jenkins, error, cash refunded,..	1	00
Casey & Van Tuyl, error, cash refun- ded,	1	00
Soap and beets, (sold,)	9	00
Convict labor,.....	251	35
	459	15
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Convict Deposites.

Wm. Harvey,.....	156 35	
James Quackenbush,.....	1 00	
Henry Thompson, .	10 13	
Justus Muller,	10 00	
John Lee,	11 50	
	188 98	
		5,615 85
		\$11,831 80

Cash expended for general support, &c.

Rations.

Seymour Wheaton, 39 $\frac{4}{5}$ bush.		
corn,.....	19 91	
A. V. Pulsifer, 600 ears green		
corn,	2 25	
Jno. McNeil, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. pota-		
toes,	6 87	
W. J. White, 5 bush. corn and		
24 bush. beets,.....	11 59	
H. T. Dickinson, 1,511 lbs.		
fresh beef,	41 62	
N. T. Forrest, 12 bush. pota-		
toes,	2 25	
Henry Wagoner, 53 $\frac{4}{5}$ bush.		
wheat,.....	59 71	
Jno. E. Patten, 899 lbs. fresh		
beef,	26 46	
J. O. Hendricks, 549 lbs. fresh		
beef,	16 47	
B. Baker, 8 bush. apples,....	2 00	
E. & W. Osburn, 1,971 lbs.		
beef,	52 59	
J. Manro, 33 bush. potatoes,.	18 37	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Russel Chappel, 19 $\frac{4}{6}$ bushels		
wheat,.....	22	26
Philo Sheldon, 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. po-		
tatoes,	61	16

		343 42

Hospital.

Chas A. Hyde, examination of Jacob Mil-		
ler and Ralph Walby, on their sanity,		6 00

Clothing and Bedding.

David Crossman, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. wool,	1	59
Jno. Van Pelt, jr., 4 coats,..	12	00
Joseph Cooper, 7 coats, 7 pair		
pants, and 6 vests,.....	38	00
Wm. Buckhout, scouring and		
fulling 593 yards cloth and		
100 lbs. wool, and 218 yds.		
bleached sheeting,.....	67	13
Clarissa Jenkins, 7 vests,....	9	00
Joshua Ward, 2 coats, 1 pair		
pants, and 1 vest,.....	8	50
Wm. Muir & Co., batts, wool,		
tape, gingham, &c.,.....	68	69
H. G. Frink, 1 coat, 1 pair		
pants, 1 vest, and 1 hat,...	6	50
Law, Williams & Co., 1 calf		
skin and 316 lbs. leather,..	54	70
S. E. Willard, 3 hats,.....	1	25

		267 36

Building and Repairs.

Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis,		
40 perch stone, and smith		
work on repairs,.....	32	28
S. Ball, 1265 feet pine lumber,	18	38
A. C. Kelsey, 2264 brick,...	11	32
A. A. Van Derheyden, 12		
loads sand,	3	30

Carried forward,....	\$	\$

Brought forward,	\$	
Asa Rogers, 17 days services on machine shop,	30 62	
Thomas Strath, 10 loads sand,	3 75	
A. A. Sabine & Co., 3,300 ft. pine and hemlock lumber,	21 18	
Casey, Ketchel & Co., smith work and repairing,	11 51	
Jno. Van Derheyden, laying 2,507 perch stone in wall, enclosing prison grounds, & 16 days labor on machine shop,	1,292 60	
D. C. Goodrich, 2,842 perch stone, lime and sand for wall enclosing prison grounds, .	2,309 13	
	—	3,734 15

Fire wood, oil, &c.

A. K. King, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords wood,	69 00	
Jno. Hearney, 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ galls. lard oil,	45 10	
Russel Chappel, 60 cords hard wood,	180 00	
Edward Crofford, 45 do	135 00	
E. R. Handy, 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ do	25 87	
Wm. Tibbett, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	15 00	
	—	469 97

Hay, grain, &c.

Chester Fanning, 6 bush. oats,	2 25
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Stock and tools.

Law, Williams & Co., shoe- makers tools,	5 67
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Printing and stationery.

Alden & Markham, 1 rm. paper and 1 doz. slates,	5 13
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Carried forward,	\$	
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	Brought forward,.....	\$
<i>Discharged convicts.</i>		
Sept. 2.	Stephen Putnam, Syracuse, 26 miles,	3 78
3.	Joseph Murry, Orleans co., 128 miles,	6 24
	J. G. S. Turner, Cortland, 35 miles,	4 05
10.	Jas. Munroe, Jefferson, 100 miles.....	6 00
11.	Jno Brown, Erie, 152 miles, Dan'l McDonald, do do	7 56
13.	Silas Doty, Ontario, 40 do	4 20
14.	Chas. Smith, Erie, 152 do Jas. Washburn, Washington, 210 miles,.....	7 56
19.	Israel Bowman, Madison, 53 miles,	8 00
21.	James Wadkins, Herkimer, 94 miles,	4 59
	Oren Stetson, Cortland, 40 miles,	5 82
	Jas. B. Hunt, St. Lawrence, 160 miles,.....	4 20
22.	Sprague Egleston, Auburn, 00 miles,	7 80
	Luther M. Button, Madison, 60 miles,.....	3 00
26.	H. G. Frink, Auburn, 00 miles,	4 80
30.	Chas. W. Johnson, Tioga, 70 miles,	3 00
		5 10

93 26

Miscellaneous.

S. A. Goodwin, att'y and coun- sel fees in two suits, agt. vs.	
P. P. R. Hayden, as taxed,	495 34
Alden & Markham, paid ex- press charges,.....	1 50

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

Brought forward,	\$	
E. L. Porter, expense pursuing an escape to Black Rock and arresting him,.....	44	75
Wm. B. Hatfield, expense pur- suing an escape,.....	3	44
J. L. Brady, do do	2	00
S. N. Marsh, 9½ doz. single and ¼ doz. double trusses, .	16	50
J. Gould, cartage from railroad depot,		38
J. G. Downer, shoeing state horse,	2	32
Tunis Hoffman, do do	1	60
J. H. Bostwick, fees 40 affida- vits, agt. and clerk, and 6 subpœnas in the matter of Dennis, Wood & Russel,..	5	30
C. Adams, services on mill dam,.....	5	00
J. W. Haight, steel spectacles &c.,	5	69
Stephen A. Goodwin, att'y & counsel fees in the suit agt. vs. Jacob Young and others,	26	24
Chas. W. Johnson, convicts deposite refunded,		87
Beardsley, Keeler & Co., 280 pounds hops,	56	00
Casey, Ketchel & Co., repairs on state wagon,.....	60	
		667 53

Salaries of prison officers.

Pay roll, officers, keeper and teacher,.....	1,258	34
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Carried forward,	\$	
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Brought forward,\$
<i>Pay of guard.</i>	
Pay roll, 20 guard, 1 month,..	591 20

Total expenses,	\$7,444 28
Balance to new account, ..	4,387 52

	\$11,831 80

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Cayuga County, }

A. Gridley, agent, and Wm. Andrews, clerk, of the Auburn state prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this day of , 1848. }

Report of the Clerk.

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

The number of convicts remaining in this prison January 1st, 1848, was	492
The number of convicts received during the year 1848,	179

Total,	671
Discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	133
" " pardon,.....	55
" " reversal of judgment,.....	2
Died,.....	3
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, Utica,.....	3
Escaped,.....	2

Remaining in prison December 31, 1848,...	473

Number employed on contracts,.....

399

Shops.	Contractors.	Contract prices.	No. of men.
Cabinet,	Parsons, Hewson & Co,.....	65 cents.	48
Tool,	Casey, Ketchel & Co.,.....	51 do	29
Machine,	Beardsley, Keeler & Curtis,.....	46 and 40 do	38
Carpet 4 shops,.	Josiah Barber,.....	35 do	186
Shoe,	Pettibone & Ross,	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	33
Coopers,	Chester Fanning,.....	48 and 30 do	23
Hame,	William Holmes,.....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	32
Tailors,.....	F. L. Griswold & Co.,.....	50 1-10 do	10
Total	on contracts,		399

Number employed by the State:

Tailors and weavers,.....	15	
State carpenters and yards,.....	19	
" shoemakers,	6	
Dining hall and kitchen,.....	12	
Wing, sweeping, &c.,.....	7	
Wash room,.....	4	
Hospital,.....	7	
Barbers,.....	2	
Stable,	1	
Idle,	1	
		74
		473

WM. ANDREWS, *Clerk.*

Report of the Warden.

AUBURN PRISON,
December 1, 1848. }*Messrs. Spencer, Comstock, and Gedney, Inspectors of State Prisons:*

On the 12th day of January last, I entered, under your appointment, upon the discharge of the duties of warden of this prison. The number of convicts in confinement on that day day, was 486. From the records, I learn that the number, on the first December, 1847, was

507

The number received from December 1, 1847, to

December 1, 1848, was..... 157

664

The number discharged by expiration of sen-

tence,

134

The number discharged by pardon,.....

64

Discharged on reversal of judgment,.....

2

Sent to Lunatic Asylum at Utica,.....

3

Died,.....

7

Escaped,.....

2

212

The number remaining on 1st Dec., 1848, is.....

452

The decrease of prisoners since Dec. 1, 1847, is... 55

55

On taking charge of the prison, I found that its discipline had been apparently relaxed, and was not of a very decided and effective character. The Legislature had but recently abolished, by law, the use of the *cat* as an instrument of punishment, and the convicts seemed to have imbibed a mistaken notion as to the effect of this act of lenity, supposing that no other punishment could be substituted for it, except solitary confinement. This milder form of discipline did not seem to excite the dread which had attended the use of the *cat*, to which many of the convicts were not strangers. Though invaluable as an agent in the maintainance of discipline, the solitary cell is not always speedily effectual in subduing the refractory, and by many is regarded without special apprehension.

• Experience has proved that men can be governed without the application of lashes to the person. It may be that there are cases in which a judicious application of the cat would be the best punishment, and attended with less risk than any other punishment of equal severity; but it is probably more difficult to confine its application within *judicious* limits, and it is more liable to abuse, than any other mode of punishment adopted in our prisons. There is good reason to believe, too, that its effect in brutalizing the feelings of the convicts, and rendering them morose, sullen, and ungovernable, is more deleterious than any other form of discipline.

Although punishment is sometimes necessary, it is not the only means of maintaining order and keeping up discipline in our prisons. If men can be governed, they cannot be reformed, by severity. It is believed the higher and nobler objects of discipline are to redeem and reform, rather than punish offenders. All the inmates of our prisons are not so hardened and abandoned as not to be within the reach of moral effort, and their reformation is not altogether as hopeless as many seem to suppose. They are men, and possess the feelings and sympathies of men; and many of them can be influenced by the same motives which influence other men.

Although my predecessor, in his last annual report, predicted that the result of placing a "new set of officers," in the prison, who were "without experience," would be seen in the worse condition of the convicts, and a diminution of their earnings, it is submitted that the experience of the past year has failed to verify the prophecy. With the assistance of the officers of the prison, most of whom have proved themselves discreet and faithful in the discharge of their duties, I have had little difficulty in preserving good order, and in most cases a cheerful submission has been accorded to the rules of the prison.

I have been unable to discover upon the books any record of punishments previous to the date when the discipline of the prison came under my charge. From that date to the present, the following table will exhibit the number and nature of the punishments inflicted :

PUNISHMENTS

At the Auburn prison, from January 12, to December 1, 1848.

MONTHS.	Deprivation of food.	Shower bath.	Yoke.	Stocks.	Solitary con- finement.
January,	1	..	7	6	5
February,	1	..	12	1	5
March,	1	..	14	..	5
April,	1	..	16	1	8
May,	4	15	5	1	6
June, . . . . .	..	43	2	..	4
July, . . . . .	..	17	3	..	13
August, . . . . .	..	19	1	..	4
September,	3	11	4	..	10
October,	1	4	3	..	11
November, . . . . .	..	2	3	..	11
	12	111	70	9	80
Total number of punishments,					282

It will be seen that the shower bath has been in the largest number of cases resorted to, though less frequently, as compared with solitary confinement, during the latter months. It is believed that a modification of the form in which that punishment has been usually administered here will relieve it from all hazard to the health of the convict, without impairing its efficiency in speedily subduing the refractory.

The diet of the convicts, since my acquaintance with the prison, has been of excellent quality. Their necessary wants have generally been attended to with care ; and they are generally cheerful, and work willingly and faithfully.

The health of the prison has been extraordinarily good. But little sickness has prevailed, and but two deaths have occurred since the 12th of January last.

Cases of insanity occasionally occur. In most instances they are apparently restored by treatment in the hospital ; but in three instances removal to the State Lunatic Asylum has been found expedient.

From all the observations I have been able to make, I am satisfied that few men can bear imprisonment eight or ten years without becoming both mentally and physically debilitated ; and many middle aged men, when they leave the prison, appear to be broken down in mind and body.

The public mind appears to have a wakened to the conviction that sentences for first offences are generally too long. If the expression of my humble opinion could deepen the impression, I should not hesitate to give it in the most decided form. If the primary object of imprisonment—the reformation of the offender—can be attained at all, it can perhaps be more surely effected under a two than a ten years' sentence ; and if so effected, then the prisoner can go free in his vigor of mind and body, prepared for a life of virtue and usefulness.

Intimately connected in importance with the abridgement of the term of first sentences, is some provision for the employment and encouragement of discharged convicts. The taint of suspicion is apt to rest upon one who has been subjected to the restraint of prison walls. It is difficult for such an one to win his way to respect and confidence. And when he most needs cheering and encouragement, as with a trifling pittance, sufficient for his sustenance for a little while, he first goes forth from his incarceration, he is most likely to meet with repulse and rebuff. The best formed purposes and the most virtuous resolutions are not always proof against the world's cold scorn. Too often the discharged convict is driven, almost of necessity, to the society of his old associates, and the practice of his former vices. If friends, however, will meet him with cheering and encouragement, if remunerating employment be not denied him, if confidence be not slowly and grudgingly extended, if he can feel that he has a priceless character to sustain, the chances of his permanent reformation and usefulness will be greatly multiplied. If some means could be devised to ensure these valuable subsidiaries, vast numbers might be saved from a relapse into crime, and repetition of conviction and punishment.

From the manner in which the exercise of the pardoning power appears to have been usually sought and obtained, I am strongly impressed with the belief that those who, with the aid of ready means and powerful friends, are most likely to be first favored by it, are not always those who are most deserving, or would make the best use of the liberty extended to them. The chances of favor, as in many other affairs of life, are decidedly adverse to the poor and the friendless. Perhaps it may be difficult to establish a rule which would operate uniformly, which would deny superior advantages to the

X

promptings of friends, and the exertions of remunerated interference.

The one hundred and fifty-seven persons received into the Auburn prison from December 1, 1847, to December 1, 1848, were sentenced for the following crimes :

For grand larceny,	55
aiding to escape jail,	1
petit larceny, 2d offence,	26
assault and battery with intent to kill,	5
" " " commit rape, ..	7
forgery,	9
bigamy,	5
larceny after felony,	1
burglary and petit larceny,	1
robbery,	3
highway robbery,	4
obtaining money by false pretences,	1
burglary,	13
burglary and larceny,	9
counterfeiting,	1
counterfeiting coin,	3
rape,	7
abduction,	1
seduction,	1
manslaughter,	2
embezzling letters from post office,	2
<hr/>	
	157
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Place of nativity of the one hundred and fifty-seven convicts received at the Auburn State prison from December 1, 1847, to December 1, 1848 :

From Ireland,	12
New-York,	94
Scotland,	2
Vermont,	10
England,	9

From West Indies,	1
France,	2
Canada,	4
Connecticut,	2
Maryland,	1
Ohio,	1
New Hampshire,	1
Virginia,	2
New Jersey,	1
Massachusetts,	1
Pennsylvania,	1
Mississippi,	1
Nantucket,	1
Sweden,	1
Delaware,	1
Kentucky,	1
Germany,	7
Louisiana,	1

With thanks for the confidence reposed in me, and gratitude for the kindness with which I have been sustained,

I am, very respectfully,

E. L. PORTER, *Warden.*

Report of the Physician.

To the Inspectors of State Prisons :

Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to record, at the close of the year, as you have already learned by the monthly reports, the continued good health of this prison.

Two deaths only, have occurred during the year.

The *first case*, (Joseph Benedict,) was a convict of limited intellect, whose health was destroyed by a complication of chronic diseases. A post mortem examination exhibited extensive organic lesion of the lungs, inflammation of the bowels, and a general derangement of the whole system.

The *second case*, (James Gaffney,) suffering from paralysis, was an inmate of the hospital for eight months. The application of the

galvanic battery, strychnine, &c., had a most beneficial effect for a time; but after repeated shocks, he sunk beyond the means of recovery.

It would be difficult, I think, to find in any place, or under any circumstances of life, a smaller average of deaths.

The small average of mortality may justly be attributed to cleanliness and the quality of the diet. Medical skill, however great, attention, however sleepless and untiring, would be in vain, without these two most important adjuncts of Hygeia.

There is but one case in the hospital, requiring medical treatment. This case, (John Olmstead,) is one of extensive disease of the lungs, and though improving at present, his ultimate recovery is doubtful.

Eight cases of insanity, wholly or partial, have occurred in this prison during the year. Of these cases, three have been sent to the State Asylum at Utica, four have been restored to their shops, and one remains in the hospital.

In the months of July, August, September and October, numerous cases of dysentery and diarrhœa occurred, but were readily cured by the appropriate remedies: rheubarb, calomel, cast. oil, blue pill, anodynes, astringents, and diet, as they were severally indicated, met all the cases promptly.

A few cases of fever of a remittent and intermittent type, have occurred, but were readily cured. Quinine, combined with the blue mass, speedily removed all symptoms of disease, and restored the patients to health.

By the energy and enlightened views of the agent, (Mr. Gridley,) with the advice and consent of the inspectors, a work has been achieved, which, as long as this institution shall continue a State prison, will greatly conduce to the comfort and health of its inmates. I refer to the inclosing, by a substantial stone wall, some five or six acres of ground for a garden. It is a spot such as gardeners love to cultivate; a warm, sandy soil, with a southwestern aspect, and is well adapted to all the vegetables of this climate. To the convalescent and desponding, the cultivation of this garden will prove invaluable. It will prevent their congregating together in the yard, hatching mis-

chief among themselves, and setting a bad example before the laboring convicts. It will supply daily, fresh vegetables for the table, which it is impracticable to give them now, adding alike to their comfort and their health, and saving expense to the State. It is a noble enterprise, and must continue to be more and more appreciated as its beneficial results are manifested.

To be brief, this Report must necessarily assume a suggestive form. *

Many subjects of importance urge themselves, for consideration.

The nature and extent of punishment has elicited much investigation and controversy. In this prison cold water is used as a substitute for the "cat."

I am an advocate for the use of cold water, if properly applied. But to confine a convict in the stocks tight, and firm, with his head thrown back, and then "douch" the water upon him, is decidedly more dangerous and cruel, than the "cat." The muscles involuntarily shrink upon the application of cold. But here they must bear the shock, in all its severity.

The first effect is strangulation to a most painful degree. The next is aberration of mind, convulsions, congestion of the brain, liver, and bowels. The blood receding from the surface, is thrown suddenly and violently upon these organs, and the above result is inevitable.

And yet water may be applied, both as a punishment, and a sanitary agent. The use of a trellis box to confine the convict, and another box from whence to receive the "douch," would meet both indications.

I earnestly call your attention to this subject.

From a careful investigation of convicts under a long term of imprisonment, I have been irresistably led to the conclusion, that five years is the longest term which a convict can pass in confinement and be restored to the world with "a sound mind in a sound body." The mind, like the body, in the absence of proper exercise, loses its tone and strength. Convicts despair of "seeing out" a long sentence. To such it would be a mercy to retain them for life, rather than to return them to the world incapable of self control.

I cannot close this report without returning my sincere thanks to the Board in sustaining me in the arduous duties of this department.

I have the honor, &c.

J. H. CLARKE,

Physician and Surgeon Auburn State Prison.

Auburn, Nov. 30th, 1848.

Hospital Report for 1848.

In Hospital.

	Whole No.	Daily average.
January,	151	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{7}{1}$
February,	141	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{0}$
March,	195	6 $\frac{9}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$
April,	180	6 $\frac{9}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$
May,	200	6 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{1}$
June,	150	5 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{1}$
July,	147	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{1}$
August,	100	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$
September,	142	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{0}$
October,	139	4 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{5}{1}$
November,	108	3 $\frac{8}{3}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

Out of Hospital.

	Whole No.	Daily average.
January,	222	7 $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$
February,	227	7 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{0}{1}$
March,	167	5 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{1}$
April,	95	3 $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{0}{0}$
May,	91	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{9}{1}$
June,	117	3 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{7}{0}$
July,	122	3 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{9}{1}$
August,	299	9 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{6}{1}$
September,	305	10 $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{0}{0}$
October,	202	6 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{7}{1}$
November,	171	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{0}$

Of the above table, in hospital, the whole number is 121. One hundred and five were white, eleven black, three mulatto, one an Indian, and one a half breed.

Sixty-one, thirty years of age, and under,—thirty-eight, between thirty and forty,—twenty-two, forty and over.

Ninety were Americans,—sixteen born in Ireland,—one in Scotland,—five in Canada,—two in Germany,—two in France, and five in England.

Of the whole number of patients, (in hospital,) there were from the

Shoe Shop,	.....	9
Tailor do.	.....	6
Slate do.	.....	12
Cutler do.	.....	21
Machine do.	.....	13
Cabinet do.	.....	9
Spin do.	.....	18
Cooper do.	.....	6
Tool do.	.....	9
Weave do.	.....	14
Hame do.	.....	4

Report of the Chaplain.

To the Hon. Board of Inspectors of Prisons for the State of New-York.

Gentlemen—In compliance with the law which makes it the duty of the chaplain of a State prison “to render an annual report relative to the moral and religious conduct of the prisoners, during the past year, stating therein what services shall have been performed, and the fruit of his labors,” &c., I would respectfully present the following as such report for the year ending December 1st, 1848.

It is now a little more than ten months since I entered upon the duties of the chaplaincy of this prison—a period of sufficient length

to learn something of the character of convicts, and of the most successful methods of laboring for their good, and yet quite too limited to render it proper for me to make pretensions to that practical wisdom and experience which flow from long and intimate acquaintance with the important and quite difficult work of promoting the moral culture and reformation of this class of unfortunate and guilty men. I shall therefore attempt little more in this report than to give a simple "statement," as the law requires, "of the moral and religious conduct of the prisoners, and the services that have been performed," having but little to say respecting abstract theories and principles, or "the fruits of my labors." The former have been discussed with more ability by others than I could hope to bring to the task; and as to the latter—"the fruits"—I would say, that though much is already visible, yet it has scarcely had time to come to such a state of maturity as to enable me to form a definite opinion of its character. With full confidence, however, in the adaptation of truth and benevolent effort to accomplish their objects, I have "cast the bread upon the waters," hoping to "find it after many days."

The duties of the chaplain of this prison, as prescribed by law, for the sake of convenience, may be divided into daily, sabbath, and miscellaneous duties. In this order I shall arrange the topics to be presented in this report.

I. *Daily Duties.*

The first of these is, to be present and offer a short prayer at the dining table. This short and simple exercise, it is believed, has been profitable to the minds of the prisoners. The most perfect order and silence prevails throughout the large dining hall, as thanks for providential mercies, and supplications for continued favors are offered up to the Father of us all. The moral influence of such an exercise cannot fail to be profitable to all concerned. It is a daily public acknowledgment of the existence, goodness and providence of Almighty God, and of our dependence and obligations as the objects of his constant care and beneficence.

The sick in the hospital have also been the objects of daily attention. As the numbers confined here have been generally small, and the sickness not severe, (only two cases having proved fatal during the period embraced in this report,) my duties in this place have been rather pleasant than arduous. A kind word of inquiry or consolation

has been addressed to each, and a prayer offered with those who have been most ill. In these visits I have uniformly been treated with respect and apparent gratitude.

It is due to the officers having charge of the hospital that I bear testimony to their uniform attention to the order, cleanliness, and comfort of the sick, which I have ever observed in this department. I believe that everything has been done for the comfort and recovery of the patients here confined that was possible under the circumstances.

Another daily, or rather *a nightly* duty, has been visiting the prisoners at their cells. Much time and strength have been devoted to this arduous, but often pleasant duty. The law requires that at least "one hour a day" shall be devoted to this kind of labor; from *two* to *three* hours, however, have usually been consumed in the nightly rounds of the chaplain during the past year; and still, many of those who have expressed a wish to see him, have not been reached. With very few exceptions, he has been welcomed as a friend, and heard with attention and respect.

In these interviews, it has been my aim to secure the confidence, and learn something of the moral history and character of those with whom I have conversed. The desponding have been cheered, the ignorant and enquiring instructed, and the careless admonished of their need of an interest in that Saviour whom they had hitherto treated with neglect. Nor have I failed to inculcate the duty of a cheerful submission to the authorities and discipline of the prison. All have been encouraged to disclose their feelings and purposes on the subject of religion and future reformation. Doubts have been cleared up, difficulties removed, objections obviated, and all honest inquiries after truth answered, according to the best of my ability. Comparatively little of a cavilling spirit has been manifested, perhaps much less than really existed. As this is almost the only opportunity afforded the chaplain for any thing like private and personal conversation with the prisoners, it has been deemed a very important part of his duties; and if any confidence can be placed in professions and appearances, these visits of the chaplain are regarded by many of the prisoners as among the greatest privileges enjoyed.

There are, however, some quite serious drawbacks upon the usefulness of this kind of intercourse.

In the first place, these visits, although personal, are by no means private. It is next to impossible to converse intelligibly with one through the grates, without being heard by several others. This fact is well known to all the prisoners, and operates as an embarrassment to the timid and honest, while it stimulates the bold and hypocritical to talk more for the purpose of being heard by his *associates*, than to be benefited by any instructions he may receive from the chaplain. The more modest and sincere inquirer after truth is thus prevented from communicating his feelings freely, as he is fully aware that should he profess to be "serious," his next neighbor may publish the fact to his shopmates, who will not fail to brand him as a hypocrite, and attribute all his professions and good resolutions to a desire to secure the good opinion of the chaplain for selfish purposes. Hence there is not the opportunity for those ingenuous developments of feeling and character which prepare the way for appropriate instruction. Neither are there facilities for prayer with those who might be benefited by such an exercise. And lastly, should the chaplain divide his time equally between the prisoners, his intercourse with each would be too unfrequent and brief to form even an acquaintance, much less to secure his confidence. After deducting the time which is necessarily consumed in other duties, less than *one hour per annum* would be left for intercourse with each individual. If in addition to present privileges, the prisoners were allowed to visit the chaplain in his office, *once or twice a year*, as is the case in some of the best regulated prisons in the New England States, it is believed that their moral interests would be promoted, and the usefulness of the chaplain greatly augmented.

II. *Salbath Duties.*

First in order, among the duties of the Sabbath, is the care of the Sabbath school. This is held in the chapel, commencing at half past 7 o'clock, A. M., and continuing about one hour. The average attendance during the past year has been one hundred and fifty; the whole number about two hundred and fifty. The peculiar facilities enjoyed here for obtaining a supply of well qualified teachers, during the greater portion of the year, gives special importance and efficiency to this department of our labors. The young gentlemen connected with the Theological Seminary, and a few of the citizens of Auburn, have devoted themselves to the self-denying labors of this early Sab-

bath morning exercise, with a zeal and perseverance worthy of all praise. They deserve and *have* the gratitude of the prisoners, and the thanks of every well-wisher to those whom they instruct. The knowledge imparted by these teachers is to many a one within these walls like water to a thirsty soul.

The activity of mind excited by this contact of mind with mind, the habits of investigation and reflection induced, and the amount of biblical knowledge and elementary instructions acquired, constitute a very important part of the moral and intellectual culture here received by the prisoners, and cannot fail to be of permanent value to them, and to the community of which they are ultimately to become members. As the result of these labors, they will certainly become *wiser*, and we may confidently hope, *better* men.

Those who for the first time behold the scene presented by these one hundred and fifty or two hundred convicts, conveniently seated around their respective teachers, giving most earnest attention to their instructions, uniformly pronounce it to be one of the most interesting sights of the kind they ever witnessed. In short, the Sabbath school, as managed in this prison, is among the most effective means of moral influence and discipline which can be brought to bear upon the minds of the prisoners.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., all the prisoners, except the sick, are assembled for public worship in our large and convenient chapel. The dense mass of convicts, seated in a comfortable and orderly manner, with a competent choir, the warden, keepers, and from twenty-five to one hundred citizens and strangers being present, constitutes a large and deeply interesting congregation. The order of exercises usually pursued in our churches has been adopted here.

The subjects discussed have been such as were deemed appropriate to the character and wants of those for whom they were designed. While, however, I have ever been mindful that those to whom I preached were "spirits in prison," I have thought it more advisable to dwell on the fact that they were "prisoners of hope," than that they were "prisoners of the State," and labored rather to convince them that they have sinned against God, than that they have simply wronged their fellow men. Of the latter fact and its sad consequences they are fully aware; but of the former they are lamentably

ignorant and indifferent. The great principles of the gospel, which are applicable to all men, and which lie at the foundation of all true reform, have been plainly and earnestly presented, in the belief that the *principles* and the *hearts* of men must be changed before they can be truly and thoroughly reformed in their outward life. In addition to the ordinary preaching of the gospel, there have been occasional lectures on intemperance, gambling, and certain sins and immoralities which are quite prevalent among prisoners.

Our assemblies for religious worship have been characterized by decorum, respectful attention, and at times, by deep feeling. The subjects discussed in the chapel are frequently referred to with much interest by the prisoners, as the chaplain passes around among them, affording an opportunity to explain what was not fully understood, and to enforce the importance of personal attention to the great truths of revelation. While there has been no very extraordinary and general interest manifested on the subject of religion among the prisoners during the past year, yet here and there have been found those who have professed, with apparent sincerity, to repent of the past, and to enter upon a new course of life. How many of this class are truly sincere, it is impossible for "man who looketh on the outward appearance," to determine; but "the Lord knoweth them that are his." My desire and aim has been to teach and illustrate by precept and example, what true christianity is, and to urge those unhappy men to avail themselves of its benefits, rather than to ascertain precisely how many had embraced it.

By the table of statistics which accompanies this report, it appears that there are sixty-four convicts in this prison, who say they entertain the hope that they are Christians, sixty of whom think they were converted here. There are many others who say they are determined to live an honest and virtuous life after they leave this place, and who give tolerably satisfactory grounds for hope that they are sincere in their professions, and that they will carry out these good resolutions. There is an unusually large and interesting class of *young men* in the prison at the present time, who in early life had the advantages of intellectual and moral culture, and who are comparatively novices in crime. For the permanent reformation of many of this class, there is great encouragement to labor. Many of them have been unwarily enticed into the way of the transgressor by "old and expert offenders,"

who have left them to suffer alone the penalty of the law, which should in part, or wholly, have fallen upon their own heads. The instructions here received by these young men, combined with sober and serious reflections upon the sad consequences of their foolish and guilty conduct, are exerting a salutary and reforming influence. Not a few of these, sons of some of the most respectable families in the State, have, with the utmost apparent sincerity and ingenuousness, acknowledged and mourned over their wrong doing, as against God and man, and have expressed their determination to walk no more "in the way of evil men." They often declare that they have abundant reason to be thankful that they were arrested in the early part of their mad career, and brought to a place where they are *compelled to reflect* upon their sinful courses, and can have the benefit of the moral and religious privileges to be found even in a State Prison.

Religious exercises have been conducted in the hospital on the Sabbath. A portion of scripture has been read, accompanied by a few familiar remarks, a hymn sung, and a prayer offered "for the sick."

From *three* to *six* hours of the Sabbath have also been devoted to visiting the convicts at their cells.

Tracts and religious papers have been distributed—difficult passages of scripture explained, and free conversation, almost exclusively on religious subjects, have occupied the time, and greatly interested the heart of the chaplain. I do not doubt that impressions favorable to the temporal and eternal interests of the prisoners have been made by these plain and familiar instructions. Thus, with a few exceptions in the early part of the year, nearly the entire Sabbath has been devoted to such labors as are herein described, and which, it is believed, are calculated alike to promote the *general discipline of the prison*, and the spiritual well-being of the convicts. Those who doubt whether the discipline of the prison is thus promoted, have only to visit "the wing" where the convicts are confined during most of the Sabbath, and they will soon discover that the disturbances which occasionally occur there, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the keepers, comes not from those who read their Bibles and tracts most diligently, nor from those "*who make the greatest pretensions to seriousness*," and desire most frequently to see the chaplain, but from those who seldom read the one, and care little for the other.

III. *Miscellaneous Duties.*

The general supervision of the library comes under this class of duties. When the library came into my hands, it consisted of 500 volumes, which, after undergoing considerable repairs, were deemed fit for further circulation. To these were added 170 volumes of the best works that could be selected from *our* city book-dealers, who in the cheapness and extent of their assortments are unrivalled by any this side of the city of New-York. Most of the books were selected by one of the Inspectors. The library, thus increased, numbered 670 volumes, embracing a wide range of literature, philosophy, science, and religion. The whole was divided into as many smaller libraries as there are work-shops, and delivered to the keepers for circulation among their men. These sets have been changed as often as seemed advisable. In this way, the men have generally had a fair and equal chance for drawing. The services of the keepers have been highly valuable, and almost indispensable, in the preservation of the library. They have succeeded in securing the return of the books much more generally than would be possible for the librarian, without their co-operation. For the aid they have afforded in this department, they have my sincere thanks. Although there are some difficulties connected with this method of managing the library, on the whole, it seems to be preferable to any other that can be adopted here. A large majority of those who can read, eagerly avail themselves of every opportunity to improve the privilege thus afforded them.

I deem it to be my duty to say, in connexion with this subject, that the usefulness of the library has been greatly abridged by two causes. First, by "bad books," in the form of "popular novels," "histories of robbers, pirates," &c.; books concerning which Lord Brougham said, that he "sometimes doubted whether that education which gave the ability to read them, did not do more hurt than good." And another has said, "although such works come to us, impudently pretending to be reformers of morals, and liberalizers of religion, they are doubtless unmitigated evils." Their "evil communications corrupt good manners," and "hatch in the mind broods of salacious thoughts and passions." These works, it is but justice to myself and the officers of the prison to say, were found in the hands of the convicts when we entered upon our duties. The law now makes it my duty

to take these "bad books" from the convicts, and to deposit them with the agent. For this purpose, the cells have been frequently visited, though to little effect, as the prisoners generally conceal them about their persons or in their shops. Hence it is quite difficult for the chaplain to obtain possession of them, without being more of a police officer than seems desirable for one in his position. A considerable number, however, have been obtained. Many others have been burned or otherwise disposed of by the convicts, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the chaplain or agent. In one or other of these ways, we trust they will all soon disappear from among us.

A second cause which has greatly limited the usefulness of our *good* books, has been the want of opportunity to read them. By the present regulations of the prison, the men are not allowed to read in the workshops, and with the exception of an hour or two during the longest days of summer, after they "lock up," there is no opportunity to read, except on the Sabbath, a day which should be devoted to reading of a purely religious character. It is obvious, that even good books are of little use to their possessor, unless he has the opportunity to peruse them. For the benefit of the inmates of this prison, the Legislature, in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age, which seeks not simply to *punish* convicts, but to instruct and *reform* them, has seen fit to furnish a respectable library, and to replenish it, have appropriated one hundred dollars per annum. But for want of suitable arrangements for generally lighting the apartment where the prisoners are confined, these means of intellectual and moral improvement are rendered, for a large part of the year, nearly useless. During the past year, however, the agent has promptly furnished, as far as the existing regulations of the prison would permit, the necessary lights, books, &c., for those under instruction; but the great majority have, in this respect, been left entirely unprovided for.

In view of these facts, I would respectfully submit to the consideration of your honorable board, whether the same liberal and beneficent policy which has furnished chaplains, teachers, and libraries, for the improvement of these men, does not dictate that the whole "wing" should be so lighted that every man who has the ability, may employ his time in useful reading. The results of such a course would be beneficial, not only to the convict, but it would contribute to the general discipline and good order of the prison.

The mind which is not occupied in a profitable manner, will either become weak and imbecile, or else will busy itself with those exciting and corrupting fancies which only accelerate the rapidity with which the intellectual and moral powers may be ruined. Again, the unoccupied convict very frequently busies himself in contriving the most ingenious and sly methods of annoying his keepers, and making sport for his companions. The tendency of agreeable mental occupation, to prevent disorder in the "wing," is strikingly illustrated in the fact that none of those who have had "lights," during the past year, have been "reported" for bad conduct, while they were thus favored, and more profitably employed.

Whether the finances of the prison are in such a state as would justify you in immediately making the necessary expenditures to carry out the suggestions here made, is a matter, gentlemen, of which you are better qualified to judge than myself. But, looking at the subject as a philanthropist and a Christian, I cannot but feel that the best interests of the prisoner, and ultimately of the State, would be greatly promoted by such a measure. That the intellectual and moral improvement, the *reformation* of convicts, is *desirable, lawful and possible*, is more than implied; it is clearly asserted, by the enactments and provisions of the Legislature. The measure proposed is merely carrying out the benevolent *designs* of the law in reference to this subject. It cannot serve the true ends of justice or humanity, to deprive 400 or 500 men of the privilege of reading a word in the bible, or in any other book, six days in the week, during more than one-half of the year.

Attention to the correspondence between convicts and their friends necessarily occupies considerable of the time of the chaplain, even though but one or two letters a year are written for each. The average during the last year has been less than one to each prisoner. It is believed, however, that the privilege of hearing occasionally from friends exerts a beneficial influence upon the mind of the convict, and should be allowed to a moderate extent. Cut off as he is, from the sympathy and society of friends, without some occasional testimonial that they still regard him with affection, he is often liable to become gloomy and dejected. Indulging the idea that he has no friends, and that society has "set its mark" upon him, he becomes reckless with regard to his future conduct and its consequences; and imagining that there is no other alternative for him than to be "a fugitive and a

vagabond in the earth," he goes forth into the world, ready for "treasons, stratagems and spoils." That the convict possess a cheerful and hopeful state of mind, is desirable every way. He who cherishes some self respect, and hopes to see better days, has many motives to conduct with propriety, that can have no influence upon him who has lost all hope of regaining his former position in society. The privilege of communicating with friends keeps alive and strengthens the attachment which the prisoner feels for home and its inmates, and operates as a powerful stimulus to good behavior while in confinement.

It is proper that I should here acknowledge the receipt of *thirty thousand pages* of religious tracts from the American Tract Society, for the use of the convicts in this prison, and also a donation of one hundred Bibles from the American Bible Society, for distribution among discharged convicts. The former I have very generally circulated, and they have been read with apparent interest and profit. The latter have been given to those who would be most likely to make a good use of them, and have uniformly been received with eagerness and gratitude.

There have also been purchased by one of the inspectors sixty Bibles, of large size and plain type, for the use of the aged and those confined in the darker cells. The agent has, in compliance with the law, furnished all the convicts with a hymn book, a favor not before enjoyed, which they highly appreciate.

It may not be improper for me to add my testimony to that of many others, on the subject of length of sentences to the State prison. In many instances, indeed generally, they are quite too long for the benefit of the convict or the State. Let the term of confinement for first offences be shorter, the discipline rigidly enforced, and every practicable facility afforded for intellectual and moral instruction; but let there be little or no hope of procuring a pardon, excepting in those cases where it can be clearly proved that the convict was not guilty. For *second* offences the sentence should be much longer than at present.

The experience I have had with convicts has served to convince me that they are much more likely to be benefited where the sentence

is short, than where it is long. If the convict is not convinced of his wrong doing and induced to reform during the first two or three years, there is little hope that he will be reformed at all; and if the discipline of the prison is thorough, he will be sufficiently punished to answer the ends of justice for all those crimes for which offenders are now sentenced five or seven years.

In conformity with the law which directs that those convicts which need such instruction, shall be taught "the common branches of an English education," two teachers appointed by your honorable body to attend to this important work, have faithfully and successfully discharged the duties thus imposed upon them. The following report, which at my request they have drawn up, will inform you of the result of their labors, and also give you their views of the work in which they have been engaged.

Teachers' Report.

Whole number taught since Feb. 1, 1848,.....	109
Of these there are now under instruction,	87
discharged from prison,.....	10
exchanged for new men,	12
taught in reading'.....	64
arithmetic,	39
writing,.....	6
did not know the alphabet,	15
knew the alphabet, but unable to read,	27
could read a little,	22
knew nothing of arithmetic,	31
had some knowledge of arithmetic,	8

In discharging our duties as teachers, we think we have been able to discern the wisdom which prompted to the establishment of means for the instruction of convicts confined in our State prisons. The eagerness to learn which has been manifested by those who needed instruction, the attention and application which they have evinced, and the improvement which they have made, have been exceedingly gratifying. It has not as yet been thought adyisable, for reasons which we trust will not long exist, to assemble them in the school-room for instruction ; but a light has been furnished at the cell

door to those who were to be taught, on a given evening, and continued for about two hours. The teacher has then passed from cell to cell, and given such instruction as was needed. To enjoy a light has always been esteemed a privilege by the convicts; and hence, should he become negligent, it has generally only been necessary to inform him that he would be deprived of his light, to secure his continued attention. Although, by the present arrangement, very little time can be spent with each individual, yet we can clearly perceive that much good has been the result, not only to the convict himself, but to the general discipline of the prison. Solitary confinement during the long winter evenings, with nothing to occupy the mind but their own evil thoughts, becomes exceedingly irksome, and there is a strong tendency to endeavor to "while away" these long hours, and dissipate gloomy feelings by an attempt at mirth and noise. The night watch, whose duty it is to notice and report all indecorums of this kind, states that he has never been obliged to "report" those who are furnished with lights. They all need some useful employment for the mind, not only for their own good, but for the order of the prison. It is quite as true of convicts as of children, that

"Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

But this is not the greatest evil resulting from the want of proper mental employment. Their imaginations are likely to dwell upon scenes of former dissipation and sensual indulgence. The passions are excited, and as a consequence, *a vice* is indulged in, which is eminently the curse of the prison, ruins the health, renders them callous to moral influences, and degrades them below "the brutes that perish." We think that this might find an important check in some provision for lighting the wing in such a way as to give every man an opportunity to read those books which the State has furnished for his mental and moral improvement. Could those that are instructed be brought out into the school-room for an hour and a half each evening, much more benefit, we think, might be derived from our teaching. We should be able to classify and arrange our pupils, and make our instructions more systematic, and their progress more rapid. By the present arrangement we are unable to teach writing to any advantage.

We would remark, in conclusion, that the numerous expressions of gratitude which we have received from convicts, give us reason to believe that they appreciate in some good degree the motives which

actuated those who provided these opportunities for them, and that they are inclined to improve them, so long as they are continued."

WILLIAM. A. NILES,
WILLIAM F. SEGOINE,
Teachers."

I would now call your attention to the following statistics, which have been obtained by personal examination of the convicts now confined in Auburn State prison :

Whole number of convicts, 452.

TABLE I. *Nativity.*

1. Natives of United States, (white,)	313
2. " " " (colored,)	59
3. " " Canada,	11
4. " " England,	19
5. " " Ireland,	38
6. " " Germany,	11
7. " " France,	1
Foreign countries,	— 80
Total,	— 452

TABLE II. *Age of Prisoners.*

Between 16 and 20,	19
" 20 and 30,	193
" 30 and 40,	113
" 40 and 50,	80
" 50 and 60,	38
" 60 and over,	9
	—
	452
	—

TABLE III. *Mental Culture.*

1. Unable to read, or read very indifferently when they entered the prison,	170
2. Learned to read in prison,	105
3. Could read and write, and knew something of arithmetic,	247
4. Had good English education,	31
5. Had classical do	4

TABLE IV. *Moral and religious culture.*

1. (a) Had religious instruction in early life,.....	239
2. (b) Had learned the Decalogue,.....	109
3. Had no religious instruction,.....	213
4. Attended Sabbath school in youth,.....	91
5. Refrained from labor, and generally attended church on the Sabbath,.....	88
6. Were in the habit of reading the Bible regularly,.....	51
7. Seldom or never read the Bible,.....	401
8. Seldom attended church on the Sabbath,.....	364
9. Read the Bible regularly now,.....	342
10. Were members of the church when they came here,.....	36
11. Think they are christians now,	64
12. Think they were converted in prison,	60

TABLE V. *Habits and social state.*

1. Moderate drinkers,.....	173
2. Intemperate do	255
3. Total abstinence men,.....	24
4. Use tobacco, (of whom one-fifth learned in prison),.....	344
5. Read novels before they came here,	163
6. Read do since do do	110
7. In habit of gambling,.....	130
8. Licentious,	251
9. Sabbath breakers,	364
10. Ascribe their imprisonment to intemperance, gambling, bad company, &c.,	284
11. Had a trade,	144
12. Had no trade,	308
13. Had a regular occupation at the time of committing the crime for which they were sent here,	235
14. Had no occupation at do do	217
15. Married,.....	230
16. Single,.....	222
17. Have parents now living,.....	119
18. Fathers confined here have in the aggregate children,	673

(a) Notice the difference between those who claim to have had "religious instruction," and those who also had pious parents. See Table VI, Nos. 1 and 3.

(b) Not one-half of this number have thoroughly learned and remembered it.

TABLE VI. *Early history.*

1. Both parents members of some church, (a)	104
2. Father only a member, do do	25
3. Mother do do do	84
4. Lost one or both parents before 16 years of age,.....	173
5. Left home as a residence before 16 years of age,.....	219
6. Never attended Sabbath school,.....	355

TABLE VII. *Miscellaneous.*

1. Confess their guilt,.....	227
2. Deny do	225
3. Think they have been benefited by confinement here,	356
4. Committed.	
Second time.....	53
Third time,.....	10
Fourth time,.....	4
Fifth time,	2
Sixth time,	1
For life,.....	10

TABLE VIII. *Counties where convicted.*

Albany,	2
Allegany,.....	3
Broome,	2
Cattaraugus,.....	2
Cayuga,	15
Chautauque,.....	10
Chenango,	6
Chemung,.....	7
Cortland,	4
Erie,.....	131
Franklin,	1
Genesee,.....	8
Herkimer,.....	4
Jefferson,	20
Lewis,.....	3
Livingston,.....	15

(a) This embraces members of the church of England, the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches.

Madison,	6
Monroe,	47
Montgomery,	2
Niagara,	11
Onondaga,	40
Oneida,	25
Orleans,	9
Ontario,	9
Oswego,	9
Otsego,	12
Rensselaer,	1
Saratoga,	1
St. Lawrence,	5
Seneca,	5
Steuben,	7
Tioga,	3
Tompkins,	6
Wayne,	5
Wyoming,	11
Washington,	1
Yates,	4
 Total,	 452

TABLE IX. *Crimes.*

I. Against person.

Abduction,	2
Abduction to kill,	1
Assault and battery, to kill,	21
Assault and battery, to rape,	6
Bigamy,	11
Incest,	3
Manslaughter,	10
Murder,	2
Rape,	24
Perjury,	1
 Carried forward,	 81

Brought forward, 81

II. Against property.

Arson,.....	11
Breaking jail,.....	2
Burglary,	82
Counterfeiting coin and paper,	35
Embezzlement,.....	3
Forgery,.....	15
Larceny, grand and petit,	195
Robbery,.....	16
Swindling,	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences,.....	4
Receiving and secreting stolen goods,	7
	— 371
Total,	— 452
	—

TABLE X. *Occupations.*

Farmers,.....	104
Laborers,.....	72
Sailors,	31
Boatmen,	31
Merchants, pedlars, &c.,	10
Sportsmen,.....	16
Physicians,	3
Preachers,	2
Lawyers,.....	2
Speculators,	10
Bakers,.....	5
Teachers,	1
Hostlers,.....	6
Trades,.....	144
Miscellaneous,.....	15
	—
Total,	452
	—

TABLE XI. *Length of Sentences.*

87	are committed for 2 years,	
24	do	2½ do
74	do	3 do
15	do	3½ do
36	do	4 and under 4½ years.
18	do	4½ do 5 do
84	do	5 do 5½ do
7	do	5½ do 6 do
6	do	6 years.
17	do	7 and under 7½ do
4	do	7½ do 8 do
3	do	8 years.
6	do	9 do
47	do	10 do
2	do	11 do
3	do	12 do
4	do	14 do
1	do	15 do
2	do	20 do
1	do	22 do
10	do	for life.

Summary view of the foregoing tables of statistics.

It appears that 3 in 4 are white natives of the United States.

About 1 in 7½ are black do. do.

do. 1 in 5½ are foreigners.

do. 1 in 2½ are between 30 and 40 years old.

do. 1 in 5½ are between 40 and 50 do.

do. 1 in 3 are unable to read, or read very indifferently.

do. 1 in 4½ have learned to read in prison.

do. 1 in 14 have a good English education.

Less than 1 in 100 have a classical education.

None are graduates of American Colleges.

About 1 in 2 claim to have had religious instruction.

do. 1 in 4 had parents who were church members.

do. 1 in 5 had partially learned the Decalogue.

About 1 in 5 have attended Sabbath schools.
 do. 1 in 6 have generally abstained from labor on the Sabbath.
 do. 3 in 4 seldom read the Bible.
 do. 5 in 6 were habitual Sabbath breakers.
 do. 1 in 8 think they have been converted in prison.
 30 more than 1 in 2 were intemperate.
 23 more than 1 in 3 were moderate drinkers.
 do 3 in 4 are tobacco chewers.
 About 1 in 3 were novel readers.
 do. 1 in 3 were gamblers.
 do. 1 in 2 were licentious.
 do. 1 in 3 had no trade.
 do. 1 in 2 unoccupied at the time they were apprehended.
 do. 1 in 2 are married and have in the aggregate 673 children.
 do. 1 in 3 lost their parents before they were sixteen years of age.
 do. 1 in 2 left, or were deprived of a home, before sixteen years of age.
 More than 1 in 2 confess their guilt.
 1 in 7 committed two or more times.
 2 in 11 of the crimes are against person.
 9 in 11 against property.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my sense of obligation not only to your honorable board, but to the warden, agent, and other officers of the prison, for the courtesy with which I have been treated, and the unrestrained liberty I have enjoyed, as a minister of the gospel, in adopting and carrying out such measures as I have deemed best suited to promote the moral well being of those under my care. This freedom of speech and of action; the good feeling which exists in the minds of the convicts respecting the discipline and officers of the prison generally, and especially towards the warden and agent; and the unprecedented prevalence of good health among the prisoners—a matter that calls for our devout gratitude to the Sovereign Disposer of all things,—have all combined to give efficiency, under the agency of the Spirit, to the gospel, as it has

been proclaimed to those whom, though "sold under sin," the "truth" is competent to make "freemen in Christ Jesus."

That you, gentlemen, may be prospered in the discharge of your responsible duties, and that you may have wisdom to select those for office, who in the spirit of kindness will so enforce the discipline of our prisons, that the law may be a "terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well," is the sincere desire of your humble servant.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

P. G. COOKE, *Chaplain.*

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
December, 1848. }

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure of the sum of one hundred dollars drawn from the income of the Literature Fund, pursuant to the act passed May 13, 1846, to purchase books for the use of the convicts in said prison.

Of whom purchased.	Names of books,	No. vols.	Price pr.vol	Am't.
J. C. Derby & Co.,....	Spectator,	2	25	50
	Waterman's Reading,	1	50	50
	Author's Tales,.....	1	31	31
	Charlotte and Elizabeth,.....	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
	Knowledge,	2	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
	Sow Well and Reap Well,.....	1	50	50
	Modern Infidelity,.....	1	75	75
	Margaret,	1	50	50
	Felix Kneff,.....	1	63	63
	Crœsus,.....	1	25	25
	Graham,.....	1	62	62
	Live and Let Live,.....	1	25	25
	Fuller,	1	63	63
	Evenings at Home,.....	1	50	50
	Fact and Fiction,.....	1	62	62
	Fresh Gleanings,.....	1	1 00	1 00
	Book of Mysteries,.....	1	50	50
	Now and Then,.....	1	63	63
	Life of Addison,.....	1	56	56
	" Gen. Scott,	1	63	63
	" " Taylor,	1	62	62
	Smith's China,.....	1	1 00	1 00
	Covenanter,	1	50	50
	Philosophy of Seasons,.....	4	50	2 00
	Literary Miscellany,.....	2	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
	Harpers' "	2	45	90
	Useful Arts,	1	1 00	1 00
	Teacher,	1	75	75
	Closet Library,.....	2	50	1 00
	Mrs. Sigourney,	1	88	88
	History of Crusades,.....	1	37	37
	Eminent Mechanics,.....	1	75	75
	Solar System,.....	1	50	50
	Mott's Addresses.....	1	45	45
	Lyell's Geology,.....	1	75	75
	Fremont's Oregon,.....	1	75	75
	Bachus,	1	75	75
	Ancient History,.....	4	50	2 00
	Dimon's Essay,.....	1	63	63
	Martin Luther,	1	62	62
	Gleanings by the Way,.....	1	50	50
	Wilberforce,	2	50	1 00
	Lowell Offering,.....	1	50	50
	Six small volumes,	6	25	1 50
				32 85
Alden & Markham,....	Life of Penn,.....	1	44	44
	History of Rome,.....	1	50	50
	Peter the Great,	1	81	81
	Life of Washington,.....	1	50	50
	" Lawn,.....	1	62	62
	Contributions of J. Taylor,.....	1	50	50
	Taylor's Works,.....	2	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 88
	History of Greece,.....	1	50	50

STATEMENT.—(CONTINUED.)

Of whom purchased.	Names of Books.	No. vols.	Price pr.vol	Am't.
Alden & Markham,.....	Memento,	1	63	63
	Wigwam,	1	75	75
	Over the Ocean,	1	50	50
	Sacred and Profane History,	3	42	1 26
	Parley's Theology,	1	37	37
	Two Apprentices,	1	31	31
	Strive and Thrive,	1	31	31
	Young Student,	2	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
	Force of Truth,	1	25	25
	Guilty Tongue,	1	25	25
	When are we happiest,	1	25	25
	Anxious Inquiry,	1	31	31
	Way of Life,	1	38	38
	Christopher North,	1	31	31
	Patrick Henry,	1	50	50
	Moffatt's Africa,	1	50	50
	Trippings in Author Land,	1	63	63
	Journey to Ararat,	1	37	37
	No Cross No Crown,	1	38	38
	Universal History,	1	75	75
	Past and Present,	1	50	50
	Jane Graham,	1	25	25
	Young Christian,	1	50	50
	Way to do Good,	1	50	50
	Young Disciple,	1	63	63
	Spragues Lectures,	1	44	44
	Beecher's "	1	62	62
	Cottage Library,	1	88	88
	Young Men,	1	44	44
	Temperance Tales,	1	25	25
	Backbiting,	1	19	19
	Erie Canal,	1	19	19
	Daubigne,	1	50	50
	Tribute of Taylor,	1	25	25
	Life in England,	1	25	25
	Rasselas,	2	19	38
	True Christian,	1	31	31
	Political History of New-York,	1	1 00	1 00
	Historical Sketches,	1	50	50
	Life of Silas Wright, Jr.,	1	1 00	1 00
	Wilson,	1	1 00	1 00
	Wicklifites,	1	87	87
	Plutarch,	1	44	44
	$\frac{2}{3}$ dozen Almanacs, .....	..	..	25
	Jonas a Judge,	1	31	31
	Young Disciple,	1	50	50
				28 34
R. G. Wynkoop,	Pilgrim's Progress,	1	1 75	1 75
	Daubigne's 4th History,	4	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50
	Bible in Spain,	1	50	50
	Bible not of Man,	1	44	44
	Judah Lion,	1	75	75
	Greece, Turkey, &c.,	2	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
	Expedition to Borneo,	1	45	45
	Country Rambles,	1	38	38
	May Flower,	1	40	40
	What's to be Done,	1	40	40
	Lathrop's Lectures,	1	31	31
	Memory of Elizabeth,	1	31	31
	Reflections, by Mrs. Hoffland,	1	31	31
	Tales of Rich and Poor,	1	37	37
	Mrs. Hewett's Tales in Prose,	1	30	30
	History of a Penitent,	1	56	56
	The House I Live in,	1	37	37

STATEMENT.—(CONTINUED.)

Of whom purchased.	Names of Books.	No. vols.	Price pr.vol	Am't.
R. G. Wynkoop,	Clement of Rome,.....	1	56	56
	Precept upon Precept,.....	1	44	44
	Strolls in the Country,.....	1	44	44
	Deserter by Elizabeth,.....	1	38	38
	Mary Dunce,.....	1	50	50
	Evidence of Christianity,.....	1	37	37
	Carlyle's Heroes,.....	1	1 12	1 12
	Carlyle's Cromwell,.....	1	38	38
	Judah Capta,.....	1	75	75
				15 79
I. C. Ivison & Co.,	Washington and his Generals,.....	1	2 12	2 12
	Napoleon and his Marshals,.....	1	2 13	2 13
	Letters from New-York,.....	1	75	75
	Parker's Universalism,.....	1	25	25
	Temperance Tales,.....	1	1 75	1 75
	Chevalier Bayard,.....	1	1 00	1 00
	Park's Tour,.....	1	75	75
	Brougham's Life,.....	1	56	56
	Todd's Manuel,.....	1	63	63
	Riches of Grace,.....	1	75	75
	Genius of Scotland,.....	1	1 00	1 00
	Arthur's Advice,.....	1	28	28
	Profession not Practice,.....	1	25	25
	Baird's Visits,.....	1	1 25	1 25
	Last Call,.....	1	31	31
	Life of Hall,.....	1	40	40
	Farmers' Daughters,.....	1	25	25
	World's Religion,.....	1	31	31
	Life in Earnest,.....	1	31	31
	Mount of Olives,.....	1	31	31
	Thankfulness, &c.,.....	1	31	31
	Gospel among the Heathen,.....	1	38	38
	Honors of the Pilgrims,.....	1	35	35
	Pike's True Happiness,.....	1	31	31
	Life of Gardner,.....	1	42	42
	Thirty Years from Home,.....	1	35	35
	Sabbath Musings,.....	1	42	42
	Sketches of Imposters,.....	1	31	31
	Goldsmith's Village,.....	1	25	25
	Scenes in Africa,.....	1	50	50
	Henry Langdon,.....	1	35	35
	Ocean Work,.....	1	31	31
	Gen. Archibald Linden,.....	1	42	42
	Pithy Papers,.....	1	42	42
	Seige of Derry,.....	1	38	38
	Old Humphrey's Observations,.....	1	42	42
	Isle of Wight,.....	1	42	42
	De Tocqueville on Democracy,.....	1	62	62
	Deaubigne on Germany,.....	1	72	72
				23 02

Sing Sing Prison.

The total amount of the receipts of this prison, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1848, as stated in detail in the report of the agent hereto annexed, was \$97,043.98. The total amount of expenditures for all purposes, \$97,221.41. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$177.43. The total amounts of receipts and expenditures during this year, have been swelled by payments from Legislative appropriations of indebtedness, and an award for damages, incurred during previous years.

The total amount expended during the same period for general support, is stated by the agent at,.....	\$67,116 87
The total amount of earnings of the prison at,.....	52,185 34
Excess of expenditures,.....	\$14,931 53
A large portion of this excess, according to the estimate of the agent, is chargeable upon the female convict prison, the expenditures in its behalf exceeding its earnings by,.....	9,426 88
And leaving for excess of male department,.....	\$5,504 65

Of the sum of \$40,000 appropriated by the last Legislature to cancel prior indebtedness of the prison, accumulated principally in 1846 and 1847, \$37,638.32 have been drawn and applied to the payment of claims presented. It is believed but a small amount of claims of this character now remains outstanding.

It will be seen that the sum total of expenditures for general or ordinary support is somewhat greater than that stated in the annual report for the preceding year. But when it is remembered that instead of \$3,007.22, the sum stated in that report as the indebtedness incurred during the year, there was found to be an actual existing indebtedness on the first of January following, of over \$38,000, as testified to by the late agent, who made that report, before a select committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Cornwell was chairman, and that a large proportion of such indebtedness was actually incurred during that fiscal year, the difference will not be a matter of surprise.

It is proper to add, that in the reported receipts of the last fiscal year, by the late agent, before the prison passed under our supervision, appears an amount derived from special appropriation of \$13,000, and in the expenditures by him, \$12,469.16 for provisions, \$10,000 of which was paid for extra allowance upon rations of the previous fiscal year, and of course that amount should be added to the expenditures of that year.

X A considerable difference, too, will be found in the amount of the prison earnings for the last fiscal year, and that stated in the report for the previous year. From that report it is difficult to ascertain the manner in which the sum stated as the earnings of that year was arrived at. The sum of \$8,000 received from the Hudson River Railroad Company, for prospective damages on account of the passage of the road through the prison grounds, not one cent of which had yet accrued, certainly formed no part of those earnings. Nor could any part of the \$7,100 derived from Legislative appropriations, be properly included. And without some portion of these items, no such amount of earnings as that stated in the report, can be derived from the reported receipts of the prison for that year.

One reason for the diminished earnings of the prison, is to be found in the diminished number of convicts, averaging 45 less than the preceding year. And it is correctly observed by the agent, that "in proportion as the number of convicts decreases, the rateable expense of supporting the remainder necessarily increases."

Another cause for a less amount of earnings, is to be found in the severe epidemic disease which pervaded the prison, as well as the surrounding country, during the months of July, August, and September, and which seriously interfered with its industrial pursuits, and consequently, while increasing its expenses, made a serious drawback upon its productiveness. Except during the prevalence of this epidemic, the health of the prison, for the year, has been ordinarily good.

Contracts for convict labor have been entered into, at the Sing Sing prison, during the last year:

1. With Messrs. Grant & Cobb, for the services of from 20 to 60 convicts, as laborers on that portion of the Hudson River Railroad which passes through the prison grounds, at 60 cents per day.

2. With John Humphreys, for the services of from 20 to 50 convicts, at carpet weaving, for five years, from September 1, 1848, at 40 cents per day. The price previously paid was 32 cents per day.

3. With Thomas Weatherby, for the services of from 20 to 30 convicts, at carpet weaving, for five years from September 1, 1848, at $40\frac{1}{4}$ cents per day. Price previously paid, 32 cents per day.

4. With Joseph J. Lewis, for the employment of not exceeding 50 convicts, at the manufacture of saddlery hardware, for five years from January 10, 1849, at 35 cents per day. Previous price, the same.

5. With James Horner, for the employment of not exceeding 50 convicts, at file-cutting, for five years from January 1, 1849, at 35 cents per day. Price previously paid, 32 cents.

Other existing contracts for convict labor at this prison, are as follows:

1. With Robert Wiltse, for the employment of 50 convicts, at the manufacture of boots and shoes, at 41 cents per day, if so many are in the prison certified as shoe-makers;—will expire April 1, 1849. This contract, owing to default of the contractor to meet his engagements with the State, has been abandoned, and a temporary contract entered into by the agent with A. J. Packard, for the employment of these convicts, at 35 cents per day, which will expire on the 26th day of June next.

2. With James Horner, for the employment of not exceeding 50 convicts, at file-cutting, at 35 cents per day;—will expire January 1, 1853.

3. With Charles S. Beardsley, assigned to Hotchkiss & Smith, for the employment of not exceeding 50 convicts, at the manufacture of Brussels carpets, and Wilton rugs, &c., at 38 cents per day:—will expire November 15, 1850.

4. With Hotchkiss & Smith, for the employment of not exceeding 50 convicts, at the manufacture of carpets and rugs, at $40\frac{1}{4}$ cents per day;—will expire Dec. 1, 1852,

5. With Henry A. Taylor, for the employment of 30 to 150 convicts, at burning lime-stone, &c., at 40 cents per day;—will expire May 1, 1852.
6. With Samuel Taylor, for the services of all the practical coopers in the prison, at 50 cents per day;—will expire January 1, 1852.
7. With Albert Manvil, for the employment of from 20 to 30 female convicts, at the manufacture of buttons, at 20 cents per day;—commenced Oct. 1, 1846, and runs three years, and may be extended, at the option of the contractor, to five years.

The average time per day of actual labor at this prison, will be exhibited by the following tabular statement. It gives, for the entire year, a fraction over 9 hours per day. From November, 1846, to October, 1847, inclusive, (Assembly document of 1847, No. 258,) the average time was 8 hours and 25 minutes per day. The time can doubtless be extended to an average of 10 hours per day, after the new dining-hall shall have been completed, and the table system adopted.

1848.

MONTHS.

MONTHS.	A g g r e g a t e t i m e o f l a b o r f r o m											
	T i m e o f 1 s t u n l o c k			T i m e o f e m p t y i n g t u b s			T i m e o f r i n g i n g o f t			T i m e o f l a b o r f r o m		
	m.	h.	m.	m.	h.	m.	m.	h.	m.	m.	h.	m.
January,	45	att	6	10	15	to	8	50	1	15	15	9
February,	30	"	6	10	30	"	8	55	1	15	30	9
March,	10	"	6	10	45	"	8	7	1	15	30	9
April,	30	"	5	10	7	1	50	1	15	45	9	9
May,	5	10	7	1	50	1	15	45	9	3	45	9
June,	5	10	7	1	50	1	15	45	9	3	45	9
July,	5	10	7	1	50	1	15	45	9	3	45	9
August,	5	10	7	1	50	1	15	45	9	3	45	9
September,	30	"	5	10	45	"	8	55	1	15	30	9
October,	10	"	6	10	45	"	8	50	1	15	15	9
November,	30	"	6	10	30	"	8	50	1	15	15	9
December,	45	"	6	10	15	to	8	50	1	15	15	9

Average number of hours of labor for each day during the year, nine and five-sixths of a minute.

For the supply of rations for this prison, a contract was made, at the October session of the inspectors, with George E. Stanton, for one year from November 1, 1848, at \$7.13 per 100 rations. The price paid to the previous contractor, for the year closing at that date, was \$8.13 per rations. In consequence, however, of the bad character of the supplies furnished, after ineffectual efforts to correct the evil, the contract with Mr. Stanton was vacated by the agent, under the advice and direction of the inspector in special charge, on the 18th day of December last; and, means not being available for the purchase of supplies by the agent, an arrangement was made with Daniel Bailey, for the temporary purchase of the necessary supplies, and their delivery at the prison, until other and more permanent arrangements for the purpose could be perfected. It will be seen, therefore, that for the time being the prison is dependent for its subsistence upon the means and credit of an individual.

The inspectors, for reasons stated in another place, prefer the method of furnishing the subsistence of the prisons by the agent, to that by contract. But to do this economically and satisfactorily, the purchases of the agent should be made uniformly for cash, and never on credit. When, as at this prison, the necessary resources in hand are not at all times available, the supply by contract becomes not only a matter of economy, but almost of necessity.

The new building, intended for a dining hall, kitchen, hospital and chapel, for the erection of which the last Legislature appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars, is in a considerable state of forwardness. It will be a substantial building, 166 feet long, 65 feet wide, and two stories high; and when so far completed as to be available for the purpose, will enable us to introduce the cheerful and comparatively economical system of table feeding, instead of the repulsive, inhuman and wasteful system of feeding in the cells, so long in practice here.

The construction of the section of the Hudson river railroad across the prison premises, has been for some months in progress, by convict labor. From the necessity of blasting a very hard rock, in the excavation in the immediate vicinity of the prison, it has been attended with constant danger to the prison buildings, and to personal safety; and when completed, will be a source of constant annoyance to the prison. The whole arrangements, as to the route of the road, and

the amount of damages to the prison property, had been settled before the affairs of the prison came under our charge.

The recommendation of a disposal by sale of a portion of the State farm, useless for prison purposes, so often made, is renewed by the agent; and it is respectfully recommended that authority be extended to him by law to make such sale.

The 12th sub-division of the 48th section of the act of Dec. 14, 1847, authorises the agent of each prison to draw annually from the Literature Fund, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be expended in the purchase of books, maps and stationery, for the use of the convicts. As the number of convicts in the male department of the Sing Sing prison is larger than at either of the other prisons, and as this annual sum would be no more than adequate to repair the dilapidation of its library, and give renewed interest to it, it is presumed the claims in this particular, of the female convict prison, were overlooked. The propriety of a definite annual appropriation for the library of this prison is respectfully suggested.

In like manner, in the beneficent and philanthropic provision of the 61st section, for the appointment of two instructors for each of the State prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, and one for the Clinton prison, adequate provision for the female convict prison appears not to have been made. The inspectors, as the policy of the State on this subject was clearly indicated by this provision of the law, have provided an instructor for the female prison during a portion of the last year, whose labors have been attended with gratifying usefulness and success. It is submitted whether authority for the appointment of such an instructor, with a stipulated annual salary, would not carry out the views of the Legislature.

The female convict prison building does not afford adequate accommodations for the whole number of convicts committed to that prison. The minimum number of convicts at any one time during the year, has equalled the total number of cells, being \$1; while the maximum number, 95, gives fourteen for whose accommodation and security there are no cells. Consequently, for much the greater portion of the year, the number of convicts has exceeded the number of cells in the prison, including the temporary wood partitioned ones not in the regular block. In addition to this actual deficiency of prison accommodations, is the fact, that for the want of sufficient shop

room, and the entire absence of any separate apartments for a chapel and dining hall, the halls of the main prison building have to be devoted to the purposes of a work shop, chapel and dining room, to the great detriment of their salubrity, and increased difficulty in maintaining discipline and good order.

An addition to the main building in its rear, and the continuation of the yard walls, &c., in the same direction, will afford adequate means to remedy these deficiencies; and the propriety of such an addition is therefore respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Legislature.

Reference is respectfully made to the reports of the physician and chaplain for information in relation to their several departments. And the able report of the late efficient matron of the female convict prison, will not fail to attract attention.

The amount of appropriation necessary for the ordinary support of the Sing Sing Prison for the current year, will be indicated by the deficiency of its earnings to meet that charge for the last fiscal year, as stated in this report. And the propriety is respectfully suggested of making the appropriation sufficient to sustain the prison to the ordinary period of annual appropriation, that it may not, as at present, be compelled to subsist upon credit, which is considered the worst possible policy.

The Inspectors, in a report to the honorable the Senate, February 8, 1848, Senate document, No. 22, to relieve the Agent from the necessity of seeking and obtaining credit in behalf of the State, recommended an appropriation for its ordinary support of \$12,000, which it will be seen was within the sum required. The Legislature appropriated \$5,000. To an adequate appropriation for the current year, it may therefore be necessary now to add the deficiency of the past year.

To meet these objects, it is believed an appropriation of about \$25,000, by the present Legislature, will be requisite.

To Messrs. SPENCER, COMSTOCK & GEDNEY,

Inspectors of Prisons of the State of New-York:

Gentlemen—In conformity to the Statute, and in the discharge of my duty as your Agent, I herewith submit the following statement,

presenting the fiscal transactions of the Sing Sing Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1848.

The receipts from all sources, from the 1st day of October, 1847, to the 7th day of January, 1848, as appears from the accounts of Mr. Rowel, the former Agent, whose official duties ceased on that day, are as follows, viz :

Balance in agent's hands at the close of the year,....	\$832 57
Saddlery hardware shops,.....	\$1,743 77
Hat shop,	1,067 07
File shop,.....	4,031 24
Fur shop,.....	1,289 83
Lime works,.....	2,269 82
Boot and shoe shop,.....	1,040 99
Weave shops,.....	4,415 11
Convict deposites,	19 21
Toy shop,.....	61 60
Stone shop and quarries,.....	438 03
Button shop,	425 23
Visitors,	37 00
Special appropriations State Treasury,.	13,000 00
Provision account,	435 20
Paint shop,.....	9 17
Carpenter's shop,	8 29

	\$30,291 56

	\$31,124 13
	=====

The expenditures during the same period, are as follows, viz :

Pay of officers,.....	\$6,940 59
Pay of guards,	4,159 25
Provisions,	12,469 16
Hospital,	1,090 97
Tobacco,.....	357 13
Oil and fuel,.....	1,758 19
Convict deposit,	14 27
Furniture,.....	200 93
Stone shop and quarries,	1,886 68

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,	
Building and repairs,	278 09
Clothing,	760 06
Discharged convicts,	163 34
Incidental,	176 78
Stationery,	288 44
Lunatic convicts,	77 30
Postage,	68 41
Apprehending escaped convicts,	56 00
Water works,	946 75
	<hr/>
	\$31,692 34
Deduct whole amount of receipts,	31,124 13
	<hr/>
Balance due Mr. Rowel at the closing up of his account,	\$568 21
	<hr/>

The receipts from all sources from the 8th day of January, 1848, (at which time I entered upon the duties of the agency of the prison,) to the 30th day of September, are as follows, viz:

Hat shop,	\$2,124 36
Saddlery hardware shop,	3,450 19
File shop,	7,325 20
Fur shop,	2,398 78
Lime works,	2,788 84
Boot and shoe shop,	1,997 21
Weave shops,	8,683 14
Toy shop,	149 55
Button shop,	1,217 17
Stone shop and quarries,	865 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Visitors,	110 63
Convict deposite,	25 00
State Treasury, special appropriation,	31,858 64
United States, board of convicts,	478 25
Railroad contract,	2,041 96
Provision account,	301 10
Fuel,	55 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Rent,	18 00	
Sundries,.....	31 22½	
		\$65,919 85
Add receipts of Mr. Rowel as above,.....	31,124 13	
Total,.....	\$97,043 98	

The expenditures during the same period are as follows, viz:

Pay of officers,	\$13,775 03
Pay of guards,.....	7,666 00
Provisions,	18,604 04
Hospital,	1,557 13½
Tobacco,	119 44
Fuel and oil,	2,751 45
Building and repairs,.....	4,077 69
Furniture,.....	410 63½
Clothing,.....	3,866 67
Stone shop and quarries,.....	871 20
Discharged convicts,	1,028 17
Convict deposites,	39 50
Croton Water,.....	574 29
Freight and cartage,.....	120 56
Lunatic convicts, ..	87 23
Books and stationery,	131 44
Printing and advertising,	103 22½
Damages and costs in the suit of Hotchkiss & Smith,	9,439 13
Apprehending escaped convicts,	134 76
Invoicing,.....	90 00
Postage,	16 15
Incidental,	62 32½
	\$65,529 07
Add expenditures of Mr. Rowel as above,.....	31,692 34
Total,.....	\$97,221 41

Whole amount of expenditures,.....	\$97,221 41
Whole amount of receipts,.....	97,043 98
Excess of expenditures,	\$177 43

From the expenditures deduct the following amounts, viz:

For rations during the years 1846-7,.....	\$10,000 00
other expenditures during the same time,.....	739 21
extra keepers and guards on water work,.....	361 15
" " railroad,.....	606 64
" " new buildings,.....	320 81
timber, lumber, &c., under the head of building and repairs,.....	4,355 78
articles used in stone shop and quarries,.....	2,760 88
damages and costs in the suit of Hotchkiss and Smith,.....	9,439 13
materials used under the head of waterworks,...	1,521 04
	\$30,104 64

Leaving the amount expended for general support,...	\$67,116 87
Whole amount of earnings during the year,	52,185 34
Excess of expenditures over earnings,	\$14,931 53

The daily cost for each convict has been, \$0.27.70.

It is proper to say, that a large proportion of the above excess of expenditures is properly chargeable upon the female prison, as will appear by the following, viz:

Fuel and light,.....	\$2,530 00
Furniture and clothing,.....	873 04
Officers, matron and assistants,.....	1,900 00
Guards,.....	1,080 00
Teaching,.....	62 50
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Agent, clerk, chaplain and physician, being one-sixth part of the salary of each,...	483 33	
Rations,	3,373 16	
Hospital,.....	394 44	
Repairs,	250 00	
Waiters, laborers and teaming,	660 00	
Discharged convicts,	184 07	
	—————	\$11,790 54
Earnings of convicts for contractors,	\$2,063 66	
“ “ State,	300 00	
	—————	2,363 66
Leaving an excess of expenditures,.....	\$9,426 88	—————

Contracts have been made during the year as follows, viz:

One with Messrs. Grant & Cobb, for from 20 to 60 convicts as laborers on that portion of the Hudson river railroad passing through the prison grounds, at 60 cents per day. One with John Humphries, Esq., for from 20 to 50 convicts at carpet weaving, at 40 cents per day; and one with Thomas Weatherly, for from 20 to 30 convicts at carpet weaving, at $40\frac{1}{4}$ cents per day.

The monthly statements of cash received and expended accompanying this report, numbered from 1 to 12.

The inventory of property belonging to the State, also accompanying this report, marked (A.)

A catalogue of the library belonging to the prison, also accompanies the same, marked (B.)

The following is a comparative statistical exhibit showing the number of convicts in prison each day during the fiscal year:

DATE.	1847 Oct.	1847 Nov.	1847 Dec.	1848 Jan.	1848 Feb.	1848 March.	1848 April.	1848 May.	1848 June.	1848 July.	1848 Aug.	1848 Sept.
1	697	682	692	693	693	693	685	666	646	636	617	589
2	697	681	692	693	693	693	685	666	645	635	615	590
3	697	681	692	689	692	692	685	665	642	635	612	590
4	697	681	691	689	692	689	685	664	641	633	609	590
5	697	680	691	689	688	688	684	663	641	630	607	590
6	697	680	691	688	688	688	683	664	644	630	608	588
7	724	696	680	692	688	688	683	664	642	630	605	590
8	721	695	680	689	688	689	683	664	642	630	604	591
9	721	692	680	689	688	688	683	662	641	629	605	591
10	719	691	681	689	688	688	680	663	641	627	600	591
11	719	689	682	689	684	686	679	662	641	625	594	591
12	716	689	682	689	684	684	678	659	641	625	593	588
13	715	688	681	689	684	683	678	659	641	625	592	591
14	712	688	681	690	683	682	679	658	643	627	594	590
15	714	688	680	690	684	682	676	658	643	627	596	592
16	716	688	680	690	684	681	673	660	640	627	593	594
17	712	690	682	690	686	681	673	659	636	626	593	593
18	711	688	682	690	686	684	672	657	636	625	592	593
19	711	688	682	692	686	684	672	657	635	624	593	594
20	710	690	682	691	686	684	670	655	637	624	593	595
21	710	688	682	693	688	684	670	653	637	623	595	597
22	704	691	681	692	689	688	671	654	639	622	595	600
23	700	691	681	692	690	685	672	653	639	621	593	602

24	.....	700	690	684	692	690	684	672	653	639	621	592	602
25	.....	700	689	689	693	691	684	669	652	639	621	592	605
26	.....	700	688	689	693	691	684	669	652	638	618	592	607
27	.....	698	688	689	693	689	686	668	652	638	618	592	606
28	.....	698	688	689	693	689	686	668	648	636	618	592	605
29	.....	698	683	691	693	693	686	668	648	636	618	592	605
30	.....	698	682	692	693	693	686	668	646	636	618	590	604
31	.....	698	.....	692	693	693	685	685	646	646	617	590	.....
Totals,		22078	20547	21179	21428	19950	21268	20141	20383	19194	19385	18530	17855
Daily averages,		712 $\frac{6}{31}$	684 $\frac{2}{3} \frac{7}{6}$	683 $\frac{6}{3} \frac{7}{1}$	691 $\frac{7}{5} \frac{7}{1}$	687 $\frac{2}{2} \frac{7}{9}$	673 $\frac{5}{3} \frac{7}{1}$	671 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{7}{0}$	657 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{7}{0}$	639 $\frac{4}{5} \frac{7}{1}$	625 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{7}{1}$	597 $\frac{2}{3} \frac{7}{1}$	595 $\frac{1}{6}$

Daily average of convicts, $661 \frac{2}{3} \frac{5}{6}$. Aggregate of monthly totals, 242180, being 45 less than the daily average of last year.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable building for a kitchen, dining hall, hospital and chapel, which, owing to other engagements, was not commenced until late in the spring. It has progressed as rapidly as could have been expected with the limited number of convicts employed thereon, but cannot be completed this fall. It is now up to the second story, and built in the most substantial manner. It is one hundred and sixty-six feet in length by sixty-five in breadth; and I am satisfied that when finished its usefulness will more than compensate for the cost of its erection, which will not probably exceed the amount appropriated.

The sum of one thousand dollars was also appropriated for the completion of a dye house for the use of Messrs. Hotchkiss & Smith, carpet contractors. The interest of the State requiring its immediate completion, all the force that could be advantageously employed was put in requisition. The building was completed early in the spring, and thereby closing one of the causes of litigation between those gentlemen and the authorities of the prison. The cost of its completion exceeded by four hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-seven cents the amount appropriated for that purpose, including labor and materials, which must, in every case of like nature, be included, in order to arrive at a just estimate of the cost of any structure erected by convict labor for the benefit of the institution.

The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the completion of the works necessary for conveying the Croton water into the prison and the necessary hose and fixtures for the same. That work has not been completed, although the water has been brought into the prison and conveyed to most of the shops. The reservoir is yet in an unfinished state, but has been for some time used, and can be completed without any interruption to the use of the water in the prison.

By a resolution passed by the common council of the city of New-York, and approved by the mayor of said city, April 24th, 1846, the yearly rent for the use of the water by the prison, to the extent of 30,000 gallons per day, was fixed at seven hundred and fifty dollars for the term of five years from the commencement of its use, and at the yearly rent of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for five years thereafter. One of the reasons why this work, as well as the

mess room, chapel, &c., has not further advanced towards completion this fall, is, that a contract was entered into with Messrs. Grant & Cobb, for the services of sixty convicts, for the construction of that portion of the Hudson River Railroad passing through the prison grounds, taking most of the able bodied masons, stone cutters, and laborers, not employed upon other contracts, for that work, it being requisite that it should be completed as early as other portions adjacent, and the employment of citizen labor was deemed unsafe and subversive of that discipline necessary to the proper government of the prison.

Another reason which also involved increased expenditures, as well as diminution in receipts, arose from unusual sickness during the summer months, which materially affected the business operations of the prison, and for a time threatened the entire suspension of labor. It is also to be observed, that in proportion as the number of convicts decrease, the rateable expense of supporting the remainder necessarily increases.

The sum of forty thousand dollars was appropriated for the payment of the indebtedness of the prison, prior to the first day of January, a part of which accrued during the year 1845, but mostly during the years 1846-7. Bills to the amount of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents have been presented and paid, and it is believed that the claims yet outstanding will not exceed one thousand dollars.

That portion of the State farm lying east of Spring-street, containing about 60 acres, is not required, nor is it probable it ever will be, for the use or convenience of the prison. Its distance from the prison renders it inconvenient and expensive to work it by convict labor, and by leasing it from time to time, a deterioration in value must follow. Its sale has heretofore been recommended, but no action has been had by the Legislature thereon. I would therefore call your attention to it, believing that the interest of the State would be promoted by its immediate disposal.

In making up my report, I have not followed the course of endeavoring to present a more favorable appearance to the financial condition of the prison than its actual state would warrant, but have aimed to give its true character, that you may lay before the Legislature

such a statement as will give to that body all the information necessary to enable it to take such action as may be required to carry the prison through the present fiscal year without subjecting the agent to the unpleasant necessity of seeking credit for the State.

With the satisfaction of knowing that I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, I conclude by acknowledging your uniform kindness and attention.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHAUNCEY SMITH, *Agent.*

Sing Sing Prison, Dec. 1, 1848.

INVENTORY.

Abstract of the appraised valuation of property belonging to the State, at Sing Sing Prison, Sept. 30, 1848, made by Daniel Bailey, David S. Ludlam, and David McCord, sworn appraisers:

In agent's warden's and clerk's offices, hall, &c.,....	\$5,238 35
Keeper's hall,	48 44
Chaplain's office,.....	55 62
Chapel furniture,.....	30 60
Carpenter's shop,.....	687 13
Kitchen,.....	389,80
Stone shop, and cut stone in yard, &c.,.....	1,803 28
East yard, barn and stable,.....	889 08
Fire engine house,.....	634 38
Quarry,	362 19
Rail Road,.....	53 08
Boot and brass shops,.....	59 30
East file shop, wash room and engine room,.....	451 18
Lime shop,.....	18 04
Blacksmith shop,.....	542 10
Tinker's tools,	153 39
Hat shop,.....	18 92
West weave shop,.....	18 69
Middle weave shop,.....	39 93
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward.....	\$	
South weave shop,.....	46	55
Humphrey's weave shop,.....	7	34
West and back file shops,.....	124	38
State shop, clothes room, dock, store-house and fuel,..	8,197	94
Machine shop,	879	92
Guard house,	1,191	04
Farm, sentry boxes, &c.,.....	12,058	00
Hospital,	903	38
Female prison,.....	1,206	76
 Total,.....	 \$36,108	 81

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Mount Pleasant State Prison during the month of October, 1847.

RECEIPTS.

1847.

Oct. 1 To balance bro't forward from Sept'r acc't, \$832 57

Saddlery Hardware Shop.

Received from William J. Buck, for convict labor in September, 412 38

Hat Shop.

Received from Wm. H. White, for hatters, in June, 272 36

File Shop.

Received from James Horner, for file cutters, June, 1,063 52

Fur Shop.

Received from Wm. A. White, for fur cutters, in June, 310 81

Lime Kilns.

Received from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners, in September, 529 85

Carried forward,

\$

Brought forward,.....

\$

Boot and Shoe Shop.

Received from Robert Wiltse, for shoemakers, in June, 357 43

Weave Shops.

Received from Jno. Humphries, for weavers, in June, \$496 74

Received from Hotchkiss and Smith, for weavers, in Sept'r,.. 610 65

1,107 39

Convicts' Deposit.

6 " " Carl L. Olinsky, 52

" " Wm. Haughey,. 1 75

2 Received from James Lee,..... \$2 50

" " Jas. Buchanan,.. 1 12

— 5 89

Toy Shop.

Received from James Spencer, for toy-makers, in September, 18 42

Stone Shop and Quarries.

Received from Andrew Wheeler, for stone,..... \$4 20

10 Received from Peck & Foster, for paper, 7 00

28 Received from A. L. Ryder, for stone hammers,..... 2 50

— 13 70

Button Shop.

6 Received from Albert Manvel, for button-makers, in September,..... 139 84

Visitres.

31 Received from sundry visiters this month,...

26 50

Balance due agent brought down,.....

5,090 66

1,677 17

— \$6,767 83

EXPENDITURES.

Officers.

1847.

Oct.	1	Paid sundry officers per pay roll for Sept'r.,	1,982	66
<i>Guards.</i>				
		Paid sundry guards, per pay roll for Sept'r.,	1,053	50
<i>Provisions.</i>				
		Paid Wm. Radford for rations in September,	2,007	00
<i>Hospital.</i>				
		Paid C. A. Montross for fresh meat,	\$25	19
		Paid P. Poillon for cocoa,.....	3	84
		Paid Van Horn & Ludlam for tea,	2	76
6		Paid Wm. Radford for flour, tea, sugar, &c.,	158	83
			—	190 62
<i>Tobacco.</i>				
1		Paid Van Horn & Ludlam for tobacco,	2	18
6		Wm. Radford for tobacco and snuff,	179	87
			—	182 05
<i>Oil and Fuel.</i>				
		Paid Wm. Radford, for oil,....	\$40	00
27		Paid Peter Denne, for charcoal,	11	44
			—	51 44
<i>Convicts' Deposit.</i>				
6		Paid Michael Brenan, a discharged convict,	\$0	82
8		Paid John Michael, a discharged vict,	2	25
22		Paid Robert Carpenter, a discharged convict,.....	25	
			—	3 32
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>				
10		Paid Peck & Foster, for paint and oil,.....	\$23	88
20		Paid Fisher and Washburn,....	42	79
			—	66 67
		Carried forward,.....		\$

Brought forward,..... \$

Furniture.

11 Paid West-street foundry, for cooking-boiler,	\$136 91
23 Paid Thos. E. Allen, for brooms,	22 50
30 " Robert Brown, for straw,..	7 50
	166 91

Stone shop and quarries.

12 Paid Abraham Brower, for lead,	\$149 95
27 " G. C. Byrne, for cement,.	71 25
30 " Robert Brown, for labor,..	8 00
" Thorn, Many, and others, for labor and water works, ..	679 25
	908 45

Clothing.

28 Paid Daniel Hodgman, for India rubber cloth,.....	\$11 64
30 Paid McCord & Smith, for dry goods,	58 54
	70 18

Discharged Convicts.

31 Paid sundry discharged convicts this month,	85 03
	85 03
	\$6,767 83

Balance due agent, charged below, \$1,677 17.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Westchester county, } ss.

Hiram P. Rowel, agent, and Levi L. Lockwood, clerk, of the Mount Pleasant State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say that the preceding account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

HIRAM P. ROWEL,
LEVI L. LOCKWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn, this 11th day }
of November, 1847, before me, }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of receipts and expenditures for the Mount Pleasant State Prison, during the month of November, 1847.

RECEIPTS.

1847.

Nov. 1.	<i>Saddlery hardware shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Wm. I. Buck, for convict labor in October,.....	419 04
	<i>Lime contract.</i>	
	Rec'd from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners in October,	680 27
	<i>Fur shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Wm. A. White for fur cutters in July,	334 66
	<i>Hat shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Wm. H. White for hatters in July,	279 03
	<i>Weave shops.</i>	
	Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith, for weavers in October,.....	617 39
	Rec'd from John Humphries, for weavers in July,.....	496 83
		—
		1,114 22
	<i>Boot and shoe shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Robert Wiltse for shoemakers in July,	357 74
	<i>File shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from James Horner, for file cutters in July,	1,036 32
	<i>Special appropriation for building and repairs.</i>	
8	Rec'd from A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, on the above account,.....	1,000 00
	<i>Stone shop and quarries.</i>	
19	Rec'd from Isaac Nelson, Jr., for labor,....	9 83
	Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,..... \$

Button shop.

20 Rec'd from Albert Manvel for button makers
in Oct.,..... 145 11

Provision account.

30 Rec'd from Frederick Fortmeyer for soap
grease,..... 179 65

Visitors.

Rec'd from sundry visitors this month, 7 25

Balance due agent bro't down.....	\$5,563 12
	761 24
	<hr/>
	\$6,324 36
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

1847. Balance due the agent bro't forward from
Oct. account, \$1,677 17

Officers.

Nov. 1 Paid sundry officers, per pay roll for Oct.,.. 1,413 13

Guards.

Paid sundry guards, per pay roll for Oct.,.. 1,054 75

Hospital.

Paid Lynch & Kendall for tea,	4 80
3 do Charles J. Smith for milk,	40 00
30 do William Radford for tea, sugar, flour, &c.,	401 13
	<hr/>
	445 93

Furniture.

1 Paid Lynch & Kendall for door mat,	81
6 Paid Alanson Hoyt, for baskets,	6 00
11 do Alex. Watson, for straw,	4 50
13 do Isaac Birdsall, do	2 55
20 Van Horn & Ludlam, for bowl and pitcher,	56
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	14 42

Brought forward,..... \$

Stone shop and quarries.

1	Paid Lynch & Kendall for rope and oats,.....	11 51
12	Paid Harrison Helcker for saw- ing sand,.....	27 50
30	Paid Thorn, Many and others, for labor on water works,...	497 26
		—————
		536 27

Clothing.

1	Paid Frederick Fortmeyer for soap and tallow,	86 00
2	Paid M. Armstrong & Son, shoe nails and pegs,.....	12 00
	Paid Lewis Bell, for dry goods,	35 71
27	do Robert Wiltse, for leather, &c.,	126 47
30	Paid Frederick Fortmeyer, for soap and tallow,.....	93 65
		—————
		353 83

Incidental expenses.

2	Paid E. G. Sutherland for adver- tising,	5 40
19	Paid J. R. Sylvester, do	1 50
25	do N. & A. Slawson, for cart- age of sundries,.....	65 00
		—————
		71 90

Convicts' deposits.

16	Paid William Haughey,	1 75
----	-----------------------------	------

Discharged convicts.

	Paid Jane Bacon, a discharged convict,	13 23
30	Paid sundry discharged convicts this month,.....	33 45
		—————
		46 68

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,..... \$

Oil and fuel.

19	Paid Peter Denna, for charcoal,	26	81
	do Isaac Nelson, Jr., for un-		
	loading coal,.....	81	63
30	Paid Wm. Radford, for oil,....	210	50
			318 94

Building and repairs.

20	Paid Wm. Dargue, for labor, &c.	10	00
30	do Alfred Schanck, for paints,		
	&c.,.....!	156	29
	Paid Wm. Radford, for brick,..	17	50
			183 79

Tobacco.

20	Paid Van Horn & Ludlam, for tobacco,....	14	99
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Stationery.

30	Paid Bowne & Co., for stationery,.....	138	81
----	--	-----	----

Lunatic Convicts.

Paid M. D. Gordon's expenses to Utica with		
insane convicts,		52 00
		\$6,324 36

Balance due agent charged below, \$761.24.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Westchester County, }

Hiram P. Rowel, agent, and Levi L. Lockwood, clerk, of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

HIRAM P. ROWEL,
LEVI L. LOCKWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 16th day of Dec., 1847. }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of receipts and expenditures for the Mount Pleasant State Prison during the month of December, 1847.

RECEIPTS.

1847.

Saddlery and hardware shop.

Dec. 1 Received from William J. Buck, for convict labor in November, \$422 98

Lime contract.

Received from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners in November, 459 70

Button shop.

Received from Albert Manvel, for button makers, in November, 130 28

Weave shops.

Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith, for weavers, in November,.. \$561 36

Rec'd from John Humphries, for weavers, in August,..... 496 30

_____ 1,057 66

File shop.

Rec'd from James Horner, for file cutters, in August,..... 989 28

Hat shop.

Rec'd from William H. White, for hatters, in August, 256 71

Fur shop.

Rec'd from William A. White, for fur cutters, in August, 331 68

Boot and shoe shop.

Rec'd from Rob't Wiltse, for shoemakers, in August,..... 325 82

State Treasury.

13 Rec'd from A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, special appropriation, 10,000 00

Toy shop.

16 Rec'd from Jas. Spencer, for toy makers, in October and November,..... 43 18

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,	\$	
<i>Paint shop.</i>		
Dec. 21 Rec'd from A. J. Packard, for painting,....		9 17
<i>Stone shop and quarries.</i>		
22 Rec'd from Elijah Dunham, for hide,	\$2 70	
Rec'd from Patrick King, for old grind stone,	25	
Rec'd from William Orsor, for 1 yoke oxen,.....	95 00	
Rec'd from Eben Acker, for stone,.....	70	
	_____	98 65

Provision account.

22 Rec'd from Fred'k Fortmeyer, for soap grease,		76 30
<i>Convicts' deposit account.</i>		
28 Rec'd from Patrick Caren, on de- posit,.....	\$3 44	
Rec'd from John Fowler, on de- posit,.....	12	
Rec'd from Thomas Farren, on deposit,.....	76	
	_____	4 32

Visitors.

31 Rec'd from sundry visitors this month,....		3 25
<hr/>		
Balance due agent,	\$14,208 98	
<hr/>		
	1,411 84	

	\$15,620 82	
<hr/>		

EXPENDITURES.

1847.

Dec. 1. Balance due agent, brought forward,	\$761 24	
<i>Officers.</i>		
Paid sundry officers per pay roll, for Nov'r,.....	1,383 13	
<i>Guards.</i>		
1 Paid sundry guards per pay roll, for Nov'r,.....	1,053 50	
<i>Hospital.</i>		
Paid C. A. Montross, for fresh meat,	\$42 20	

Carried forward,.....	\$	
	_____	\$

	Brought forward,	\$	\$
Dec. 29	Paid William Radford, for tea, sugar and flour,.....	412 22	
		454 42	

Clothing.

1	Paid Fred'k Fortmeyer, for soap and tallow,.....	76 30	
22	Paid Elijah Dunham, for leather,	152 37	
		228 67	

Building and repairs.

1	Paid Jennings & Hagaman, for paints and oil,	27 63
---	--	-------

Oil and Fuel.

Paid Van Horn & Ludlam, for oil and matches,.....	\$5 62	
18 Paid Jesse R. Griffin, for wood,	33 75	
Paid Edward B. Lane, do	49 50	
29 Paid William Radford, for oil,..	128 38	
30 Paid George E. Stanton, for coal,	652 50	
	869 75	

Convicts' deposit account.

13 Paid Chauncey Larkin, a deposit,.....	3 70	
--	------	--

Provisions.

1 Paid Van Horn & Ludlam, for apples, &c.,	\$7 75	
13 Paid William Radford, on acc't of rations,.....	10,000 00	
29 P'd Wm. Radford, for cheese, &c.	174 67	
	10,182 42	

Tobacco.

1 Paid Van Horn & Ludlam, for tobacco,	2 63	
29 Paid Wm. Radford, for tobacco,	16 49	
30 Paid John Anderson & Co., for tobacco,	99 30	
	118 42	

Stone shop and quarries.

3 Paid Philemon Youmans, for team and labor,	23 00	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

	Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Dec. 13	Paid E. A. Little, for board of plumbers,.....	42 00	
18	Paid Thorn, Many and others, for labor on water works,.....	276 19	
30	Paid H. Honey & Co., for safe- ty fuse,.....	55 65	
		_____	396 84
	<i>Incidental expenses.</i>		
28	Paid E. Pitts, for advertising,..	2 70	
	Paid P. Dean Carrique, for adv'g,	12 20	
30	Paid Elijah Ryder, for horse hire,	4 00	
		_____	18 90
	<i>Furniture.</i>		
14	Paid Alexander Watson, for straw,.....		5 85
	<i>Lunatic convicts.</i>		
30	Paid Dr. E. Greene, for transporting a luna- tic convict to Utica,.....		25 30
	<i>Postage and stationery.</i>		
	Paid George E. Stanton, P. M., letter postage,		68 41
	<i>Discharged convicts.</i>		
	Paid sundry discharged convicts this month,		22 64

			\$15,620 82

Balance due agent, charged below, \$1,411.84.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Westchester County, } ss.

Hiram P. Rowell, agent, and Levi L. Lockwood, clerk, of Mount Pleasant State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say that the preceding account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

HIRAM P. ROWELL,
LEVI L. LOCKWOOD,

Subscribed and sworn, before me, }
this 31st day of December, 1847. }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of receipts and expenditures of the Sing Sing
Prison, for the month of January, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

Stone shop and quarries.

Jan. 14 Rec'd from Isaac Church,	500 00
do Jervis Bouton, for stone,	1 53
	501 53

Toy contract.

21 Rec'd from James Spencer, for toy makers in November and December,	44 03
---	-------

Convict deposit.

14 Rec'd from James Hancock, a convict,	3 50
Rec'd from Daniel Daily, a con- vict,	12 00
	15 50

Carpenter's shop.

28 Rec'd from H. Demming, for box,	87½
--	-----

Visitors.

31 Rec'd from sundry visitors this month,	2 75
--	------

Board.

29 Rec'd from United States, for board of United States convicts,	478 25
--	--------

\$1,042 93½

EXPENDITURES.

1848.

Furniture.

Jan. 12. Paid Jennings & Hagerman, for chairs,	18 00
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$
14 Paid Benj. Christie, for carpet,.	27 00
17 do A. I. Montross, freight on carpet,	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Paid Marshall & Sterens, for car- pet binding,	32
21 Paid W. Fleuwellin, for straw,	1 44
do E. Van Tassell, do lock,.	44
22 do W. Fleuwellin, do straw,	2 61
	—
	51 43 $\frac{1}{2}$

Discharged convicts.

31 Paid snndry discharged convicts this month,.....	11 97
--	-------

Buildings and repairs.

20 Paid Mrs. Little, for board of plumbers on water works,..	14 25
31 Balance in agent's hands,	965 28
	—

\$1,042 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Westchester County, } .

C. Smith, agent, and James B. Swain, clerk, of the Sing Sing pri-
son, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is
correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 21st day of April, 1848. }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of receipts and expenditures for the Sing Sing prison, during the month of February, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

Feb. 1. Balance from January account,.....	\$965 28
<i>Weave shop.</i>	
Rec'd from J. Humphries, for weavers, in October,	300 00
<i>Shoe shop.</i>	
Rec'd from R. Wiltsie, for shoemaker, in Oct.,	308 36
<i>Hat shop.</i>	
Rec'd from W. H. White, for hatters, do	314 66
<i>Fur shop.</i>	
Rec'd from W. A. White, for fur cutters, in Oct.,	259 30
<i>File shop.</i>	
Rec'd from James Horner, for file cutters, in Oct.,	1,000 80
<i>Lime kilns.</i>	
Rec'd from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners, in January,.....	209 19
<i>Saddlery and hardware shop.</i>	
Rec'd from Wm. J. Buck, for buckle makers in January,	450 65
<i>Button shop.</i>	
Rec'd from A. Manvel, for button makers, in December,.....	147 84
<i>Quarries.</i>	
Rec'd from J. Ganong, for stone,.....	2 70
	=====
	\$3,958 78
	=====

EXPENDITURES.

1848.

Officers.

Feb. 1 Paid sundry officers, per pay roll,
for January, 1,624 10

Guards.

Paid sundry guards, per pay roll
for January, 1,005 50

Clothing.

17 Paid L. & V. Kirby, for dry goods,	318 04
16 Paid Purdy & Parker, for findings	4 38
1 Paid Robert Wiltsie, for leather and findings,	96 38
	418 80

Furniture.

1 Paid E. T. Page, for hall lamp,.	3 00
14 do Stevens & Tibbett, for yoke of oxen,	100 00
Paid Wm. Fleuwillen, for straw,	2 25
15 do I. Brown, do	6 70
16 do N. Hyatt, do	8 25
17 do Patrick Brady, old rope,..	8 32
	128 79

Fuel.

1 Paid C. Youmans, for wood, ...	28 12½
18 do D. Griffin, do ...	24 00
	52 12½

Hospital.

1 Paid C. A. Montross, for meat,.	29 07
do D. Coddington, do .	13 75
29 do C. A. Montross, do .	26 79
	69 61

Miscellaneous.

1 Paid A. J. Montross, for cartage in January,	20 17
---	-------

Carried forward,	\$
------------------------	----

Brought forward,	\$	\$
5 Paid G. Mennerly, for hops,....		25
9 do A. J. Montross, for cartage in Nov. and Dec.,	14	25
29 Paid A. H. Wells, for expenses to Lunatic Asylum with con- victs,.....	87	33
Paid E. Dinger, for work on wa- ter works,.....	35	00
	156	90
<i>Convict's deposite.</i>		
Paid A. Findout for T. Gaines,..		5 00
<i>Discharged convicts.</i>		
Paid sundry discharged convicts this month,	65	08
Balance in agent's hands,	432	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total,	\$3,958	78 $\frac{1}{2}$

STATE OF NEW-YORK, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{Westchester County,} \end{array} \right\}$ ss.

C. Smith, agent, and James B. Swain, Clerk of the Sing Sing pri-
son, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is
correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn before me, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{this 21st day of April, 1848.} \end{array} \right\}$

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of the receipts and expenditures of the Sing
Sing Prison, for the month of March.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

March 1	Balance due by agent, last month,.....	432 87½
<i>Weave shop.</i>		
	Cash received from J. Humphries for weavers in November,.....	414 87
<i>Shoe shop.</i>		
	Cash received from R. Wiltsie for shoemakers in November,.....	299 39
<i>Fur shop.</i>		
	Cash received from William A. White, for fur cutters in November,.....	266 06
<i>Hat shop.</i>		
	Cash received from William H. White, for hatters in November,.....	294 09
<i>File shop.</i>		
	Cash received from James Horner, for file cutters in November,.....	933 12
<i>Button shop.</i>		
	Cash received from A. Manvel, for button makers in January and February,.....	267 96
<i>Brass shop.</i>		
	Cash received from William J. Buck, for hardware makers in February,.....	445 55
<i>Lime kilns.</i>		
	Cash received from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners in February,.....	361 35
<i>Toy shop.</i>		
16	Cash received from James Spencer, for toy makers,.....	21 32
	Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$
-----------------------	----

Quarries.

20 Cash received from Capt. Wood, for stone,.....	26 25
27 Cash received from Capt. Bran- nan, for stone,	22 50
31 Cash received from Capt. Lee, for stone,	18 75
Cash received from Capt. Eng- lish, for stone,	30 00
	97 50

Comptroller.

7 Cash received from Comptroller, for books, maps, and stationery,.....	100 00
	\$3,934 08½

EXPENDITURES.

1848.

Officers.

March 1 Cash paid sundry officers, per pay roll for February,	1,655 14
--	----------

Guards.

Cash paid sundry guards, per pay roll for February,	915 00
--	--------

Clothing.

Cash paid L. and V. Kirby, for dry goods,	44 12
14 do. do.	209 11
	253 25

Hospital.

1 Cash paid E. Treadwell, for crackers,.....	4 34
Cash paid C. J. Smith, for milk,.....	28 58
Carried forward,.....	\$

	Brought forward,	\$	\$
8	Cash paid Romer & Riggs, for flour,	102 50	
16	Cash paid Fisher & Acker, for hard soap,.....	4 68	
		140 10	
	<i>Fuel.</i>		
6	Cash paid R. Washburn, for wood,.....		5 00
	<i>Furniture.</i>		
14	Cash paid H. Carpenter, for straw,	6 66	
20	Cash paid J. Hubbard, for oxen,.....	130 00	
21	Cash paid Hopping & Meeker, for brooms,	13 00	
		149 66	
	<i>Stone shop and quarries.</i>		
10	Cash paid J. G. Graham, for feed,	18 75	
22	Cash paid W. Codington, for feed,	4 88	
		23 63	
	<i>Incidental expenses.</i>		
1	Cash paid A. J. Montross, for freight,	3 06	
	Cash paid A. Lewis for freight,.....	5 35	
21	do. J. T. Yoe, do.	27 73	
		36 14	
	<i>Discharged convicts.</i>		
31	Cash paid sundry discharged convicts this month,		103 63
	<i>Dye house.</i>		
1	Cash paid A. Lewis, for freight,		4 26
	<i>Water works.</i>		
	Cash paid John Coats for plumb- ing,	45 00	
	Cash paid J. Ryder for freight,.....	1 50	
	do. A. Lewis, do.	3 36	
	Carried forward,	\$	\$

	Brought forward,....	\$	\$
	Cash paid A. J. Montross for freight,	4 25	
21	do. J. T. Yoe, do.	3 00	
		—————	57 11
	<i>Books, maps, and furniture.</i>		
28	Cash paid Wm. S. Martin for books,	15 28	
	Cash paid R. Carter for books,.	29 26	
		—————	44 54
			\$3,387 44
	Balance due the State by agent,.....	546 64½	
		—————	
			\$3,934 08½
		—————	

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Westchester County. }

Chauncey Smith agent, and James B. Swain clerk of the Sing Sing prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH.
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn, this }
12th day of April, 1848. }

ABRAHAM HYATT, *Justice of Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of receipts and expenditures of the agent of the
Sing Sing Prison, for the month of April, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

April 1	To balance brought from March account,	546 64½
<i>Weave shops.</i>		
Rec'd from John Humphries for weavers in December,.	450 06	
Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith for weavers in October and November,	1,195 98	
Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith for weavers in December,.....	669 54	1,646 04
<i>Hat shop.</i>		
Received from Wm. A. White for hatters in December,.....	279 29	
<i>Fur shop.</i>		
Rec'd from Wm. A. White for fur cutters in December,.....	340 59	
<i>File shop.</i>		
Rec'd from James Horner for file makers in December,.....	988 40	
<i>Saddlery and hardware shop.</i>		
Received from Wm. I. Buck for buckle makers in March,.....	486 00	
<i>Boot and shoe shop.</i>		
Rec'd from Robert Wiltse for boot makers in December,.....	323 04	
<i>Button shop.</i>		
Rec'd from Albert Manvel for button makers in March,.....	151 62	
<i>Toy shop.</i>		
13 Rec'd from Jas. Spencer for toy makers, <i>Quarries.</i>	22 95	
Rec'd from E. Knight for marble chips,.....	25 00	
Carried forward,... \$		\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Rec'd from Capt. Brannan for marble chips,.....	31 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		56 87 $\frac{1}{2}$

Kitchen.

Rec'd from Frederick Fortmeyer for soap grease,.....	143 60
---	--------

Special appropriation.

Rec'd from Comptroller for Croton water works,	2,000 00
Rec'd from Comptroller for dye house,...	1,000 00
" " " " damages H. & Smith,	8,298 64

Visitors.

Rec'd from sundry visitors this month,...	5 50
	\$16,958 73

EXPENDITURES.

1848.

Officers.

April 1	Paid sundry officers per pay roll for March,	1,712 36
	<i>Guards.</i>	

Paid sundry guards per pay roll for March,	932 00
--	--------

Clothing.

14	Paid Isaac F. Kirby for hats and caps,.....	41 00
	Paid S. & V. Kirby for dry goods,.....	138 14
	Paid S. & V. Kirby for dry goods,.....	57 35
	Paid S. & V. Kirby for dry goods,.....	117 52
	Paid Duryee, Spillet & Co. for wool,.....	36 81
15	Paid H. Coggill for wool,...	92 56
22	Paid Bartlett & Miller for leather,	42 72
		525 10
	Carried forward,.....	\$

	Brought forward,....	\$	\$
<i>Fuel.</i>			
5	Paid Aaron Ryder for wood,	105	18
	" David Griffin " "	77	50
14	" I. B. Orson " "	24	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
		—	207 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Building and repairs.</i>			
	Paid I. F. Bridges for shingles		
	for dye house,.....	80	00
15	Paid George Black for repairing looms,.....	45	00
		—	125 00
<i>Furniture.</i>			
19	Paid Noah Secor for straw,..	26	14
24	" John Brown " "	37	80
		—	63 94
<i>Quarries.</i>			
12	Paid E. F. Hambold for powder, &c.,.....	264	00
30	Paid James Knowlton for hay,	34	82
		—	298 82
<i>Convict deposit.</i>			
15	John Hancock, a convict,.....		3 50
<i>Provisions.</i>			
30	Paid Samuel Taylor for rations in January,	2,672	17
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
5	Paid Frederick Fortmeyer for soap,.....	196	20
	Paid A. J. Montross for carriage,.....	3	38
11	Paid J. Holly Platt for printing,.....	30	00
12	Paid New-York and Albany Telegraph Co., dispatch,..	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		—	229 95 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	Paid Hotchkiss & Smith for damages,	8,298	64
22	Paid American Bible Society for bibles,.....	19	00
		—	8,317 64
	Carried forward,....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$
-----------------------	----

Hospital.

21 Paid John Besson for groceries,.....	19 62
Paid John Besson for groceries,.....	57 76
	—
	77 38

Discharged convicts.

Paid sundry discharged convicts this month,	146 19
	—
	15,311 11
Balance due the State,.....	1,647 62
	—
	16,958 73
	—

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Westchester County, }

Chauncey Smith, agent, and James B. Swain, clerk of the Sing Sing Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn, this 12th day }
of May, 1848, before me. }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of the receipts and expenditures of the agent of the Sing Sing prison, for the month of May, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

May 1 To balance brought from last month, \$1,647 62

Weave shops.

Received from J. Humphries, for weavers in January,	\$443 00
Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith, for weavers in January,.....	609 59
	—
Carried forward,.....	\$

	Brought forward,.....	\$ 3
	<i>Hat shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Wm. H. White, for hatters in January,	288 11
	<i>Fur shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Wm. A. White for fur cutters in January,	309 16
	<i>File shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Jas. Horner for file cutters in January,	889 46
	<i>Boot and shoe shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Rob't Wiltse for boot makers in January,	384 56
	<i>Saddlery and hardware shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from Wm. J. Buck for buckle makers in April,	448 00
	<i>Button shop.</i>	
	Rec'd from A. Manvel for button makers in April,	137 86
	<i>Quarries.</i>	
11	Rec'd from Capt. Homer for stone, \$30 00	
	“ H. Avery “ 9 00	
	—————	
		39 00
	<i>Special appropriation.</i>	
	Rec'd from Comptroller for cur- rent expenses,	\$2,500 00
	Rec'd from Comptroller for ref- erees' fees,	460 00
19	Rec'd from Comptroller mess room,	5,000 00
	—————	
		7,960 00
	<i>Visitors.</i>	
	Rec'd from sundry visitors this month,	14 00
	—————	
		\$13,170 36
	—————	

EXPENDITURES.

Officers.

May 1 Paid sundry officers per pay roll for April,.. 1,737 60

Guards.

Paid sundry guards per pay roll for April,.. 903 00

Clothing.

Paid L. & V. Kirby, per dry
goods, \$77 39
do do do 146 22

5 Paid Robert Wiltse for leather
and findings,..... 51 85

16 Paid Wm. Codington for hats,.. 58 13

27 Tho's Field for wool, 54 25
Wm. Fowler for wool,.. 104 12½

29 A. J. Hyatt for wool,.... 13 25

505 21½

Building and repairs.

2 Paid Baker & Wells for plank,.. \$106 00

16 D. Codington for brick, .. 5 00

23 Hults & Van Winkle for
spun yarn,..... 20 46

Oscar Schenck for weavers'
apparatus,..... 19 57

151 03

Furniture and fuel

26 Paid Smith & Knapp, oil cloth and
carpet, \$16 75

6 A. D. Griffin for wood, .. 23 20

18 Marshall & Stevens for
wood, 3 00

42 95

Books and stationery.

15 Paid J. Holly Platt for paper, \$4 00

23 Nofis & Cornish for books, .. 14 00
do do do .. 13 60

31 60

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward, \$

Hospital.

1	Paid D. C. Codington for meat, ..	\$54 37
6	J. C. Smith for milk,.....	32 14
15	Van Wyck & Radway for med- cine,	38 15
23	Romer & Riggs for flour,.....	89 00

213 66

Provisions.

15	Paid Sam'l Taylor for rations in February,	\$2,424 44
do	do for rations in March,..	2,461 66

4,886 10

Quarries.

3	Paid A. Acker for hay,.....	\$12 10
15	L. W. Ganon for oats,.....	17 42

29 52

Miscellaneous.

2	Paid Geo. E. Stanton for postage,	\$16 15
	A. Lewis for freight,.....	17 82
5	G. R. Rose for freight,.....	7 00
15	H. Iveson for referees' fees,..	100 00
	E. Case " " ..	200 00
	J. B. Swain for expenses to Albany,.....	10 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	I. W. Tompkins for attorney and counsel fees,	550 00
20	S. Griffin for invoicing,	50 55

952 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Discharged Convicts.

Paid sundry discharged convicts this month,	234 86
---	--------

\$9,687 68

Balance due the State carried over,.....	3,482 68
--	----------

\$13,170 36

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Westchester County, }

Chauncey Smith, agent, and James B. Swain, clerk of the Sing Sing prison, being duly sworn depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn this }
14th day of June, 1848. }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of the receipts and expenditures of the Agent of
the Sing Sing Prison, for the month of June, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

June 1 Balance due the State bro't from last month, \$3,482 68

Weave shops.

1	Rec'd from John Humphries, for weavers in Feb.,.....	494 47
3	Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith, for weavers in Feb.,.....	642 74
		—
		1,137 21

Hat shop.

1	Rec'd from Wm. H. White, for hatters in Feb.,.....	290 40
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Fur shop.

1	Rec'd from Wm. A. White, for fur cutters in Feb.,.....	301 84
---	---	--------

File shop.

Rec'd from Jas. Horner, for file cutters in Feb.,.....	815 89
---	--------

Carried forward,.....

\$

Brought forward,	\$	\$
<i>Saddlery and hardware shop.</i>		
Rec'd from Wm. J. Buck, for buckle makers in May,.....		482 13
<i>Lime kilns.</i>		
Rec'd from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners in March, April,.....		1,153 65
<i>Button shop.</i>		
Rec'd from A. Manvel for button makers in May,.....		134 71
<i>Rail road.</i>		
Rec'd from Grant & Cobb, for laborers,		519 96
<i>Toy shop.</i>		
Rec'd from Jas Spencer, for toy makers,...		21 25
<i>Kitchen.</i>		
3 Rec'd from Henry Allen, for swill,.....	62	50
10 Rec'd from Henry Allen, for swill,.....	25	00
		87 50
<i>Quarries.</i>		
7 Rec'd from A. Lockwood, for stone,.....	29	00
10 Rec'd from O. Washburn, for stone,.....	50	
17 Rec'd from E. F. Randolph, for stone,.....	18	75
19 Rec'd from A. Smith, for stone	4	00
		52 25
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
3 Rec'd from A. C. Nye, for coal dust.....	55	00
Rec'd from F. Lacy, U. S. convict fine,.....	1	00
Wm. Buckhouse, oakim,.....	87	
		56 87
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Visitors.

Sundry visitors this month,.....	25 38
Balance due agent,	1,788 98
	<hr/>
	\$8,561 72

EXPENDITURES.

Officers.

1848.

June 1 Paid sundry officers as per pay roll for May,	\$1,738 49
--	------------

Guards.

Paid sundry guards as per pay roll for May,	969 00
---	--------

Hospital.

Paid E. Treadwell & Son, for crackers,.....	4 49
Paid J. Anderson & Co, for to- bacco,.....	43 20
3 Paid C. J. Smith, for milk,....	1 32
Paid Graham & Co., for medi- cine,	183 81
9 Paid Romer & Riggs, for flour,.	45 75
	<hr/>
	278 57

Clothing.

Paid J. C. Morrison, for log- wood, &c.,	4 82
10 Paid F. I. Van Zandt, for dry goods,.....	11 82
	<hr/>
	16 64

Furniture.

1 Paid Leeden & Hoogland, for brooms,.....	14 06
Paid G. H. Smith, for brooms,.	11 00
Paid Ibbotson & Horner, for knives and forks,	50 00
23 Enos Marshall, for straw,	5 00
	<hr/>
	80 06

Carried forward,.....	\$
-----------------------	----

\$

Brought forward,.....

\$

Fuel.

1	Paid C. Baker & Son, for coal,.	1,479 60
3	Paid P. H. Knox, for wood,...	27 50
10	Paid Benj. Ackerly, do ..	1 87
14	Paid B. Forman, do ..	29 75
		—————
		1,538 72

Books and stationery.

1	Paid Nofis & Cornish, for books,	10 00
21	do do do	12 68
	Paid Barlow & Jarvis, for slates,	13 62
		—————
		36 30

Building and repairs.

3	Paid A. C. Nye, for brick,....	67 50
	David Reed, for lumber, ..	248 10
	Barlow & Jarvis, hardware,	129 45
6	D. A. Griffin, for timber,..	78 53
17	John Brown,.....	3 50
		—————
		527 08

Quarries.

3	Paid J. W. Carpenter, for oxen and cows,	180 00
7	Paid E. W. Auser, for feed,...	10 50
		—————
		190 50

Provisions.

3	Paid Sam. Taylor, rations in Ap.	2,247 21
	do do in May,	2,261 21
		—————
		4,508 42

Teaching.

5	Paid James H. Montross, for teaching,.....	3 75
	Paid N. J. Green,	3 75
		—————
		7 50

Miscellaneous.

9	Paid Livingston & Wells, for freight,	1 00
	Carried forward,.....	\$
		\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Paid J. S. Odell, for freight, ..	2 50	
E. Bulkley, convict deposits,	19 00	
		22 50

Expenses of suit of H. & Smith, vs. Agent.

3 Paid J. Vincent, board and rent,	39 75	
Jas. Ryder, sum'ing witn's,	64 74	
5 John Dohsar, a witness,...	1 00	
7 A. Lockwood, a referee,..	160 00	
19 B. F. Hall, attorney's fees,	25 00	
		290 49

Discharged convicts.

30 Paid sundry discharged convicts this month,	146 43	
		\$10,350 70

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
Westchester County, }

C. Smith, Agent, and James B. Swain, clerk, being duly sworn, say that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN, *Clerk.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 11th day of July, 1848. }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of the receipts and expenditures of the agent of the Sing Sing Prison, for the month of July, 1848.

1848.

RECEIPTS.

Weave shop.

July 1 Received from John Humphries,		
for weavers,.....	\$563 22	
Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith,	679 79	
		1,243 01
Carried forward,.....	\$	

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
<i>Hat shop.</i>		
Received from Wm. H. White, for hatters,.....		409 43
<i>Fur shop.</i>		
Received from Wm. A. White, for fur cutters,		341 33
<i>Boot and shoe shop.</i>		
Rec'd from Robert Wiltsie, for bootmakers,		258 37
<i>File shop.</i>		
Received from James Horner, for file cutters,		937 60
<i>Brass shop.</i>		
Received from William J. Buck, for buckle makers,.....		453 56
<i>Railroad.</i>		
Received from Grant & Cobb, for laborers,		490 17
<i>Button shop.</i>		
Received from Albert Manvel, for button makers,.....		141 68
<i>Toy shop.</i>		
7 Rec'd from James Spencer, for toy makers,..		40 00
<i>Lime kiln.</i>		
Rec'd from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners,..		355 77
<i>Quarries and sundries.</i>		
16 Received from Elias Kingsley, for stone,	25	00
29 Received from Orrin Hopkins, for looms,.....	25	00
Received from the Comptroller, special appropriation,.....	1,000	00
Received from sundry visitors,	33	50
		1,083 50
Total,		\$5,754 42

EXPENDITURES.

1848.

July 1	Balance due agent last month,	1,788 98
<i>Officers.</i>		
	Cash paid sundry officers, as per pay roll, for June,.....	1,766 52
<i>Guards.</i>		
	Cash paid sundry guards, as per pay roll, for June,.....	952 00
<i>Hospital.</i>		
5	Cash paid E. Treadwell's son, for crackers,.....	9 47
14	Cash paid C. A. Montross, for meat,.....	61 35
17	Cash paid Wm. H. Cary & Co., for spectacles,.....	11 40
		82 22
<i>Furniture and clothing.</i>		
7	Cash paid Nathaniel Bedell, for wool,.....	296 50
10	Cash paid M. W. Hunt, for wool,	7 25
15	Cash paid E. I. Rider, for straw,	13 41
29	“ “ Orrin Hopkins, for cot- ton warp,.....	45 00
		362 16
<i>Building and repairs.</i>		
	Cash paid executors of I. W. Brick, for iron pipe,.....	434 15
12	Cash paid David A. Griffin, for for timber,.....	4 00
7	Cash paid A. Lewis, for cartage,	12 04
14	Cash paid A. J. Montross, for cartage,.....	6 26
	Cash paid I. F. Bridges, for shingles,	42 38
20	Cash paid John Romaine, for lumber,.....	774 28
26	Cash paid Wm. Eldridge, for sawing sand,.....	38 00
		1,311 11
	Carried forward,.....	\$ _____

Brought forward,..... \$

Fuel.

Cash paid Cornelius Baker & Son, for freight on coal,.....	398 30
8 Cash paid Squire W. Smith, for wood,	71 00
24 Cash paid Charles L. Marsh, for wood,	161 63
29 Cash paid Wm. See, for wood,	110 25
	— — —
	741 18

Quarries.

Cash paid D. A. Griffin, for hay,.....	22 05
--	-------

Provisions.

1 Cash paid Sam'l Taylor, for rations, in June,	2,174 85
---	----------

Sundries.

6 Cash paid Greeley & McElrath, for advertising,.....	75
8 Cash paid Robert Lent, for expenses in pursuing an escaped convict,.....	22 63
13 Cash paid John Munroe, a discharged convict,.....	9 00
26 Cash paid Wm. H. Purdy, a discharged convict,.....	3 42
30 Cash paid sundry discharged convict,	66 92
	— — —
	102 72

Total,	\$9,303 79
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STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
County of Westchester, }

Chauncey Smith, agent, and James B. Swain, clerk, of the Sing Sing prison, being duly sworn, say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn before m }
this 13th day of August, 1848, }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of the receipts and expenditures of the agent of
the Sing Sing prison, for the month of August, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

Weave shops.

Aug. 1 Received from Hotchkiss and Smith, for weavers,	\$593 65
Received from John Humphries, for weavers,	525 96
	—

Fur shop.

Received from Wm. A. White, for fur cutters,	\$301 36
---	----------

File shop.

Received from James Horner, for file cutters,	868 90
--	--------

Boot and shoe shop.

Received from Robt. Wiltse, for boot-makers,	175 50
---	--------

Railroad.

Received from Grant & Cobb, for laborers,	522 32
--	--------

Brass shop.

Received from Wm. J. Buck, for buckle makers,	388 78
	—

Special appropriations.

Received from Comptroller, for mess room,	4,000 00
Received from Comptroller, for current expenses,	4,040 00
8 Received from Comptroller, for current expenses,	460 00
Received from Comptroller, for water works,	3,000 00
	—
	11,500 00
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,	\$
<i>Sundries.</i>	
1 Received from Wm. Mangham, for rent of lot,	\$10 00
Received from Wm. H. Davis, for rent of lot,	8 00
Received from Isaac Birdsall, for empty barrels,.....	1 80
Received from various persons, as contributions for books,...	1 68
Received from visitors this month,	18 25
	39 73
Total,	\$14,916 20

EXPENDITURES.

1848. Balance due the agent last month,..... \$3,549 37

Officers.

Aug. 1 Cash paid sundry officers per pay roll for
July,.....1, 741 80

Guards.

Cash paid sundry guards per pay roll for
July,..... 986 00

Hospital.

2 Cash paid Romer & Riggs, for
flour,..... \$88 50

3 Cash paid Van Horn & Ludlam,
for groceries, 5 17

93 67

Furniture and clothing.

Cash paid L. & V. Kirby, for
dry goods,..... \$466 89

3 Cash paid Benj'n Flewellen, for
wool, 68 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cash paid Wm. & J. M. Cod-
dington, for hats, 12 75

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

	Brought forward,.....	\$
5	Cash paid Charles Lynch, for brushes,	8 53
10	Cash paid F. Fortmeyer, for soap,	257 10
12	Cash paid Elijah Dunham, for leather,.....	66 00
22	Cash paid Seth Whitney, for wool,	180 00
5	Cash paid Oscar Resequi, for ready made clothing,.....	12 03
10	Cash paid W. D. & F. Vredenburg, for castings,.....	104 45
12	Cash paid Joseph M. Wright, for wool,.....	40 25
22	Cash paid A. Hall, for ready made clothing,	64 75
	Cash paid John Paulding, for wool,	42 94
	Cash paid Jno. Brown, for straw,	5 31
		—
		1,329 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Building and repairs.

19	Cash paid Samuel Taylor, for lime and cement,	107 28
	Cash paid Morgan, Walker & Smith, for window glass,....	57 11
	“ “ “	21 31
22	Cash paid Wetmore & Co., for hardware,	434 00
28	Cash paid Thomas Bailey, for lumber,	101 33
		—
		721 03

Fuel.

Cash paid J. J. Lewis, for coal,.....	40 67
---------------------------------------	-------

Provisions.

Cash paid Samuel Taylor, for rations in July,	2,150 97
---	----------

Croton Water.

1	Cash paid Newark India rubber company, for hose,	33 78
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Carried forward,

\$

Brought forward,..... \$

Discharged Convicts.

2 Cash paid Daniel Dailey, convict deposite,.....	12 00
Cash paid sundry discharged con- victs,.....	113 15
	125 15

Advertising.

3 Cash paid S. S. Riggs, for ad- vertising proposals,	\$8 40
Cash paid Barnes, Smith & Coop- er, for advertising proposals,.	7 60
Cash paid A. M. Clapp, for ad- vertising proposals,	8 40
Cash paid Bryan & Moore, for advertising proposals,.....	8 40
22 Cash paid Jerome & Brothers, for advertising proposals,....	17 10
Cash paid J. Holly Platt, for printing and advertising,....	22 95
	72 85

Sundries.

1 Cash paid S. C. Herring, for iron safe,.....	\$150 00
2 Cash paid Patrick Dready, for old junk,.....	46 70
Cash paid Wm. Coddington, for feed,	45 18
3 Cash paid John J. See, for ex- penses,	1 63
9 Cash paid L. M. Farlin, for teach- ing,.....	25 00
27 Thomas Bailey, for invoicing,..	45 00
	313 51

Amount due the State,.....	\$11,158 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3,758 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u><u>\$14,916 20</u></u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Westchester County, }

Chauncey Smith, agent, and James B. Swain, clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn this 11th day }
of September, before me, }

JAMES LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of the receipts and expenditures of the agent of
the Sing Sing Prison for the month of September, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

1848.

Weave shop.

Sept. 1	Rec'd from John Humphries, for weavers,	509 35
	Rec'd from Hotchkiss & Smith, for weavers,	590 92
		1,100 27

Fur shop.

Rec'd from Wm. A. White, for fur cutters,.	279 14
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File shop.

do	James Horner, for file cutters,..	891 03
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Hat shop.

do	Charles Watson, for hatters,...	248 38
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Boot shop.

do	Robert Wiltse, for boot makers,	247 99
----	---------------------------------	--------

Brass shop.

do	Wm. J. Buck, for buckle makers,	295 52
----	---------------------------------	--------

Button shop.

do	A. Manvel, for button makers,.	235 50
----	--------------------------------	--------

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward, \$

Lime works.

Rec'd from H. A. Taylor, for lime burners, 708 88.

Railroad.

do Grant & Cobb, for laborers,.... 509 51

Swill contract.

do Henry Allen for swill,..... 70 00

Stone shop and quarries.

8 Rec'd from Boyle & Richards,

for stone, 22 50

Rec'd from Wood & Randolph,

for stone,..... 18 25

Rec'd from C. W. Watson, for

monuments, 50 00

90 75

Convict deposite.

25 Rec'd from Walter Jefferson, a convict,....

9 50

Visitors.

Rec'd from sundry visitors this month,.....

11 25

Amount due the State last month,.....

3,758 02 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total,

8,455 74 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXPENDITURES.

1848.

Officers.

Sept. 1 By cash paid sundry officers for last month, 1,751 02

Guards.

do do guards do 1,003 50

Hospital.

By cash paid John Besson, for
groceries, 128 95

By cash paid Jesse R. Griffin,
for milk,..... 2 78

By cash paid Romer & Riggs,
for flour,..... 84 50

Carried forward,..... \$ \$

	Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
	By cash paid Wm. Bunce, for chickens,	1 00	
4	By cash paid Vanhorn & Ludlam, for liquors, &c.,.....	23 94	
11	By cash paid D. C. Coddington, for meat,.....	51 83	
	By cash paid E. Delancy, for oranges,	63	
12	By cash paid Wm. Radford, for flour,.....	42 88	
17	By cash paid R. Quimby, for groceries, &c.,	180 71	
25	By cash paid E. Treadwell's son, for crackers,	4 74	
26	By cash paid George E. Stanton, for chickens,.....	25 50	
30	By cash paid C. A. Montross, for meat,	72 24	
	By cash paid E. Delancy, for oranges, &c.,	3 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	By cash paid Vanhorn & Ludlam, for groceries,	9 94	
	By cash paid Cha's I. Smith, for milk,.....	11 06	
		644 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Furniture and clothing.

1	By cash paid M. Armstrong & Son, for leather,.....	45 20
	By cash paid Thomas Smull, for leather,	60 50
25	By cash paid Bartlett & Miller, for leather,.....	154 25
		259 95

Fuel.

1	By cash paid P. H. Knox, for wood,	7 50
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Carried forward,.....	\$	\$
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	Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
14	By cash paid E. B. Lane, for wood, [.....]	133 00	—
		—	140 50

Building and repairs.

6	By cash paid Campbell & Moody, for timber,	1,559 21	
	By cash paid Wm. Radford, for brick,	72 00	
	By cash paid Benj. Washburn, for hardware,	97 42	—
		—	1,728 63

Provisions.

By cash paid Sam'l Taylor for rations for August,.....	2,211 53
---	----------

Advertising.

13	By cash paid Greeley & McEl- rath, for advertising,.....	1 00	
	By cash paid E. G. Southerland, for advertising,.....	2 50	—
		—	3 50

Quarries.

2	By cash paid Gilbert Martin, for hay,	22 50	
3	By cash paid James Knowlton, for hay,.....	14 00	—
		—	36 50

Discharged convicts.

By cash paid sundry discharged convicts, ..	127 52
---	--------

Sundries.

1	By cash paid Miss L. M. Farlin, for teaching,.....	12 50	
20	By cash paid L. M. Cobb, for re- taining fee,.....	5 00	
	By cash paid A. H. Wells, for pursuing escaped convicts,...	106 25	—
		—	—
	Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
By cash paid Jacob Stormes for		
1 cow,.....	31 00	
	—	154 75
		8,064 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount due the State,.....	390 78	
		8,455 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
		—

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Westchester County, }

Chauncey Smith, agent, and James B. Swain, clerk of the Sing Sing Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHAUNCEY SMITH,
JAMES B. SWAIN.

Subscribed and sworn this 12th day }
of October, 1848, before me, }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of receipts and expenditures for and on account of the Sing Sing Prison; from the 1st to the 7th of January, 1848, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

1848. *Saddlery hardware shop.*

Jan. 1	Received from William J. Buck	
	on account, for labor in De-	
	cember,	400 00
5	Received do. do.	89 37
		—
		489 37

Fur shop.

1	Received from Wm. A. White, for fur cutters in September,	312 68
		—

Carried forward, \$ \$

Brought forward,..... \$ \$

Hat shop.

Received from Wm. H. White, per C. Watson, for hatters in September,..... 258 97

File shop.

Received from James Horner, for file cutters in September, 942 12

Weave shop.

Received from John Humphries, for weavers in September, .. 496 16

5 Received from Hotchkiss & Smith, for weavers in September, 639 68

————— 1,135 84

Convicts' deposite.

1 Received from John Monroe, a convict,..... 9 00

Provision account.

1 Received from Frederick Fortmeyer, for soap grease, 81 50

Received from Isaac Birdsall, for empty barrels,..... 9 00

5 Received from O. Washburn, per Carpenter & Allen, for swill, 88 75

————— 179 25

Carpenter shop.

4 Received from C. L. Klumpf, for labor and boards, 8 29

Stone shop and quarries.

5 Received from Wm. Lawrence, for stone, 2 90

Received from assignee of Jno.

Rutter, for stone, 18 15

Received from T. M. Niven, for stone, 294 80

————— 315 85

Carried forward, \$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Button shop.

Received from J. C. Neil, for labor of female convicts,	10 00
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Lime kilns.

Received from H. A. Taylor for lime burners, in December,.....	600 00
--	--------

Special appropriation for water, &c.

7 Received from Millard Fillmore, Comptrol-ler, on the above account,.....	2,000 00
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Balance due agent, brought down,.....	6,261 37
---------------------------------------	----------

568 21

\$6,829 58

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EXPENDITURES.

1848.

Jan. 1. Balance due agent brought forward from De-cember account,.....	1,411 84
--	----------

Officers.

1 Paid sundry officers, per pay roll for December,	2,013 13
--	----------

7 Paid sundry officers, per pay roll in January,.....	148 54
---	--------

=====

2,161 67

Guards.

1 Paid sundry guards, per pay roll for Decem-ber,	997 50
---	--------

Water works.

Paid Emery Dingee, for labor of self and team,.....	30 00
---	-------

Paid Tompkins & Livingston for cement,.....	3 19
---	------

Paid Thomas Many and others, for labor on water works,....	270 00
--	--------

Carried forward,	\$
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=====

	Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
1847.			
Dec. 14	Paid Executors of J. W. Brick, for iron pipe,.....	540 00	
1848.			
Jan. 1	Paid M. E. Little, for board of plumbers,	13 50	
3	Paid Harrison Heleker, for freight of cement,	5 00	
4	Paid E. R. Benedict for cement,	8 00	
7	Paid John Coats for labor, Paid William Buckhout for ce- ment and freight of cement,..	37 31	
		39 75	
		—————	
			946 75

Incidental expenses.

1	Paid Francis Larkin for taking affidavits of agent and clerk,.	6 38
	Paid Francis & Brownell for ad- vertising,	5 00
	Paid Caleb Roscoe, for advertis- ing,	13 35
	Paid steam boat Columbus, for freight of sundries,.....	10 13
	Paid E. G. Sutherland, for ad- vertising,.....	3 60
	Paid John C. Merrill & Co., for advertising,	15 90
	Paid Merrill, Stone & Co., for advertising,.....	3 15
3	Paid E. A. Maynard & Co., for advertising,.....	3 80
5	Paid Welch & Grove, for adver- tising,.....	4 50
7	Paid H. H. Van Dyck, for ad- vertising,	4 25
	Paid William Buckhout, for sundries,.....	14 17
	Carried forward,.....	\$
		\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Paid Charles Yoe, for taking affidavits,.....	1 75	85 98
---	------	-------

1847. *Tobacco.*

Dec. 21. Paid John Anderson & Co., for snuff and tobacco,	41 67
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Clothing.

26 Paid Albert Manvel, for buttons and sundries,	22 24
--	-------

1848.

Jan. 1. Paid J. Clement Yoe, for buttons and serge,.....	3 44
--	------

Paid Frederick Fortmeyer for soap and tallow,.....	81 50
--	-------

_____ 107 38

1847. *Apprehending escaped convicts.*

Dec. 31 Paid T. Calrow and J. C. Underhill for above purpose,.....	56 00
--	-------

1848. *Provisions.*

Jan. 1 Paid Van Horn & Ludlam, for allspice, &c.,	2 13
---	------

7 Paid Wm. Radford for rations,..	277 61
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_____ 279 74

Convicts' deposit.

1 Paid Thomas Conroy, for deposit,	5 50
--	------

Stone shop and quarries.

1 Paid Lynch & Kendall for oats,	6 88
----------------------------------	------

4 Paid Zener Haight, for hay,...	7 69
----------------------------------	------

7 Paid J. T. Carpenter, for swill,.	7 50
-------------------------------------	------

Paid John Coats, for travelling expenses,	23 05
---	-------

_____ 45 12

Carried forward,.....	\$
-----------------------	----

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
-----------------------	----	----

Furniture.

3 Paid Robert Auser for straw, ..	10 00
5 Paid Wm. Lawrence for repairing clocks,.....	3 75
	13 75

Oil and Fuel.

3 Paid Cornelius Youmans, for wood,	33 75
7 Paid George E. Stanton, for coal,	484 31
	518 06

Postage and Stationery.

7 Paid Bowne & Co., for stationery,	149 63
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Discharged convicts.

8 Paid sundry discharged convicts,	8 99
	\$6,829 58

Balance due agent charged below, \$568.21.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Westchester county, } ss.

Hiram P. Rowel, late agent, and Levi L. Lockwood, late clerk of the Sing Sing prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

HIRAM P. ROWEL.
LEVI L. LOCKWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn, this 18th day }
of November, 1848, before me. }

FRANCIS LARKIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

Report of the Clerk.

DAVID D. SPENCER, ISAAC N. COMSTOCK,
and JOHN B. GEDNEY,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I would report:

That the whole number of convicts in the female prison on the 1st day of December, 1848, was..... 83

Of which there was employed,

By Albert Manvel, as button makers,..... 25

Charles Watson, as hat trimmers,..... 8

the State, as cooks, waiters, and seamstresses,..... 44

Sick in hospital, 6

— 83

—

The whole number of convicts in the male prison on the 1st day of December, 1848, was..... 611

Of which there was employed,

By Hotchkiss & Smith as weavers of rugs and carpets,.. 74

James Horner as file makers,..... 88

Robert Wiltsie as shoemakers, 17

Grant & Cobb as laborers on the Hudson river rail-road, 64

John Humphries as rug weavers,..... 15

Thomas Weatherly as carpet weavers, 17

Charles Watson as hatters, 21

Wm. I. Buck as buckle makers, 48

H. A. Taylor as lime burners, 24

Samuel Taylor as coopers,..... 9

Albert Manvel as turner, 1

— 378

Employed by the State,

As quarrymen,..... 41

stone cutters and laborers in stone shop, 43

shoemakers, 10

blacksmiths,..... 5

carpenters, 12

As tailors,	16
weavers,	8
cooks,.....	13
teamsters,	9
barbers,	2
wood sawyers and splitters, and piling up stone,.....	5
washmen,	4
waiters in the hall,.....	20
" shops,.....	15
nurses in the hospital,	6
waiters at the female prison,.....	3
waiter in the keeper's hall,	1
" warden's department,.....	1
Sick in cots in the hospital,.....	13
Invalids in the yards and shops,	6
Total,.....	611

Of the men employed upon contracts, there are at work

For James Horner,.....	50,	at	32 cents per day.
" 	38,	at	35
John Humphries,	14,	at	40
Thomas Weatherby,.....	17,	at	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hotchkiss & Smith,.....	38,	at	38
" 	5,	at	19
" 	28,	at	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 	2,	at	20 $\frac{1}{8}$
" 	1,	at	50
Grant & Cobb,	47,	at	60
" 	16,	at	30
Charles Watson,.....	19,	at	40
" 	1,	at	50
H. A. Taylor,.....	22,	at	40
" 	2,	at	20
Samuel Taylor,	7,	at	50
" 	2,	at	25
William J. Buck,.....	48,	at	35
Robert Wiltsie,	17,	at	41
Albert Manvel,.....	1,	at	50
Charles Watson,.....	1,	at	20
John Humphries,	1,	at	20

Of the females employed upon contracts, there at work	
For Albert Manvel,.....	25, at 20 cents per day.
Charles Watson,.....	8, at 20 "

On the 1st day of December, 1847, there were remaining in the prison,.....	682 males.
Received during the year ending November 30, 1848,	
from courts,.....	176 "
Retaken,	1 "
	— 859
	=====

Discharged during the same period,	
By expiration of sentence,.....	169
pardon,	41
the supreme court,	1
Died,.....	30
Escaped,.....	3
Sent to lunatic asylum.....	4
	—
	248
Remaining in the prison November 30, 1848,.....	611
	—
	859
	=====

On the 1st day of December, 1847, there were remaining in the female prison,	89
Received during the year ending November 30, 1848,...	32
	—
	121
	=====

Discharged during the same period,	
By expiration of sentence,	26
pardon,	8
Died,.....	4
	—
	38
Remaining in prison November 30, 1848,	83
	—
	121
	=====

During the year ending November 30, 1848, there has been charged to contractors for male prison,

7,249	days work, at 60 cents per day,.....	\$4,349 40
10,225	" 40 "	4,090 00
3,205 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 50 "	1,602 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
7,627 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3,070 16 $\frac{3}{4}$
31,943 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 32 "	10,221 84
6,282 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 41 "	2,575 92 $\frac{3}{4}$
278 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 30 "	83 55
99	" 25 "	24 75
27,426 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 35 "	9,599 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
4,907 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1,754 52 $\frac{3}{4}$
12,595 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 38 "	4,786 29
111,841	days, amounting to,	\$42,158 69

During the same period there has been charged to contractors for female prison,

9,675 $\frac{1}{4}$	days work, at 20 cents per day,.....	\$1,935 05
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Respectfully yours,

JAMES B. SWAIN, Clerk.

Sing Sing Prison, December 1, 1848.

Report of the Warden.

SING SING STATE PRISON, }
Dec. 1, 1848. }

Messrs. SPENCER, COMSTOCK AND GEDNEY,

Inspectors of State Prisons:

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to your request, I herewith present you with a statement of the condition of the police department of this prison.

The following table exhibits the number of convicts remaining in the prison on the 30th day of September, 1847, and the changes which have since taken place, including the number of punishments inflicted since January last, when I assumed the duties of warden:

The number of convicts remaining in prison September 30th, 1847, 725.

FROM September 30, 1847 to November 30, 1848	Received.	Retaken.	Discharged by expira- tion of sen- tence.	Discharged by the Su- preme Co't.	Pardoned.	Escaped.	Sent to the lunatic asy- lum.	Deaths.	Punishment	No. of con- victs rema- ining in prison at the end of each month.
October,.....	24	.....	43	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	698
November,.....	7	.....	12	1	5	.....	3	2	.....	682
December,.....	25	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	692
January,.....	8	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	16	693
February,.....	14	.....	9	.....	2	.....	3	.....	40	693
March,.....	11	.....	13	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	57	685
April,.....	7	.....	29	.....	2	.....	.....	2	48	668
May,.....	9	.....	25	.....	3	.....	.....	3	64	646
June,.....	16	.....	23	.....	2	.....	.....	1	30	636
July,.....	4	.....	10	1	5	1	.....	6	34	617
August,.....	10	1	23	.....	2	2	.....	10	18	590
September,.....	34	1	17	.....	1	.....	.....	3	16	604
October,.....	28	.....	17	.....	4	.....	.....	1	13	610
November,.....	10	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	2	15	611
Totals,.....	207	1	224	2	52	3	7	34	351	

During the last summer months an epidemic prevailed among the convicts to a serious extent, upward of three hundred being more or less affected, but which fortunately proved fatal in only sixteen cases. It was successfully treated by Dr. Belcher, the prison physician, whose professional skill and faithful and unremitting attention are attested by the limited number of deaths, contrasted with the many who were attacked and the virulence of the disease. With the exception of this epidemic, which prevailed generally in this section of country, the prison has enjoyed its usual degree of health.

Many of those who suffered from this disease were able bodied and useful men, and the condition of the hospital was such that for weeks the services of many others were required to nurse and attend upon the sick. The withdrawal of so many men from employment has greatly retarded the erection of the new mess room, and the prosecution of the prison section of the Hudson River Railroad, and by reducing the force usually engaged upon contract labor has materially affected the pecuniary condition of the institution.

Three convicts have escaped from the prison during the past year, one of whom was re-taken in the neighborhood of New-York, but not until after a struggle with his pursuers, in which he was severely wounded. An investigation of the circumstances attending their escape, satisfied me that they were of a nature which could not reasonably have been anticipated, and that they cannot, therefore, be attributed to the want of vigilance and attention on the part of the officers then on duty.

In regard to the discipline, I have to congratulate you upon the entire success of the system adopted by the law of 1847, by which a sound and healthy government is enforced, without resorting to flagellations, or to any severe and degrading punishments. On entering upon the duties of my office, I had many embarrassments to contend with. A departure from the old, and in the estimation of many, matchless system, naturally created a sensation, and excited a spirit of independence among those who had been taught to yield only to the lash, while the opinions of former officers, and of the convicts themselves, seemed to have settled the question, that the latter could not be general, without the occasional infliction of stripes.

But my experience here confirms my previously entertained opinion, that convicts can be better governed, and order, industry and decorum among them generally better maintained by kind and humane treatment, coupled with decision and firmness, in the enforcement of just, though stringent rules, than by a resort to any species of punishment which may be calculated to inflame the passions and to engender hatred and ill will, in proportion as it lacerates the body or degrades the mind.

You will perceive that three hundred and fifty-one punishments have been inflicted in the eleven months past. These have consisted of the shower bath, solitary confinement, the substitution of bread and water for the usual diet, cutting the hair close, and in some cases for the higher grades of offence, a ball and chain to the leg, or an iron collar about the neck. The latter punishment, while it inflicts no personal injury upon the offender, enables him to pursue his usual employment, points him out to his fellows, and in every instance has produced a salutary influence upon his conduct.

These punishments have been confined to a limited number of convicts, by far the greater proportion having conducted themselves with strict propriety, and avoided all cause of censure or complaint. Take them as a body, and their general deportment, the amount of labor they have performed, and the good order which has prevailed in the prison, will compare favorably with that of any period when discipline was enforced by the severe and frequent application of the lash.

The rooms at present used for solitary confinement, are the ordinary cells of the prison, darkened by an inside door. These are too

small to allow the inmate to pursue any mechanical employment, so that his punishment is always attended with loss of his time, to say nothing of the moral injury arising from the evil thoughts and suggestions which idleness engenders, in a corrupt and uncultivated mind.

As a remedy for this, I would respectfully recommend that upon the completion of the chapel and kitchen, which are being erected, the ground floor of the south wing, at present occupied for these purposes, be converted into solitary cells of suitable dimensions, and sufficiently lighted to enable that class of convicts, who cannot exist among others without making trouble and incurring punishment, quietly to pursue their labor.

On the 12th day of July last, four persons, representing themselves as a committee appointed by the executive committee of a society in the city of New-York, called the prison association, claimed the authority as such committee to go into the prison unattended by an officer, and make such examinations thereof, and of the convicts confined therein, at such places, and in such manner, as they thought proper, and in effect claimed that the entire authority of the officers of the prison over the convicts should be suspended during such examination, as far as it conflicted with their pretended right to take such proceedings and make such investigations as they thought proper.

Since that time I have been served with a writ of mandamus, sued out by the persons making the claim and application above stated, requiring me to show cause why they should not be permitted to exercise the right to visit and examine the prison, which proceedings are instituted for the purpose of establishing and enforcing the extraordinary claims of these persons.

A return has been made to the writ of mandamus, and the matter is now pending before the supreme court.

The Inspectors cannot fail to perceive, that the claim set up by the persons to whom I have alluded, involves an entire suspension of the duties and government of the legally constituted authorities of the prison, and that if this or any other irresponsible committee can usurp the prerogatives of the officers, and take the charge of the prison upon themselves for a single hour, they may do so for a day, a week, or a month. Your officers, whom you have appointed in pursuance of the

law, who are bound by solemn oaths and heavy pecuniary obligations faithfully and at all times to execute the duties of their trust, are thrust aside by a committee who are not responsible for the safety of the prison or the convicts, and who may be constituted of persons whose admission into the prison, under any circumstances, would be unsafe and injudicious.

I cannot believe that the wisdom and sagacity which dictated the prison law of 1847, ever contemplated that its administration by the officers of its own creation, should be interrupted and rendered nugatory by the meddlesome interference of men who are not responsible for any failure in its execution, and who have no lot or part in the enforcement of its provisions.

In this view of the subject I would respectfully suggest, if any such power or authority exists as that claimed by the association before mentioned, that that portion of their charter delegating this extraordinary authority, be repealed, or at least so modified that it shall not conflict with the provisions of the prison law. In any event, if such power any where exists, the protection of the officers in the performance of their duties, would seem to render it both just and proper, that some legislative act should be passed prescribing a limit to the extent of these examinations, stating when and how often the functions of the officers shall be suspended, and relieving them from the responsibility of the safe keeping of the institution during the period of such suspension.

One of the most beneficent features of the present law, is that providing for the moral and mental improvement of the convicts. The instructors appointed by you, have faithfully discharged their duty, and I am happy to know that their labors have been productive of much benefit to many of the convicts. In proportion as these men are enlightened, their prospect of ultimate reform is strengthened, and I have reason to believe that there are those among them who will yet take a position as honorable and useful members of society, who are now receiving the first rudiments of education from their prison teachers.

I would recommend as a matter of convenience and economy to the prison, and of comfort to the convicts, the substitution of iron bedsteads for the present clumsy and dilapidated bunk boards. With the utmost care and vigilance it is found almost impossible to keep those wooden contrivances free from vermin, while they are a constant source of expense and trouble.

In conclusion, gentlemen, as this is probably the only opportunity I shall have to address you in my present capacity, you will permit me to render you my thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, as well as for the uniform kindness and good feeling you have ever manifested during our official intercourse.

Respectfully yours,

A. H. WELLS.

Report of the Matron.

SING SING FEMALE CONVICT PRISON, }
September 29, 1848. }

To Messrs. Spencer, Gedney and Comstock, Inspectors of State Prisons:

Circumstances having transpired which render it necessary for me to sever my connection with this institution, I deem it proper, in returning to you the trust which I received from your hands, to give you a brief statement of the circumstances attending my charge, as well as the present condition of the prison.

When I assumed the charge of the prison, on the 7th of January last, I found eighty-nine females confined as convicts. Since that time, twenty-four have been received, nineteen have been discharged by expiration of sentence, seven have been pardoned, and four have died—leaving eighty-two now in the prison, as will be seen by referring to the annexed tables, marked A. and B.

The highest number of convicts at any time during my term of office, was ninety-five, and the lowest eighty-one.

Some inconvenience has arisen from the want of a sufficient number of cells to accommodate all the inmates, there being but eighty-one in all, nine of which have been constructed since the erection of the prison, at the west end of the main hall, which are divided by wooden partitions only, and are but indifferently ventilated. These wooden partitions are not sufficient to prevent communication between the occupants, at periods when silence and quiet are necessary; and from the material of which they are constructed, they become the lodgment of vermin, which the most vigilant care cannot always prevent.

For the greater part of the time, I have been compelled to place several convicts in the hospital, and others in a slightly-constructed room designed for a nursery, and that, too, when the health of the prison required that the convicts should have been kept in separate cells. This difficulty can only be obviated by the construction of an addition to the main building—an improvement the more desirable at this time, as that portion of the hall which is appropriated to the chapel is far too small to accommodate all those who wish to attend on Divine service.

Another and a great inconvenience, has been experienced from the want of sufficient shop-room. The only work-shop in this prison being devoted to the manufacture of buttons, the convicts employed at hat-trimming and State work are compelled to perform their labor in the main hall of the prison; and when it is remembered that this department of the building includes the cells, dining-hall, and all the work attendant upon these branches, the Inspectors will perceive the difficulty arising from the additional presence and labor of some thirty others, who should in fact be kept, during working hours, entirely separate from the confusion which necessarily exists in the hall.

The general arrangement of the prison is convenient, and well calculated to promote the health and comfort of the prisoners, and to render the duties of their keepers as light as the nature of their avocation will admit; while its contiguity to the male prison, without at all interfering with the government of the former, confers upon it many advantages by way of aid and assistance from the officers of the latter, without increasing additional expense to the State.

All the various repairs which, in an institution like this, are constantly demanded; the supply of provisions, clothing, fuel and medicines—the burial of the dead, and the necessary out-door transactions, have been faithfully attended to, and promptly performed, by the officers of the male prison. On the other hand, many of the female convicts, and especially the invalids, who are not able to perform full contract labor, are advantageously employed in making shirts and other light clothing for the use of the male convicts. In addition to all this, the fact that this institution is situated within the guard limits of the male prison, and that an armed guard is constantly on duty in its immediate vicinity, though separated from our inmates by a wall which they never pass until finally discharged, produces a salutary

influence upon the conduct of the females. Taking into the account its airy and healthy site, its distance from any populous town, and its convenience of access by the Hudson river, I cannot but applaud the wisdom which dictated this location.

During the past summer, the somewhat fatal malady which pervaded this section of country, attacked the convicts in the prison generally, confining many of them to sick beds for weeks, and seriously affecting the amount of prison labor. I think that two-thirds of all our inmates were attacked, though providentially but one death occurred from this particular. I cannot too highly commend the conduct of Dr. Belcher, the prison physician, to whose skill and unremitting attention, under Providence, I think we are indebted for the preservation of many lives, and the final arrest of the complaint.

Notwithstanding the derangement of business, and the loss of time incident to this general and protracted epidemic, I have the satisfaction to report, that the labor of the convicts has been attended with the most satisfactory results. From twenty to twenty-four have been engaged in the manufacture of buttons, and from ten to twelve in trimming hats; and these two contracts have earned upwards of \$1,500 during the nine months terminating with September. If we add to this, the amount which has been earned to the State by those employed in making convicts' clothing for the male prisoners, it will be found that the sum total of their earnings is much larger during that time than has ever before been produced in any one year since the institution was founded. This has been accomplished with reasonable application—each convict, after performing her day's work, having had from one to two hours to devote to study and exercise. It is therefore fair to presume, that with greater experience and practice on the part of the convicts, and under more favorable contracts than those which now exist, the inmates of the prison will produce an amount nearly equal to their support, by the performance of no more labor than is necessary to promote their health and improve their morals.

The business of button-making I cannot approve of as a branch of female labor. Much of it is exceedingly laborious, and of a nature which no female would think of prosecuting if at liberty. Some who have been thus employed but for a few months, complain much of lameness in their limbs and soreness in their chests and lungs, and of

ten, under the advice of the physician, I have been compelled to withdraw them for a time from the contract.

I conceive that this kind of labor conflicts most seriously with the reformation of the convict, which after all is the most desirable object to be attained. You cannot reform an erring female by employing her in a kind of business which is not only coarse and masculine in its operations, but wholly contrary to the taste and inclination of the sex. Its tendency is to debase the mind and sour the disposition, exhaust the physical powers and unfit the convict to receive wholesome instruction here, or to pursue an honest calling when she leaves the prison.

If you teach these females a trade suitable to their sex and condition in life, there is reason to hope that many of them, when they leave the prison, will seek employment, and strive to avoid the path of infamy and crime. But the influence of this button-making will produce the opposite results, for so far from being useful to them as an employment after they leave the prison, it will be found to have unfitted them to pursue the avocations which females generally engage in, and which the customs of society generally require at their hands. It not only leaves them ignorant of needle work, but, in many cases, it disables them, and so impairs their health that they will be found unable to obtain a living as servants.

The instruction of the convicts has claimed my particular care, and I am happy to inform you that a gratifying progress in the elementary branches has been made by some, and others manifest a desire to improve.

Under the tuition of the instructress appointed by you, and the assistance of the officers, much advancement has been made in writing and reading, and arithmetic; while others, better informed, are pursuing the study of the Bible. You will give this branch of prison management a personal examination, when, I doubt not, you will approve the wisdom of the Legislature which established this benevolent and beneficial provision.

Immediately connected with this department is our prison Sunday school, an institution which has afforded me a high degree of pleasure, inasmuch as it has given me the strongest evidence that among these unfortunate and neglected women there are those to be found whose

minds are not absolutely debased by crime, and who are earnestly seeking for light and knowledge. I hold this to be the strongest manifestation that reformation may be expected in the future life and conduct of the convict ; for with these, as with all other persons, in proportion as you impart to them knowledge you eradicate those debasing thoughts and groveling desires which formed the basis of all their misfortunes and their crimes, and by thus arousing the finer and nobler feelings of their nature, you prepare them to enter the world with new and improved sentiments, and with an intelligence and self-respect which, if properly encouraged by the virtuous, will ever keep them in the path of rectitude and duty.

To accomplish this desirable end, I consider the study of the Bible the most useful, and here, as elsewhere, always attended with the most happy results. Steadily pursuing this object, I have divided the inmates into three classes, the first of which, comprehending those who were unable to read, has been under the care of one of my assistants, who, after instructing them in reading, has read and explained the scriptures to them.

The second class, composed of those who are just beginning to read, has been under the charge of another of my assistants, and from whom the members have received that instruction which, I trust and believe, will produce a happy influence upon their future lives. The third class, composed of those who read well, I have had constantly under my own instruction. Among those I have found some who exhibit minds far above mediocrity, and dispositions yielding in their nature, and who have apparently a desire to obtain a more perfect knowledge of the rich treasures contained in the holy word. Doubtless the restraints which imprisonment imposes and the absence of those amusements and evil associations which have proved the bane of their early lives, have exerted a great influence in producing their present frame of minds ; but through all this, I think that in many instances I have discerned real desires for improvement, and a love of the Bible for its truths, and the hopes and promises it offers to them in their lost and fallen state.

I have dwelt on this branch of our management, because I hold it to be of superior importance. It is the great and certain means of lasting improvement, and during my short administration here it has afforded me the most satisfactory proof that these convicts, or at least

some of them, may be educated in bible knowledge and bible truth, improved in their minds, refined in their characters and conduct, and made useful members of society.

Many of the convicts are young, almost children in years and judgment. Left without parents to protect or friends to advise them, they have become the victims of the unprincipled and designing, and falling from their estate of purity and virtue, they find themselves the inmates of this prison before their minds are matured or their characters formed. The infamy attached to a public exposure of their errors, and the lasting reproach of a State prison sentence, lets down every barrier between them and a life of infamy. To me it appears like cruelty refined to detain these wretched girls two or three years, and then turn them out with the additional odium of being a convict, with no home for their reception, no friends to advise and protect, and no eye but God's to pity, while the vile and vicious in almost every walk in life, are waiting to ensnare them and plunge them deeper into wretchedness and crime.

Not only with the hope of reclaiming such and rescuing them from an early and disgraceful death, but also for the credit of the State and well-being of society, I would suggest the propriety of an additional institution, to which girls under 20 years of age should be sent at the expiration of their prison sentence, where their education and morals should be cared for, and where they should be required to pursue some useful employment, until in the decision of the Inspectors or some other competent tribunal, they should be deemed fitted to enter the world.

The discipline of the prison is, I think, in an improved condition. I need not say to the Inspectors, that a large majority of the females who find their way to the State prison, are not only abandoned and debased in their feelings and conduct, but for the most part, are strangers to the ordinary duties and decencies of life. They know no law but their own appetites and desires, they consult no standard but their own passions and propensities. To expect decorum and obedience at all times, from such persons would betray an absence of judgment and a want of good sense; and to hold such neglected ones responsible for every departure from the rules laid down by our system of discipline, would manifest a want of humanity, and a just appreciation of their characters and accountability. But at the same time to

overlook any known fault would lead to an overthrow of all order and goverment.

The system, therefore, which I adopted, on taking this responsible charge in my hands, was to regulate the punishment to meet the capacities and the degree of intelligence possessed by the offender, rather than to make it correspond with the magnitude of the offence.

Pursuing this system, I have been called upon to inflict twenty-six punishments during my term of office, and these have consisted in locking in a dark cell, or the offenders own cell, to be kept on bread and water, and placing them in an outside ward, in solitary confinement. In three instances, I have been compelled to apply the straight jacket for an hour or two.

Generally the convicts have conducted themselves with propriety ; manifesting respect for and obedience to the wishes of their officers, as well as an earnest desire to merit the approbation and esteem of those whom the law has placed over them.

In the execution of my trust, I have received the cheerful co-operation of the ladies associated with me, and while I acknowledge the prompt and faithful manner in which they have devoted themselves to the delicate and arduous duties which have devolved upon them, I must heartily commend them to you as worthy the confidence you have reposed in them.

Of myself, gentlemen, I have but a word to say. Called by your kindness to preside over an institution, the inmates of which were composed of the fallen and unfortunate of my own sex, I entered upon the duties with doubt and hesitation as to my ability, to do justice in so responsible an undertaking. How I have acquitted myself, your judgment and the present condition of the prison must determine; but whatever the decision may be, I shall have still the satisfaction to know that my best exertions have been devoted to improve the condition of these unfortunate criminals and to promote the best interests of the institution.

With my sincere thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, and the disinterested kindness I have experienced at your hands, and

with the earnest hope that in the future prosecution of your duties, you may find that my labors here have not all been in vain, I return to you my commission.

With sentiments of due respect,

I remain yours,

A. M. FARLIN.

(A.)

Statement of convicts received at the female prison, Sing Sing, N. Y., from the first day of October, 1848, (inclusive.)

NAMES.	When received.	County where convicted.	Place of nativity.	Crime.	Color.	Social relations.	Date of sentence.	Term.	No. of children.	Usual residence.
									Y. M.	
Alice Gallagher,.....	38	Feby 8.	Orleans.	Grand larceny.	White.	Married.	Jan. 31.	2	2	Sandy Hill.
Margaret Gilligan,.....	18	" 10.	Buffalo.	do	"	Single.	Feb. 5.	2	0	Buffalo.
Mary Watts,.....	26	" 10.	Erie.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	"	Married.	" 5.	2	2	do.
Anne Smith,.....	20	" 15.	New-York.	Grand larceny.	"	Single.	" 11.	3	6	New-York.
Dinah Thompson,.....	18	" 22.	Dutchess.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	Black.	do	" 12.	2	3	Dutchess Co.
Mary Dowley,.....	28	" 23.	New-York.	Petit larceny, 3d degree.	Black.	do	" 17.	2	0	New-York.
Mary Ann Gorman,.....	36	Mar.	Rensselaer.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	White.	Married.	Jan. 26.	2	6	Troy.
Mary Ann Sleee,.....	29	April 18.	New-York.	do	do	Single.	April 17.	2	6	New-York.
Honoria Shepherd,.....	31	May 10.	Monroe.	Forgery, 2d degree.	"	Married.	May 8.	7	6	do.
Catharine E. Richardson,.....	17	May 5.	New-York.	Bigamy.	"	do	" 1.	2	0	Rochester.
Jane Wilson,.....	22	" 12.	Albany.	Grand larceny.	"	Single.	" 10.	2	0	New-York.
Caroline Smith,.....	28	" 17.	Erie.	Child stealing.	"	Married.	" 13.	3	1	Galen, Ill.
Rosannah Miller,.....	29	" 19.	New-York.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	Black.	Widow.	" 14.	2	4	Buffalo.
Elizabeth Graffer,.....	19	" 22.	Monroe.	Grand larceny.	White.	Single.	" 19.	2	0	New-York.
Mary Ann Simmons,.....	21	June 17.	Kingston.	do	Black.	do	June 14.	2	0	do.
Rachael Crosby,.....	50	" 28.	Buffalo.	Burglary, 3d degree.	White.	Widow.	"	2	0	Oswego Co.
Sarah Scott,.....	16	July 3.	Oneida.	Grand larceny.	Yellow.	Single.	June 27.	2	0	Buffalo.
Sarah Darrow,.....	19	Aug. 3.	Oneida.	Arson.	White.	do	"	4	0	Oneida Co.
Elizabeth Church,.....	16	" 11.	St. Lawrence.	Grand larceny.	"	do	"	2	0	St. Lawrence.
Harriet Martin,.....	29	Sept. 11.	New-York.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	Black.	Married.	Sept. 8.	5	1	New-York.
Julia Bartlow,.....	23	" 11.	Ireland.	Grand larceny.	"	Single.	" 8.	5	0	do.
Bridget Monohan,.....	30	" 21.	do	Burglary.	"	Married.	" 20.	2	2	do.
Anna Murphy,.....	22	" 26.	do	do	"	Single.	" 23.	2	0	do.
Bridget Masterson,.....	38	" 30.	Albany.	do	"	Married.	" 19.	2	7	Albany.

(B.) Statement of Female Convicts who have died, been pardoned, or discharged by expiration, from the first of January to the first of October, 1848, (inclusive.)

NAMES.	Where convicted	Place of nativity.	Crime.	Color.	How discharged.	When discharged.	How long in prison.	When sentence would have expired.	Social relations.	Usual residence.
Mary Murphy,.....	24 Kings.	Ireland.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	White.	Expirat'n	Feb. 14.	13	do	2 children	Brooklyn.
Phebe Squires,.....	27 N. York.	New-York.	Manslaughter, 1st degree.	Black.	do	"	18.7	do	4	New-York.
Margaret Kenny,.....	27 do	Ireland.	Grand larceny.	White.	do	Mar.	8.2	do	2	Birkwells Is
Elizabeth Gray,.....	21 Erie.	Troy.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	"	do	"	10.2	do	2	Buffalo.
Hannah Gordon,.....	18 Rensselaer	Newburgh.	Grand larceny.	Black.	do	April 4.	2	do	2	Troy.
Fanny Hunter,.....	19 Albany.	Senecca county.	do	"	Pardon.	"	11.5	do	Single.	Albany.
Catherine Cleveland,.....	17 Oneida.	Gibraltar.	Arson.	White.	Expirat'n	7 Sep. 26.	'53	1 child.	do	Seneca Co.
Elizabeth Gardner,.....	36 Monroe.	Monroe Co.	Grand larceny.	"	do	"	22.4	4 children	4 children	Coopersto'n
Eliza Mills,.....	17 do	Herkimer.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	"	do	"	22.2	1	1 black ch	Brookport.
Harriet Chase,.....	37 Oneida.	Richmond, Va.	Asslt & bat. to comt rape	"	do	May 4.	12	3	8 children	Herkimer.
Caroline Brown,.....	19 N. York.	Toronto.	do	Black.	Pardon.	"	10.2	6	None.	New-York.
Sarah Jane Brown,.....	17 Buffalo.	Long Island.	Arson, 2d degree.	Yellow.	do	"	13.12	do	do	Buffalo.
Ann Johnson,.....	30 Kings.	Utica.	Grand larceny.	Black.	Pardon.	"	17.6	do	1 child.	Long Island.
Susan Shears,.....	20 Wash'tn	Orange Co.	Asslt & bat. & att. to kill	White.	Expirat'n	"	28.2	do	None.	Buffalo.
Eve Collins,.....	53 Albany.	England.	Grand larceny.	Black.	Pardon.	"	31.5	Feb. 1850	9 children	Deira'e Co.
Mary Ann McCarty,.....	41 St. Lawr.	Connecticut.	do	White.	Pardon.	1 Apr. 1849	10	do	do	Canada W'st
Caroline Lee,.....	15 Oneida.	Pennsylvania.	Arson.	"	do	"	31.1	do	None.	Sackett Har.
Sarah Smith,.....	18 do	New-Jersey.	Robbery, 1st degree.	"	do	"	31.4	do	do	Pennsylv'ia.
Mary Ten Eyck,.....	20 N. York.	Ireland.	Petit larceny, 2d offence.	White.	Expirat'n	8 Sept. 1853	19.3	7 children	do	New-York.
Mary Dugan,.....	54 Monroe.	Virginia.	do	"	do	8 Sept. 1853	31.4	do	do	Brooklyn.
Alice McGuire,.....	32 Kings.	Delaware.	Grand larceny.	"	do	9 Aug. 1850	31.7	do	do	Widow.
Malinda Hoag,.....	26 N. York.	New-York.	Asslt and bat. att. to kill.	"	do	3	4.2	do	do	Married.
Hester Jackson,.....	28 do	Ireland.	do	Black.	Died.	"	19.3	6	do	New-York.
Mary Ann Simmons,.....	21 do	do	do	White.	Died.	6 May 1.	'49	Single.	do	do
Catharine McKeen,.....	28 do	do	do	do	Died.	July 1.	2 weeks	do	do	Ireland.
Mary Lee,.....	23 do	do	do	do	Expirat'n	"	25.9 mon's.	Marl., '49	Married.	do
Mary Smalling,.....	47 Suffolk.	New-York.	Asslt and bat. att. to kill.	"	do	Sept. 9.	2 years.	2 children	2 children	Long Island
Emma Roberts,.....	19 Erie.	Baltimore.	Grand larceny.	Black.	do	"	10.7	7 do	7 do	Philadelp'ia
										1 child.

* In prison once before.

Report of the Physician.

SING SING STATE PRISON, }
October 1st, 1848. }

To Messrs. SPENCER, COMSTOCK and GEDNEY,
Inspectors of State Prisons,

Gentlemen,—The undersigned would respectfully submit the following report of the condition of the medical department and health of the prison.

Until the month of July last, but little sickness occurred here, other than chronic cases. At that time a dysentery of a malignant character made its appearance, and so rapid was its progress, that in less than a month the usual hospital was found too small to accommodate all who were attacked, and who required constant treatment for this complaint. It therefore became necessary to convert the chapel into a receptacle for the sick, and the number of cases continued to increase until there were seventy-five in the hospital and a daily prescription for from eighty to one hundred and twenty out door patients, the latter having the dysentery in its incipient stages or milder forms. This state of things continued for three months, during which time there were about three hundred cases of the disease under treatment, notwithstanding which, but sixteen proved fatal. For this favorable result, I am sensible that under Providence, we are greatly indebted to the unceasing care and attention of the officers and those of our prisoners who acted as nurses.

Being unable to procure professional assistance through the prevalence of this disease, my entire attention during the forenoons, and for two or three hours in the afternoons of each day, was devoted to the sick in the prison, leaving me little opportunity for private practice.

The average number of hospital patients in the male prison for each day during the year, notwithstanding the unusually large amount in July and August has been but twenty one. The average number of daily prescriptions for out door patients has been fifty one. The average number of hospital rations which have been allowed daily has been fifty-seven. The whole number of deaths for the same period is thirty-one, being one less than in the preceding year.

In the female prison the average number of hospital patients for each day during the year has been $3\frac{2}{3}$. The average number of prescriptions daily for those not admitted to the hospital has been seven.

The average number of hospital rations given out at the prison each day, has been eight. The whole number of deaths at this prison during the year has been three, one of which died with dysentery.

For the particulars in regard to the statistical information, and for the great loss of labor accruing to the prison from the sickness of the convicts, I refer you to the table here annexed:

Male.	No. sick on cots pr. m.	Prescrip- tions.	No. sick on hos- pit'l diet	Female.	No. sick on cots pr. m.	Pr'scrip- tions.	No. sick on hos- pit'l diet
October, 1847,	585	1929	1641	October, 1847,	75	203	403
November do	503	1509	1293	November, do	44	92	358
December, do	497	1578	1242	December, do	62	125	295
January, 1848,	634	2217	1621	January, 1848,	67	143	264
February do	501	2087	1712	February, do	76	377	179
March, do	526	1227	829	March, do	93	245	179
April, do	551	1151	1136	April, do	110	232	152
May, do	638	991	1225	May, do	97	219	186
June, do	515	1232	1313	June, do	104	241	204
July, do	859	2277	2842	July, do	253	304	325
August, do	1303	1376	3982	August, do	264	279	333
September, do	574	874	1962	September, do	124	143	194
Totals,....	7686	18448	20801	Totals,....	1369	2603	3072
Average pr day	21	50 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{8}{6}$	56 $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{0}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$	Average pr day	3 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{7}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	7 $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{4}{6}$

While physician to this prison in 1842, I called the attention of the Inspectors to the unhealthy condition of a large proportion of the convicts when received at this prison. In 1843 I compared the record of the health of those received, with that of those discharged during the same period, and showed, that but about two-fifths of the former were free from disease, while seven-eighths of the latter left the prison in a good state of health.

Of the 169 convicts received at the prison during the last year, 82 reported themselves in good health at the time of their reception; 52 stated that they were then in good health but were subject to pain in the side, rheumatism, &c.; 24 were feeble with impaired constitutions; and 21 were sick, so much so as to require immediate medical attendance.

It will be seen by this abstract from the records of health, that a large share of the convicts received here, were at the time in a condition to enhance the expenses of the hospital, swell the sick list, and add to the bill of mortality.

Your attention is particularly invited to the fact, as of importance in reference to the discipline and management of county and city prisons, that several convicts have been received in this prison during the past year apparently in a good state of health, but who have discovered, after being here two or three days, that they were laboring under venereal disease ; and by information derived from the convicts themselves, as well as by the conclusions which naturally arise from the facts, that such convicts came to this place directly from the city and county prisons, and that the disease was developed some time after their arrival here, I am led to the belief that abandoned females were allowed to visit them while in the city prisons or county jails, and that by such means they have contracted the disease. I feel it my duty to call your attention to this subject, as the evil is one which calls for a corrective from those having the inspection and supervision of these city and county jails.

The Legislature has called attention to the subject of the prevalence of scrofula, and its causes in prisons. On this subject I am only enabled to say, that we have had twelve cases of this disease in the prison during the year, and that in a majority of those the complaints was fully developed before their reception. As to the exciting cause of this disease in prisons, I am not prepared to speak, but you will permit me to express the doubt that any such causes are in existence here.

During the past year seven convicts have been sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, in pursuance of the humane law making provision for the insane; and there is one other now in the prison who gives occasional indications of insanity, and whose case will probably soon require his removal to receive the benefit of the treatment of that Asylum.

Three children have been born of female convicts at this prison during the past year. In each case the birth occurred soon after the parents' reception at the prison. In one instance the mother was an unmarried woman, and in another the birth was premature.

I beg leave to refer to the table annexed to this report for the number of deaths and the diseases which have prevailed in the prison during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. N. BELCHER, *Physician.*

AN EXHIBIT

Of the several convicts deceased in the male prison at Sing Sing, during the year ending September 30th, 1848.

NAMEs.	Age on receipt in prison	Complexion	Nativity.	County where convicted.	Sentence, Ys. m	Date of reception in prison.	State of health on reception in prison.	How long in prison.	Date of admission to Hospital.	Disease.	Date of death.
Martin Gleason,...	30	White.	Connecticut.	New-York.	5	Dec. 11 1843	Unknown.	1 6	Oct. 2 1847	Cholera.	Oct. 4 1847
G. B. Summerville	29	“	Indiana.	Albany.	5	June 1846	Good.	1 1	Oct. 12 June 23	Secy syph.	Oct. 31
Wm. Townsend,...	29	Black.	Queens Co.	Queens.	2	Nov. 21	Not good.	1 0	Oct. 12 June 23	Dropsey.	Nov. 26
Andrew Ellis,...	45	White.	New-York.	New-York.	3 m 6	Feb. 13	do	1 9	Sept. 16	Typh'd fev.	Dec. 29
George Halsey,...	19	“	Ireland.	do	3	April 15	Unknown.	2 8	Sept. 17	Phthisis.	Dec. 30
Dennis Groves,...	24	“	Oswego co.	Oswego.	4	6	do	3 3	Sept. 19	Consumpt'n	Jan 8 1848
William Rider,...	35	“	New-York.	New-York.	10	July 13	1840 do	7 8	Mar. 18	Deb'y & do	Apr. 5
Richard Nunn,...	32	Black.	St. Domingo.	do	4	June 23	1846 Not good.	1 10	Dec 9 1846	Spinal & do	July 27
James Anson,...	30	White.	Dover.	do	2	Feb. 17	1848 Very bad.	2 2	Dec 25	Ap. 12 1848	Phthisis.
John Matthew,...	30	Black.	Washington D C	do	5	March 11	1845 Unknown.	2 10	July 9	Gastro ente.	May 14
Harvey Van Tassel	51	White.	Greene co. N Y	do	5	May 25	1844 do	4 0	Mar. 9	Consumpt'n	May 20
Joseph Buchanan,	24	“	Brookhaven.	Life.	Oct.	2 1847	Sickly.	8 11	May 16	do	May 28
John Sullivan,...	24	“	Ireland.	New-York.	15	Nov. 23	1844 Unknown.	3 7	June 18	Dysentery.	June 13
Robert Morris,...	23	“	Massachusetts.	do	3	Aug. 5	1845 do	2 11	July 8	do	July 11
Thomas Ward,...	21	“	Ireland.	do	3	March 18	1846 Good.	2 2	July 4	do	July 19
John Masters,...	24	“	Cayuga co.	Livingston.	9	Sept. 26	1840 Unknown.	7 9	July 27	Consumpt'n	July 22
David F. Reynold	46	“	Westchester co.	Dutchess.	15	Oct. 4	1837 do	10 9	July 6 1848	Dy. entery.	July 23
Philo Miller,...	40	“	Greene co.	Greene.	5	Sept. 29	1844 do	3 10	July 9	do	July 30
Fredk Johnson,...	24	“	Germany.	New-York.	7	Aug. 19	1846 Not good.	1 11	July 17	do	Aug. 5
Wm. G. Davis,...	40	“	England.	Queens.	13	Sept. 14	1843 Unknown.	4 10	July 24	do	Aug. 7
John Thorne,...	28	“	do	Kings.	15	Oct. 5	1847 Good.	10 6	July 26	do	Aug. 11
James Holligate,	52	“	do	New-York.	5	Sept. 27	1843 Unknown.	4 10	July 15	do	Aug. 11
Wm. L. O'Brian,...	30	“	Ireland.	do	4	Sept. 23	1846 Venereal 5 mo	1 10	July 19	do	Aug. 11
Edward Rodman,	47	Black.	England.	Rensselaer.	5	May 15	1847 Very bad.	1 2	Aug. 28	Affe'n heart	Aug. 12
Benj Onderick,...	48	White.	Rensselaer co.	Montgomery.	7	Nov. 23	1844 Unknown.	3 8	Aug. 20	Dysentery.	Aug. 13
Edward Powell,...	45	“	West Indies.	New-York.	5	Aug. 7	1845 do	3 3	Aug. 8	do	Aug. 15
Wm. Parkinson,...	60	“	England.	do	7	Jan. 31	1846 Weakly cons.	2 6	July 19	do	Aug. 19
Alfred Jenkins,...	25	Black.	Duchess co.	Dutchess.	10	Oct. 25	1844 Unknown.	3 9	July 20	do afft' hrt	Aug. 23
Mark Birney,...	36	White.	Schenectady.	do	1	May 16	1843 do	4 8	Aug. 3	Dysentery.	Sept. 6
John Jenkins,...	21	Black.	Kings co.	do	23	Sept. 23	1844 do	3 11	July 17	do	Sept. 9
Samuel Ackerman	30	White.	Philadelphia.	do	5	May 21	1847 Not good.	1 3	July 26	do	Sept. 16

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

	28	White.	Delaware.	New-York.	4	6	Dec.	6	1845	Unknown.	2 m	16 d	18	Ap 12	1848	Fits & br. aff.	Jue 24	48
	21	Black.		do	do	do	do	do	June 17,	1848	Good.	13	June 18	13	June 18	Fever.	July 1	
	28	White.	Ireland.	do	2	1	Feb.	1	Feb.	20,	1847	Unknown.	1	5	5	Apr. 26	Dysentery.	25

AN EXHIBIT

Showing the number of scrofulous cases among the convicts in the Sing Sing prison on the 30th of September, 1848.

NAMES.	Age.	Color.	How long in county jail.	How long in State prison.	How long diseased.	Hereditary from syphilis or unk'wn	
						1 year.	4 years.
Edward Babe,.....	19	White.	3 months.	4 years.	1 year.	4 do	Unknown.
Charles Campbell,.....	27	Black.	3 do	1 year 2 months.	2 do	do	Syphilitic.
Alexander Hoag,.....	32	White.	9 do	4 years.	1 do	do	Unknown.
Richard Ham,.....	27	Black.	Unknown.	2 do	1 do 8 mo.	do	Syphilitic.
Patrick Hughes,.....	22	White.	2 days.	1 year 2 months.	4 do	do	Hereditary.
Henry Johnson,.....	21	Black.	6 months.	1 do 1 do	2 do	do	Syphilitic.
John Riley,.....	22	White.	1 month.	3 do	15 do	do	Hereditary.
Henry Sanders,	22	do	2 years.	3 do 6 do	2 do	do	Unknown.
Wm. H. Terry,	23	do	2 months.	3 do 3 do	1 do 6 mo.	do	Hereditary.
John Townsend,.....	21	do	1 year 1 month.	1 do 4 do	1 do 4	do	Syphilitic.
James Thompson,.....	27	do	3 months.	1 do 7 do	1 do 9	do	Unknown.
Charles Wage,	31	do	1 year 2 months.				

Report of the Chaplain.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Sing Sing State Prison :

The chaplaincy in the prisons of the state is understood to be designed to furnish to the convicts labor and counsel on the great subject of religion and morals, with the belief that, by the divine blessing, such labor and counsel will result in the eternal salvation of some, and the moral improvement of many. It cannot be doubted that faithful labors in this department have been, and will continue to be, effectual for good, both in regard to the temporal and spiritual good of this unhappy class of our fellow beings. Some among them indeed are viciously inclined, having grown up in habits of dissipation, and unrestrained licentiousness, and reckless adventure. But even these are not hopeless, because the grace of God is omnipotent. But many of the convicts, though guilty of crime for which they justly suffer, in many cases drawn into evil by sudden temptation, and the lures of practiced felons, are yet not in their ordinary habits disposed to injure their fellow-men, or break the peace of society. On such the labors of the chaplain faithfully performed may be expected to produce a very beneficial result. In some respect their incarceration, as it removes them from the ordinary temptations to vice and the opportunities of practicing it, and gives them an opportunity for serious reflection, and brings them under Bible instruction, may be regarded as peculiarly favorable for the improvement of their hearts, and consequently of their habits. Many have said to me with apparent deep emotion, that they regarded their arrest and confinement as the means of saving them from the paths of the destroyer, and from an untimely end ; and a few add, from eternal perdition.

I have now occupied the station of chaplain in this prison about ten months, and I find the facilities for efficient labor increase with increasing experience and acquaintance with the convicts. I have ordinarily spent all my time at the prison during working hours, ready to attend to calls that may be made, and to perform such duties as may be required in my department.

The duties devolving upon me, by the laws and the rules of the prison, are, preaching, visiting the convicts in the hospital and at their cells, conducting their correspondence, overseeing their instruction, and superintending the library, and the introduction and distribu-

tion of books, I preach twice every Sabbath, once in the male, and once in the female prison. The attention of the convicts is uniformly good, orderly, and serious, on the part of the bulk of them, this is, no doubt, to be ascribed to the presence of the warden and keepers; and yet many manifest an interest in the services, and give attention as though they valued the instruction they received. And my aim is always to make my preaching instructive rather than declamatory.

After these chapel exercises, I attend a third service in the hospital of the male prison. The inmates are collected in one room, as far as practicable, and attend with all becoming stillness and seriousness to the reading of the scriptures, exhortation and prayer. And this service, in connexion with personal conversation with individuals, I have no doubt, has a decided beneficial effect in calming their minds, and in rendering them patient and docile, and I trust also, in some cases, of leading them to a saving knowledge of Christ.

The hospital I visit daily, and sometimes twice or three times a day, and give such instruction and counsel to the sick as their cases seem to require.

During the last summer, a very distressing sickness prevailed and laid a large number of the prisoners on their beds, and seized many others besides, who were under medical treatment, though not brought to the hospital. This was an anxious time, and required more than ordinary labor on the part of myself and other officers. The sickness, though severe, was less mortal than could have been expected. Sixteen only in the male prison, and two in the female, died of the prevalent disease. And it is interesting to remark, during this severe sickness, the great kindness manifested by the inmates of the hospital towards each other. Every one seemed ready to help another as occasion required, and as their strength would allow.

The afternoons of the Sabbath, and as circumstances will permit, portions of the week days and evenings, I devote to visiting, and conversing with, the convicts at the doors of their cells. This is an interesting work, generally I find them quite free to communicate to me the state of their minds, and willing to listen to the counsels I give with apparent readiness to receive instruction. I encourage them to ask questions on the scriptures, and relative to their own feelings and duties, which they do, and in some cases, with much intelligence,

ingenuity and shrewdness. These visits I believe, coming in as an auxiliary to the preaching of the word, are highly beneficial in quieting their minds, in reconciling them to their situations, and in inducing them, in some instances, to a wise and profitable improvement of their time. And it cannot be doubted but that this whole moral regimen of preaching and visiting, has contributed much—in aid of a good system of police regulations and the judicious administration of them—towards the improvement of the manners of the convicts, and their subordination to the rules of the prison.

The correspondence of the convicts occupies a considerable portion of my time. They value this as a great privilege. And it is no doubt salutary in its influence on their minds, as it keeps up a recollection of social life, and encourages them in their resolutions to amend their ways, so as to enjoy such life, when the day of their freedom shall arrive. And in conducting this correspondence, I am furnished with many opportunities to give them advice, which they always receive kindly, and often solicit. The warden has wisely fixed a limit to the exercise of this privilege of writing, allowing them to write only once in six months, unless they have special reasons for writing oftener. 251 convicts have written letters during the past year, and the whole number of letters written is 353.

The last Legislature made provision for the instruction of the convicts in the elements of an English education, the superintendence of which was committed to the chaplain. It was not until sometime in May last that suitable instructors could be found; at which time two were procured for the male prison, and a little after one for the female. They have been prosecuting their work with diligence since that time, and the improvement made by many of the convicts is very gratifying. Besides the direct benefit of this measure in fitting the convicts for business when they go out, the tendency of it is to elevate their minds, and lift them above the grovelling position which they occupied previous to their commitment; and thus becomes a collateral security against the repetition of crime and re-imprisonment. The number under instructors in the male prison is 250, and in the female, 33. Having recently reported at length on this subject, it would be repetition for me here to go into further particulars.

The library of the male prison consists of 825 volumes, and of the female prison of about 500 volumes, besides a Bible and a hymn book

in each cell, and a large number of arithmetics and spelling books. All these are in a sound condition, fit to be distributed and read. An addition was made to the library during the last year of 92 volumes, out of the appropriations made by the state for this purpose. This, as near as I can learn, about repaired the loss occasioned by the natural wear of the books. I am not aware of the wilful mutilation, by the convicts, of any of the books of the library proper, though many of them show signs of careless usage ; but I regret to say that several of the Bibles in the male prison appear to have been wantonly torn, so that portions are missing, and they are no longer fit for use. The books of the library are distributed in the cells, and changed every two weeks.

Besides the books bought by, and belonging to the state, some of the contractors have furnished books for the use of the men working on their contracts, severally. These also are changed every two weeks on the galleries, where they belong. There are now two such libraries, comprising in all 110 volumes. And in addition to this, many of the convicts have private libraries furnished by themselves and their friends. But no book is allowed, that has not been approved by the chaplain. 172 convicts in the male prison have private libraries, greater or less, from 55 volumes to a single one, each ; the whole comprising 1200 volumes.

It would be easy to enumerate, and comment upon, the good effects of reading, but it would be only to repeat what has been often said, and what every body knows. I may be permitted to remark, however, that on the mind of a convict, besides the general benefit of knowledge, and of mental culture, reading occupies his time, which otherwise, in many cases at least, would be spent in gloom and unprofitable reverie, if not in plotting mischief. He is less discontented while in prison, is a better convict in regard to behavior and duty, and will be a better, a happier, and a more useful citizen when he goes out. Many of the convicts in the male prison read a great deal, and often come to me to borrow books, because the supply from the prison library, in the due course of distribution, is not sufficient to occupy their time. Some few, too, are students of classic literature, and prosecute their studies with no little zeal and ambition. I am not able to state with exactness, the number of convicts who cannot read, but judging from the number who have given their names as learners,

I suppose there are about 150, who either cannot read at all, or who read very imperfectly ; which is about one-fourth of the whole number, and in the female prison, the proportion is still greater.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say, that as far as I can observe, the order and discipline, and general interests of the prison have been steadily advancing since the year began, and when the further facilities to be furnished by the new building now in progress shall come into operation, we may hope for still greater improvement, and for the more perfect attainment of the great ends of the institution.

As required by law, I append to this report a table exhibiting various statistics of the prison. I have included in it as many items as I could ; and I suppose those which are lacking, will be furnished in the reports of other officers.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. GREEN, *Chaplain.*

SING SING, Nov. 20, 1848.

Statement concerning the convicts in the Sing Sing State Prison, showing in what counties they were convicted, what their occupation was, where they were born, the term for which they were sentenced, their age when committed, the number of times they were committed, and their social state.

Convicted in the county of	Males.	Females.
New-York,.....	355	41
Albany,.....	43	3
Rensselaer,.....	12	5
Schenectady,.....	5	
Queens,.....	14	
Rockland,.....	4	
Kings,.....	63	3
Schoharie,.....	1	
Westchester,.....	11	1
Putnam,.....	2	
Dutchess,.....	22	3
Ulster,.....	3	
Delaware,	3	
Columbia,	15	

Orange,	25	.....
Sullivan,	2	,	1
Richmond,	3	.....	1
Niagara,	1	.....	2
Onondaga,	1	.....	1
Suffolk,	4	.....
Saratoga,	4	.....
Clinton,	1	.....
Steuben,	1	.....
Washington,	4	.....
Herkimer,	2	.....
Monroe, . . . . .		.....	4
Green,	4	.....
St. Lawrence, . . . . .		.....	3
Chemung, . . . . .		.....	1
Erie, . . . . .		.....	6
Oneida, . . . . .		.....	1
Unknown, . . . . .		.....	4
Total,	610	—	84

Occupation.

Farmers,	22	.....
Mechanics,	216	.....
Merchants and Clerks,	12	.....
Servants and Waiters,	24	.....	27
Laborers,	213	.....
Stone cutters,	9	.....
Sailors and boatmen,	32	.....
Miscellaneous,	63	.....	8
No occupation,	13	.....	4
Teacher, . . . . .		.....	1
House work, . . . . .		.....	17
Prostitution, . . . . .		.....	11
Dress makers, . . . . .		.....	2
Seamstresses, . . . . .		.....	2
Unknown, . . . . .		.....	12
Total,	610	—	84

Where born	Males.	Females.
United States,.....	402	34
Ireland,	97	39
France,.....	1	2
Germany,	35	0
England,.....	49	2
Canada,	11	3
Scotland,	6	1
West Indies,	3	1
Italy,	1	0
At sea,.....	3	0
South America,	2	0
Unknown,	0	2
	=====	=====
	610	84
	=====	=====

Term of sentence.	Males.	Females.
Between 2 and 3 years,.....	156	49
do 3 4 do	82	16
do 4 5 do	49	4
do 5 6 do	114	11
do 6 7 do	11	0
do 7 8 do	27	1
do 8 9 do	8	0
do 9 10 do	10	0
do 10 11 do	96	3
do 11 12 do	3	0
do 12 13 do	14	0
do 14 15 do	6	0
do 15 16 do	10	0
do 17 18 do	2	0
do 20 21 do	3	0
do 21 22 do	2	0
do 22 23 do	2	0
do 23 24 do	1	0
do 25 26 do	2	0
For life,	12	0
	=====	=====
	610	84
	=====	=====

Age when committed.	White males.	Black males.	White females.	Black females.
Under 20 years,	91	33	14	5
Between 20 and 30 years,	212	72	35	12
do 30 40 do	120	16	11	2
do 40 50 do	37	6	2	0
Over 50	21	2	3	0
	481	129	65	19
	=====	=====	=====	=====

How often committed.	Males.	Females.
2d time,	74	2
3d time,	15	0
4th time,	3	0
Social State.		Females.
Married,		40
Unmarried,		41
Unknown,		3
	=====	=====
		84
	=====	=====

Catalogue of the Prison Library.

No's.	Titles.	Vol's.
1	History of the Jews,	1
2	Biographical Sketches,	
3	History of the Jews,	2
4	History of the United States,	
5	History of the Jews,	3
6	Obligations of the World to the Bible,	
7	Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties,	
8	Amber Witch,	
9	Life of Washington,	
10	Tales of the Scottish Covenanters,	
11	Power of Religion,	
12	History of Civilization,	
13	Life of Franklin,	
14	Logick,	
15	History of New England,	
16	Biblical Antiquities,	
17	History of the French Revolution,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
18	Dymond's Essays,	
19	Twins and Heart,	
20	Young Pilgrim,	
21	Life of Marion,	
22	Way to do good,	
23	Volume of Tracts,	
24	British Plutarch,	
25	Power of Religion,	
26	Country Strolls,	
27	Life of General Jackson,	
28	Travels in North Germany,	
29	Festivals, Games, &c.,	
30	Power of Religion,	
31	Select Reader,	
32	Scandinavia,	1
33	Family of Bethany,	
34	Scandinavia,	2
35	Volume of Tracts,	
36	Discourses on Christ,	
37	Life of Oliver Cromwell,	
38	Young Christian,	
39	Display, a Tale,	
40	Life of General Taylor,	
41	Society in America,	1
42	Biographical Sketches,	
43	Life of Julius Cesar,	
44	Society in America,	2
45	History of Palestine,	
46	Lancton Parsonage,	
47	Christian Philosopher,	
48	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	
49	Shetland and the Shetlanders,	
50	Volume of Tracts,	
51	Perfect Peace,	
52	Friend of Youth,	
53	Original Poems,	
54	Christian Sketch Book,	
55	Vose's Astronomy,	
56	The Teacher Taught,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
57	Early Piety,	
58	Walk about Town,	
59	History of Spain and Portugal,	1
60	Walks in London,	
61	History of Spain and Portugal,	2
62	Proverbial Philosophy,	
63	History of Spain and Portugal,	3
64	“ “ “	4
65	Intellectual Powers,	
66	History of Spain and Portugal,	5
67	Life of George Canning,	
68	Biblical Antiquities,	
69	The World before you,	
70	Life of Commodore Perry,	1
71	Memoirs of Harlan Page,	
72	Life of Commodore Perry,	2
73	Anecdotes of the Young,	
74	Gathered Fragments,	
75	Meditations and Practical Religion,	
76	Connection of Sacred and Profane History,	1
77	“ “ “	2
78	“ “ “	3
79	Memoirs of Father Ripa,	
80	Live and Let Live,	
81	Parental Affection,	
82	Every Day Book,	
83	Anecdotes of the Catechism,	
84	Life of Peter the Great,	
85	English martyrology,	1
86	“ “	2
87	Scenes in our Parish,	
88	Life of Henry Martin,	
89	Divine Origin of Christianity,	
90	Lives of the Ancient Philosophers,	
91	Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	
92	History of Greece,	
93	History of Redemption,	
94	Volume of Tracts,	
95	Conquest and Self Conquest,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
96	Saints' Rest,.....	
97	Two Years Before the Mast,.....	
98	Revolutionary Plutarch,.....	
99	Lectures to Young People,.....	
100	Biographical Sketches,.....	
101	Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	
102	Old Humphrey's Observations,.....	
103	Remains of George Beecher,	
104	The Wigwam and Cabin,.....	
105	Pilgrims Progress,.....	
106	Life of Byron,.....	
107	Bradleys' Narrative,	
108	Power of Religion,	
109	Linwood,	1
110	Chinese History,	1
111	Church History,.....	
112	Linwood,	2
113	Chinese History,	2
114	Memoirs of John Huss,.....	
115	Zenobia,.....	1
116	“	2
117	Hill and Valley,.....	
118	Voyage Round the World,.....	2 vols.
119	Journey from Cornhill to Cairo,	
120	Life of Baxter,.....	
121	Wealth and Worth,	
122	Lives of Distinguished Men,	1
123	“ “	2
124	Philosophy of Living,.....	
125	American Mechanic,	1
126	“ “	2
127	Life of Bonaparte,	1
128	“ “	2
129	Rise and Progress or Religion in the Soul,.....	
130	Evidences of the Christian Religion,.....	
131	Miscellanies of H. Martineau,.....	1
132	The Puritan,.....	1
133	Miscellanies of H. Martineau,.....	2
134	The Puritan,.....	2

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
135	Treatise on the Affections,	
136	Adventures of H. Hudson,	
137	Life and Writings of Dr. Johnson,	
138	Self Knowledge,	
139	History of the United States,	1
140	Tales from American History,	
141	History of the United States,	2
142	Saint's Rest,	
143	Observations in the United States and Canada,	
144	Anecdotes of the New Testament,	
145	Religion and Eternsl Life,	
146	Counsels for the Impenitent,	
147	Uncle Barnaby,	
148	Eothen,	
149	Bible Thoughts,	
150	Life of Cromwell,	
151	Ancient History,	1
152	do do 	2
153	do do 	3
154	do do 	4
155	Biographical Sketches of the Signers of the Declaration,	
156	Pastoral Addresses,	
157	Travels,	
158	Book for the Sabbath,	
159	Fountain of Life,	
160	Marriage,	
161	The Alps and the Rhine,	
162	Self Knowledge,	
163	Memoirs of Lewis P. Bayard,	
164	True Stories,	
165	British Naturalist,	
166	Chalmers' Natural Theology,	1
167	Baxter's Call to the Unconverted,	
168	Natural Theology,	
169	Life of Ja's B. Taylor,	
170	Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties,	1
171	North American Indians,	
172	Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties,	2
173	Persuasives to Early Piety,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
174	Hist. of Redemption,	
175	Gleanings by the Way,	
176	Youth's Instructor,	
177	Hist. of Michael Kemp,	
178	Power of Religion,	
179	Guide to Young Disciples,	
180	Undine and Syntram,	
181	Peirre and his Family,	
182	Familiar Letters to a Gentleman on Religion,	
183	Memoirs of John Taylor,	
184	Trial of the Witnesses,	
185	Discovery in the Polar Seas,	
186	Life of Apostle Peter,	
187	Christ our Law,	
188	Life of Alexander the Great,	
189	Pilgrim's Progress,	
190	Cottage Fireside,	
191	Siderial Heavens,	
192	Tales from the German,	
193	Travels in Greece, Turkey, &c., &c.,	1
194	do do do	2
195	What's to be Done,	
196	Power of Religion,	
197	Life of De Witt Clinton,	
198	History of Poland,	
199	The Great Secret,	
200	Theodolf, the Icelander,	1
201	Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties,	
202	Religion of Fulfilled Prophecy,	
203	Theodolf, the Icelander,	2
204	Objects and Uses of Science and Literature,	
205	Biblical Antiquities,	
206	Sorrowing, yet Rejoicing,	
207	Pilgrim's Progress,	
208	Treatise on Agriculture,	
209	Scripture Narrative,	
210	Traits of the Tea Party,	
211	Biographical Sketches,	
212	Life of Patrick Henry,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
213	Proverbial Philosophy,.....	
214	External Evidences of Religion,.....	
215	Analogy of Religion,.....	
216	The Agriculturist,	
217	History of the United States,	1
218	Grecian History,	
219	Biographical Sketches,	
220	History of the United States,	2
221	Pilgrim's Progress,	
222	Missionary Scenes and labors in Southern Africa,.....	
223	Volume of tracts,.....	
224	History of Intemperance,.....	
225	Memoirs of the Rev. Mr. Payson,	
226	History of the United States,	
227	Merchant's Widow,.....	
228	Moderation, a Tale,.....	
229	Christ on the Cross,.....	
230	Youth's Instructor,.....	
231	Additions to my Prisons,.....	
232	Natural Magic,.....	
233	Sandwich Island,.....	
234	Christian Contemplated,.....	
235	Tahuti without the Gospel,.....	
236	do receiving the Gospel,.....	
237	do with the Gospel,	
238	Elijah, the Tishbite,.....	
239	Objects and Uses of Science and Literature,	
240	French Wines and Polities,.....	
241	Treatise on Prayer,.....	
242	Biblical Legends.....	
243	Memoirs of Mrs. Taylor,.....	
244	Missionary Life in Samoe,	
245	Life of John Newton,	
246	The Wrongs of Woman,.....	
247	The Law of Kindness,.....	
248	My Saviour,.....	
249	Works of Dr. Johnson,	1
250	Integrity,	

No's.	Titles.	Vol's.
251	Works of Dr. Johnson,.....	2
252	Life of Claudine Buchanan,.....	
253	Crock of Gold,.....	
254	A Word to Woman,.....	
255	Fountain of Life,.....	
256	Introduction to National Reader,.....	
257	Life of George the IVth,.....	
260	Counsels to Young Men,.....	
261	Cromwell's Letters and Speeches,	1
262	History of the Covenanters,	1
263	do do do	2
264	Pithy Papers,	
265	The Patriarchs,.....	
266	Cromwell's, Letters and Speeches,.....	2
267	Plutarch's Lives,.....	
268	Cromwell's, Letters and Speeches,.....	3
269	Practical View,.....	
270	The Cyropedia,.....	
271	Natural History of the Elephant,.....	
272	Saint's Rest,.....	
273	Cromwell's, Letters and Speeches,	4
274	History of England,.....	
275	Cottage Fireside,	
276	Economy of Health,.....	
277	Trials of M. Lindsay,.....	
278	Illustration of Lying,.....	
279	Philosophy of Mystery,.....	
280	Natural History,.....	
281	Life of Mary, Queen of Scotts.....	1
282	Human Physiology,.....	
283	Life of Mary, Queen of Scotts,.....	2
284	Lady of the Manor,.....	
285	Book of the Sabbath,.....	
286	Morning Portion,.....	
287	Thoughts for the Thoughtful,.....	
288	Fragments of Travels,.....	
289	Decision a Tale,.....	
290	Animal Mechanism,.....	
291	Help to the Gospel,.....	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
292	Life of Moses,.....	
293	English Revolution,.....	1
294	History of Persia,.....	
295	English Revolution,.....	2
296	Spirit of Holiness,.....	
297	Sabbath Musings,.....	
298	The Japanese,.....	
299	The Evidences of Christianity,.....	
300	Imagination and Fancy,.....	
301	Natural History of Quarupeds,.....	
302	Martyrs of Science,.....	
303	Volume of Tracts,.....	
304	Powers, Wisdom and Goodness of God,.....	
305	Practical Religion,.....	
306	The Minstry at Large,.....	
307	Never too Late,.....	
308	Principles of New Testament,.....	
309	Lectures on English Poets,.....	
310	Iceland, Greenland and Farvi,.....	
311	Essays, Moral Economical and Political,.....	
312	Romanists and Protestants,.....	
313	Foster's Essays,.....	
314	Connection of the Physical Sciences,.....	
315	Scripture Natural History,.....	
316	Religion in its relations,.....	
317	The Protector,.....	
318	French in Algiers,.....	
319	Rise and Progress of Religion,.....	
320	Energy, a Tale,.....	
321	Miscellanies of Jane Taylor,.....	
322	Memoirs of Cranfield,.....	
323	Bible in Spain, and the Gipsies,.....	
324	Voyages and Discoveries,.....	
325	Divine Authority of the New Testament,.....	
326	Memoirs of B. Franklin,.....	1
327	Travels in Egypt, Arabia, Petrea, &c.,.....	1
328	do do do do	2
329	Memoirs of B. Franklin,.....	2

No's.	Titles.	Vols.
330	Reflections, a Tale,.....	
331	Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, (Spring,).....	
332	History of the Reformation in Italy,.....	
333	Comfort in Affliction,.....	
334	Discourses and Letters,.....	
335	Wilderness and War Path,.....	
336	Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,.....	
337	Memoirs of Dr. C. Buchanan,.....	
338	Tales and Sketches,.....	
339	Dying Thoughts,.....	
340	The Wickliffites ,.....	
341	Expedition to Borneo,.....	
342	Practical Views,.....	
343	Democracy,.....	
344	The Young Housekeeper,.....	
345	Leisure Hours,.....	
346	Indicator,.....	1
347	American Biography,.....	
348	Selections from Taylor, Latimer &c.,.....	
349	Guide to Young Disciples,.....	
350	Life of Washington,.....	1
351	Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, (Spring,).....	
352	do do do (Summer,).....	
253	do do do (Autumn,).....	
354	do do do (Winter,).....	
355	Martyrs of Science,.....	
356	Christian Youth's Book,.....	
357	Internal Evidence of the Bible,.....	
358	Homely Hints,.....	
359	Horton's Narrative,.....	
360	Mammon or Covetousness,.....	
361	Poes Tales,.....	
362	Fisk's Memorial of the Holy Land,.....	
363	Young Man from Home,.....	
364	The Speaker,.....	
365	Christian Fragments,.....	
366	Life of John Knox,.....	
367	Foster's Essays,.....	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>
368	Life of Louis Prince of Conde,.....	2
369	Man, a Soul,.....	
370	Novelty of Popery,.....	
371	Charlemange,.....	
372	Fountain of Life,.....	
373	Christian Experience,.....	
374	Mother at Home,	
375	Communing with God,.....	
376	Western Clearings,.....	
377	Travels in Yucatan,.....	
378	Law and Gospel,.....	
379	Young Woman's Guide,.....	
380	Martyr Lamb,.....	
381	Eastern Manners,.....	
382	Divine Panoply,.....	
383	Polynesia,.....	
384	Lectures on the Jews,.....	
385	Life of Capt. John Smith,.....	
386	Ruins of Ancient Citeir,.....	
387	English Dramatic Poets,.....	1
388	External Evidences of Christianity,.....	
389	Self Knowledge,.....	
390	English Dramatic Poets,.....	2
391	English Women in Egypt,.....	
392	Christian Father at Home,.....	
393	My Saviour,.....	
394	Life of the Rev. P. Dickinson,.....	
395	Biographical Sketches,.....	
396	Power of Religion,.....	
397	Pleasure of Religion,.....	
398	Letters of Euler,.....	2
399	Lives of the British Reformers,.....	
400	Letters of Euler,.....	
401	Miscellaneous,.....	
402	Evidences of Christianity,	1
403	Meditations and Addresses,.....	
404	Scientific Dialogues,.....	
405	Evidences of Christianity,	2
406	Corner Stone,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
407	My Grand Parents,.....	
408	The Southern Matron,.....	
409	Table Talk,	
410	Guide to Young Disciples,.....	
411	Works of Mrs. Sherwood,.....	
412	Essays on Property and Labors,.....	
413	Rise and Progress on Religion in the South,.....	
414	British America,	1
415	Works of Mrs. Sherwood,.....	
416	British America,	2
417	Young Christian,	
418	The Speaker,	
419	History of the Thirty Years War,.....	
420	Memoirs of Harlan Page,	
421	History of Italy,.....	
422	The Young Wife,.....	
423	Treatise on Prayer,.....	
424	Practical View,	
425	American Magazine,.....	
426	The Hand, Its Mechanism, &c., &c.,.....	
427	Power of Religion,.....	
428	History of the Reformation,.....	1
429	Life of Lady Maxwell,.....	
430	Beauties and Sublimities of Nature,.....	
431	Voyages to and from the Cape of Good Hope,.....	
432	Protestant Church of France,.....	
433	History of the Reformation,	2
434	Importance of Christianity,.....	
435	History of the Reformation,	3
436	American Biography,	
437	Profession is not Principle,.....	
538	Hill and Valley,	
439	Robinson Crusoe,.....	
440	History of the Reformation,	4
441	Private Thoughts on Religion,	
442	Lives of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton,.....	
443	Seaward's Narrative,	
444	Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey,.....	
445	Young Husband,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
446	Expedition of Cyrus,	
447	Lives of Pope Alexander the 6th and his Son,	
448	Scandinavia,	1
449	Lights ahd Shadows of Scottish Life,	
450	Scandinavia,	2
451	Guide to the Observation of Nature,	
452	Imitation of Christ,	
453	The Slave,	
454	Wigwam and Cabin,	
455	Fountain of Life,	
456	Lander's Journal,	1
457	Elisha,	
458	Lander's Journal,	2
459	Young Christian,	
460	A Summer's Journey to the West,	
461	History of America,	
462	Animated Nature,	1
463	" "	2
464	" "	3
465	" "	4
466	" "	5
467	Farmers' Instructor,	
468	Celestial Scenery,	
469	Visit to Jerusalem,	
470	Table Talk,	
471	Dying Thoughts,	
472	My School Boy Days,	
473	Fulfilling of the Scriptures,	
474	American Biography,	
475	Letters on Important Subjects,	
476	Young Mother,	
477	The Earth,	
478	Power of Religion,	
479	Journey to Ararat,	
480	Imitation of Christ,	
481	Life of Samuel Haynes,	
482	British India,	1
483	Christian Reader,	
484	British India,	2

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
485	Travels in California,	
486	British India,	3
487	Volume of Tracts,	
488	Memoirs of E. D. Griffin,	
489	The Lord our Shepherd,	
490	History of the Reformation in Spain,	
491	Zion's Pilgrims,	
492	The Christian Father,	
493	Dramatic Literature,	
494	Edward and Miriam,	
495	Mental Philosophy,	
496	Life and Adventures of Bruce,	
497	Thoughts on Family Worship,	
498	Ancient History,	1
499	Julien,	
500	Infidelity,	
501	Saint's Rest,	
502	Mammon,	
503	Ancient History,	2
504	American Biography,	
505	Mrs. Sherwood's Works,	
506	Life in Earnest,	
507	Horton's Narrative,	3
508	History of Switzerland,	
509	Ancient History,	3
510	Life of Andrew Burn,	
511	Live and Let Live,	
512	The Night of Weeping,	
513	Memoirs of Henry Martin,	
514	Ancient History,	4
515	Life of Washington,	
516	Memoirs of Mary Lothrop,	
517	Old Humphrey's Addresses,	
518	Power of Religion,	
519	Jamaica,	
520	The Dew of Israel,	
521	Volume of Tracts,	
522	Morals and Manners,	
523	Life of the Rev. David Abeel,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
524	Life of Mahomed,	
525	Italy, Spain and Portugal,	1
526	Labors in the East,	
527	Country Strolls,	
528	Italy, Spain and Portugal,	2
529	Memoirs of James B. Taylor,	
530	Elijah, the Tishbite,	
531	Old Humphrey's Addresses,	
532	World Without Souls,	
533	History of the Roman Republic,	
534	The Convent,	
535	Life of Paul Jones,	1
536	Volume of Tracts,	
537	Illustrations of Mechanics,	
538	Life of Paul Jones,	2
539	Memoirs of Mrs. Judson,	
540	History of Italian Republic,	
541	The world's Religion,	
542	Martyr Lamb,	
543	Constitution of Man,	
544	Glympses of the Dark Ages,	
545	Reformation in Europe,	
546	Volume of Tracts,	
547	Iceland, Greenland and Favoi,	
548	Bubbles.	
549	The Czar, his Court, &c.,	
550	The McEllen Family,	
551	Mediatorial Dominion,	
552	History of the Reign of Charles the 5th,	
553	American Biography,	
554	Lucilla,	
555	Elements of Morality,	1
556	The Earth,	
557	Travels in North India,	
558	Elements of Morality,	
559	American Biography,	
560	History of Ireland,	
561	Volume of Tracts,	
562	Labors and Scenes in South Africa,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>
563	History of Ireland,	2
564	Harp on the Willows,	
565	History of the Inquisition,	
566	Charles Seymour,	
567	Scripture Biography,	
568	Wanderings of a Pilgrim,	
569	Memoirs of Mary Lothrop,	
570	Fountain of Life,	
571	Jacob's Well,	
572	Biblical Antiquities,	
573	Algic Researches,	1
574	Alexander's Evidences of Christianity,	
575	Advice to a Young Christian,	
576	Algic Researches,	2
577	Memoirs of Samuel Pearce,	
578	American Biography,	
579	Constitution of Man,	
580	Life of Sir Matthew Hale,	
581	Combe's Physiology,	
582	Tales of a Grand Father,	
583	Importance of Christianity,	
584	Perilous Adventures,	
585	Journal of Voyages, &c.,	1
586	" " 	2
587	A Winter in Florida,	
588	History of Redemption,	
589	Meditations and Addresses,	
590	American Adventure,	
591	Guide to Young Disciples,	
592	Essays of Elia,	1
593	Help to the Acts,	
594	Tales from American History,	
595	Essays of Elia,	2
596	Tale of the Hugenots,	
597	Revolt of the Netherlands,	
598	The World's Religion,	
599	Old White Meeting House,	
600	History of the Italian Republics,	
601	Religion and Eternal Life,	

No's.	Titles.	Vols.
602	Two Ways and Two Ends,.....	
603	Memoirs of Lafayette,.....	
604	Pilgrim's Progress,.....	
605	The Young Disciple,.....	
606	For Each and for All,.....	
607	History of Chivalry,	
608	Biographical Sketches,.....	
609	History of the Inquisition,.....	
610	Thoughts of the Thoughtful,.....	
611	A Manchester Strike,.....	
612	English Comic Writers,.....	
613	History of Connecticut,.....	
614	Guide to Young Disciples,	
615	American Adventures,.....	
616	Volume of Tracts,.....	
617	Mammon,.....	
618	American Adventures,.....	
619	Narrative of Mrs. Rawlinson,.....	
620	True Happiness,.....	
621	Political Economy,	
622	Character of Shakspeare's Plays,.....	
623	Bible Thoughts,.....	
624	Sketches of Society,	1
625	Discovery of the North Coast of America,.....	
626	Sketches of Society,.....	2
627	Constitution of Man,	
628	Life of Richard Baxter,	
629	National History,.....	
630	Life of Lord Nelson,	
631	Memoirs of Wm. Bramwell,.....	
632	Prose and Verse,.....	1
633	Travels of the Landers,	1
634	Elisha the Tishbite,.....	
635	Prose and Verse,	2
636	Humphrey's Observations,.....	
637	Lucilla,.....	
638	Memoirs of Harlan Page,	
639	Sowers not Reapers,.....	
640	Messopotamia and Assyria,.....	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vols.</i>
641	Baxter's Call,.....	
642	Constitution of Man,.....	
643	Life in Prairie Land,.....	
644	Help to the Acts of the Apostles,	
645	Natural Theology,.....	
646	Memoirs of Harlan Page,.....	
647	Volume of Tracts,.....	
648	Barnes' Notes on the Acts,.....	
649	Scripture Biography,.....	
650	History of the Martyrs,.....	
651	Sowers not Reapers,	
652	Call to the Unconverted,.....	
653	Advice to a Young Christian,	
654	History of Madagascar,.....	
655	Views and Reviews,.....	
656	Scripture Guide,.....	
657	The Charmed Sea,.....	
658	The Young Mechanic,	
659	Memoirs of Samuel Pearce,.....	
660	Siderial Heavens,.....	
661	History of Persia,	
662	Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,.....	
663	The Rhine,.....	1
644	Foster's Essays,.....	
665	Rosanna,.....	
666	The Rhine,.....	2
667	Letters from Italy,.....	
668	Persuasions to Early Piety,.....	
669	The Religious Affections,	
670	Life of Sir Isaac Newton,.....	
671	The British Spy,	
672	Retrospect,.....	
673	History of Italy,	
674	Religion and Eternal Life,.....	
675	Infidelity,	
676	Letters from Italy,.....	
677	Volume of Tracts,.....	
678	History of Fine Arts,	
679	Life of Joshua,.....	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
680	Iroquois Indians,	
681	Practical Astronomer,	
682	Life of David Brainard,	
683	Diary of a late Physician,	1
684	Natural History of Birds,	
685	Diary of a late Physician,	2
686	Station and its Duties,	
687	Black Jacob,	
688	Diary of a late Physician,	3
689	Scripture Biography,	
690	Gertrude,	
691	The Japanese, their Manners and Customs,	
692	Memoirs of C. Buchanan,	
693	Christian Contemplated,	
694	Philosophy of Living,	
695	Life of Mozart,	
696	The Crescent and the Cross,	1
697	Tales of American History,	
698	Practical Thoughts,	
699	The Crescent and the Cross,	
700	Live and Let Live,	
701	Treatise on Prayer,	
702	Lives of American Merchants,	
703	Christian Brahmin,	1
704	do do	2
705	Evidences of Christianity,	
706	Religious Affections,	
707	Biographical Sketches,	
708	Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	1
709	Biblical Antiquities,	
710	American Biography,	
711	Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	2
712	Memoir of Hannah Moore,	
713	Barnes' Notes on Corinthians and Galatians,	
714	Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	3
715	Volume of Tracts,	
716	History of Scotland,	
717	Memoirs of C. Buchanan,	
718	British Poets,	

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
719	Anecdotes of Christian Ministers,	
720	Lectures to Young Men,	
721	History of the United States,	
722	New England Village,	
723	Biblical Antiquities,	
724	Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolks,	
725	Female Refinement,	
726	Evidences of Christianity,	
727	Flying Roll,	
728	Power of Religion,	
729	Bedouin Arabs,	
730	American Facts,	
731	Isabella Graham,	
732	Ring Leader,	
733	Constitutional Jurisprudence,	
734	Baxter's Call,	
735	Naval History of England,	
736	Lectures on National History,	
737	Sinners Friend,	
738	History of the United States,	
739	Persuasives to Early Piety,	
740	Memoirs of A. Sherbourn,	
741	Nevine's Sermons,	
742	Constitution of Man,	
743	Infidel Class,	
744	Biographical Sketches,	
745	Beecher's Lectures,	
746	History of Reformation,	
747	The Debtor's Prison,	
748	Use of the Body in relation to the Mind,	
749	Treatise on Prayer,	
750	Sacred Extracts,	
751	The Records of a Good Man's Life,	
752	History of Europe,	
753	Illustrated Life of Gen. Winfield Scott,	
754	The Irish State Trials,	
755	Porter's Journal,	
756	Historical & Ecclesiastical Work,	
757	The Life of Paul Jones,	1

<i>No's.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Vol's.</i>
758	The House I Live in, or the Human Body,	
759	A Biography of Major-General Zachary Taylor,	
760	The Redskins, or Indian and Injin,.....	1
761	The Life of Paul Jones,	2
762	The Redskins, or Indian and Injin,.....	2

Clinton Prison.

From the report of the agent and warden of this prison, (both offices merged in one,) it appears that its total of receipts from all sources, during the last fiscal year, was \$41,536 93
And that its expenditures for all purposes during the same period, were,..... 39,900 98

Leaving a balance of	\$1,635 95
There appears, however, to have been cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1848, only	827 97
Showing an apparent deficiency of	\$807 98

This deficiency or discrepancy of accounts seems to have arisen anterior to the entrance upon his duties of the present agent and warden, and before the officers of the prison passed under our supervision, and for its explanation, so far as it can be done from the books of the prison, reference is made to the annexed report:

The available resources of the prison, Sept. 30, 1848, were, an undrawn balance of appropriation, of	\$7,553 13
Cash on hand, as above,	827 97
Total,	\$8,381 10

The receipts of the prison during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1848, appear to have been derived from the following sources:

Legislative appropriations,.....	\$40,487 47
Sale of separated ore,.....	337 49
Convict deposits, admission tickets, &c.,.....	711 97
Total,.....	\$41,536 93

Of the total expenditures of the last fiscal year, as above,.....	\$39,900 98
There were expended by Ransom Cook, the late agent, during <i>four</i> months of the year, viz., October, November, December, and January,.....	19,280 79
And by George Throop, the present agent, during <i>eight</i> months, viz: February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September,.....	\$21,620 19
Exceeding for the last eight months of the year, the expenditures of the first four months, only.....	\$1,339 40

The average monthly expenditure for the last *eight* months of the fiscal year, appears, therefore, to have been \$2,577.52. The average for the whole year, \$3,325.08.

We are unable to compare any of these results with those of the year preceding, as we believe no official annual report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1847, was made to the Legislature, by the then agent and warden.

The details of the industrial operations of the prison since the 31st day of January last, when it came under the charge of the present officers, will be found in the interesting and valuable report of the agent.

One of the first objects of the Inspectors was to ascertain as nearly as within their power, the extent and quality of the deposit of iron ore upon the lands belonging to the State, and determine the practicability of separating it, for the supply of the local market, or of pursuing the policy which is understood to have determined the location of the prison at this point, by entering upon the manufacture of iron, in one or more of its forms. With this view, careful explorations and examinations were caused to be made by an experienced miner, and gangs of men have been employed in making excavations, which have been pursued during the year. No result satisfactory to the Inspectors, or which will enable them to give any confident assurance of the existence of any very extensive and valuable deposit of ore upon the State property, has been arrived at.

It seemed also desirable to test carefully and fully, the plan of separating ore by the process contemplated by the late agent—the use

of the electro-magnetic separator—for which purpose somewhat costly and extensive erections and preparations had been made. With this view the experiment was pursued, under auspices supposed most favorable to a satisfactory result, until the delivery of the separator to him, as his property, was formally demanded by Mr. Cook. The most favorable result at which the agent had been able to arrive, previous to this time, indicated that by the use of this process, separated ore, worth in the market \$4.50 per ton, could be produced by the State at an expense of \$12.50 per ton.

The experiment would have been further pursued, had not the possession of the machinery been demanded; but it has been carried sufficiently far to satisfy the Inspectors, that with the aid of convict labor, iron ore could not be raised and separated by this process, and afforded at a sum approaching within a long distance the latitude of the market value. They therefore advised the agent to deliver the separator to Mr. Cook, upon his demand, which was accordingly done.

Anxious to employ the convicts in some kind of labor which might be made to yield some avails towards the payment of the heavy expenditures for the support of the prison, and partially relieve the State treasury from the charge, and under the assurance that some gentlemen of the vicinity were confident of their ability to mine and separate ore upon the State premises, with the use of convict labor, to the advantage of both the State and themselves, and desired the opportunity to make the experiment, the agent, under the direction of the Inspectors, advertised according to law, that sealed proposals would be received up to the 25th October last, for the employment of convicts in mining and separating ore, and manufacturing iron, with the use of such facilities and fixtures as were already provided upon the prison premises; and as alternate propositions, for their employment in various other branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry. No proposal, of any description, was received under the notice.

Considering the policy of the State as settled in favor of the permanent location of the prison at this point, by the erection of the prison buildings, and the expenditure, from Legislative appropriations, running through the years 1844 to 1848, inclusive, of about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for that and other purposes connected with its establishment, the Inspectors were desirous to devise some

method of permanent and remunerating industrial pursuit for the employment of the convicts. The prospect of being able to raise and separate ore for the market, to any considerable extent, from any deposit yet ascertained to exist upon the State property, or to engage in the manufacture of iron from the raw material derived from such source, did not seem to be flattering. Indeed, it appeared to be decidedly discouraging. The remote location of the prison did not seem to be favorable to the introduction of the mechanical and manufacturing pursuits which were pursued in the other prisons.

A deposit of iron ore, however, known as the Averill mine, of apparently large extent, and of good quality which had been wrought successfully by private enterprise for the last three years, and from which most of the ore used in the iron works in the Saranac valley was derived, existed in the immediate vicinity of the prison. After a consultation with the proprietors, and learning the terms upon which its rent could be secured for the use of the state, the Inspectors concluded an arrangement for the hire of this mine for a term of ten years, upon conditions which they trust will be satisfactory to the Legislature.

It is intended to enclose the entrance to this mine by extending a line of pickets so as to bring it within the prison yard, to convey upon the prison premises the water used in separating the ore by the water process, and to lay a railway track from the mine to the separator to be arranged in the yard, upon which the ore will descend by its own gravity to the works for roasting and separating.

It is estimated that employment will be furnished for 75 convicts in mining and upon separating this ore. The agent is obligated by the terms of the lease to separate at least 5000 tons per annum, if the deposit of ore continues to hold good, and it can be raised and separated within a given rate of expense. To the proprietors is to be paid the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton for every ton of separated ore. The existing local demand is from five to six thousand tons per year.

This arrangement has been made subject to any modification by Legislative enactment, and saving the State from any claims for damages arising from any Legislative action affecting it.

It is not supposed that all the convicts at this prison can be employed in mining and separating ore at present, because with machinery

to employ them all, the local market would be over stocked. The attention of the Inspectors has therefore been turned to the practicability of their employment in any of the various processes of iron manufacture: the cost of erecting a blast furnace, the means of providing fuel, the expense of other erections necessary for puddling, rolling, &c., and the proportion of citizens' labor which it would be necessary to employ in such manufacture. Some very valuable and important details and estimates on these points, made in answer to inquiries propounded by the Inspectors, will be found in the report of the Agent.

It would not probably be safe or advisable to proceed to the erection of a blast furnace entirely upon the availability of the State mine; but the supply of ore from the Averill mine will doubtless continue to be abundant and convenient. If the Legislature should determine upon the erection of such a furnace, it would seem to be desirable to secure by purchase some well timbered lands which adjoin the prison lot.

The picketing of spruce poles, by which the prison yard is enclosed, is becoming decayed, and will soon require to be replaced, either by new picketing, or the erection of a permanent stone wall. As a matter of permanent economy and safety, an adequate stone wall enclosure is believed to be desirable. Its cost would of course depend upon the quantity of ground enclosed, and the height and thickness of the wall. To enclose twelve acres, would take about 208 rods in length. With a foundation wall 6 feet thick and 4 feet high, and the wall above it on the average 20 feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, it would cost for foundation, at \$1.31 per perch of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 10 cents per yard for excavation,..... \$6,836 96
And for the wall erected on it, at \$2.05 per perch,.... 29,848 00

\$36,684 96

or \$176.37 per rod; and if the top of the wall should be covered with flagging laid in cement, the flags projecting over the wall one foot, and clamped with iron, this would add to the expense some \$1.25 per square yard, for capping.

The estimated amount necessary to be appropriated for the support and maintenance of this prison for one year, is.....	\$33,550 00
For extending the picketing, and machinery required for working the Averill ore bed, &c., as detailed in the report of the agent,.....	7,330 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,880 00

In this estimate, no allowance is made for the avails of the ore which may be derived from the Averill mine, as it is yet but an experiment, and may not, for the first year, more than sustain itself, though a better result is hoped for.

No estimate is included in the above, for finishing the new section of the prison building at the east end, except for the erection of four solitary cells, as it will not probably be needed for occupancy for some time to come. Its completion, aside from the solitary cells, would require an expenditure of about \$8,000.

The amount appropriated for the support and maintenance of this prison the last year, was ten thousand dollars below the estimate, which was furnished in February. In consequence of this diminished appropriation, the agent has been without funds from about the first of January, and must so continue until the appropriation for the current year shall be made. The estimate herewith submitted is for one year, and if not increased in amount, the same difficulty will again occur on or about the first of January next. It is believed that the appropriations are not usually made at an earlier period than about the first of April. The propriety is therefore suggested, of making the appropriation adequate to carry the prison through to the ordinary period of annual appropriation, and that thereafter the appropriations be made for one year from that date. To carry the prison to one year, say from the first of April next, would increase the estimate for support and maintenance by the sum of \$8,387.50, making it \$41,927.50, and the total appropriation asked for \$49,267.50. If this be not done, the prison will have to be subsisted for about three months upon credit, and the law requiring the agent to pay cash for all his purchases, must be violated, or the convicts must suffer.

For a satisfactory exhibit of the sanitary, and the religious, moral and educational departments of the prison, reference is made to the accompanying reports of the physician and chaplain.

The hours of labor at this prison will be exhibited by the following statement:

Time of labor at Clinton prison, February to November, 1848, inclusive.

1848.	Open.	Close.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Emptying tubs, washing, &c.	Labor.
February, ...	6 30	5	45	45	30	8 30
March,	6 30	5	45	45	30	8 30
April,	5 30	6	45	45	30	10 30
May,	5	7	45	45	30	12
June,	5	7	45	45	30	12
July,	5	7	45	45	30	12
August,	5	7	45	45	30	12
September, ..	5 30	6	45	45	30	10 30
October,	6 15	5 30 aft.	breakfast	45	30	10
November, ..	6 15	5	"	45	30	9 30

Average time of actual labor for 10 months, 10 hours 33 minutes.

If we assume the time of actual labor for December and January at 8 hours, it will make the average for the year about 10 hours and 3 minutes.

Report of the Agent.

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dec. 1, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of Prisons of the State of New-York.

Gentlemen—Agreeable to your appointment and instructions, I entered upon the duties of agent and warden of the prison on the thirty-first day of January last. At that time a part of the convicts were employed in mining ore from the state bed, a part in roasting and separating ore, some in the machine and carpenter's shop, and on general repairs, some preparing wood for the prison and shops, some in the shoe and tailors' shop, some in the kitchen, wash-room, hall and hospital.

These various employments were continued.

The mining and separating of ore, was continued until the removal of the electro-magnetic separator from the yard, as will be seen below in my answer to a special inquiry from you.

As the mining progressed it was found that the ore did not prove as rich as was desirable, and it was thought advisable to make explorations at other points on the prison lot, both in and out of the yard. To aid in this object, a practical and experienced miner, was with your assent employed.

The researches *out* of the prison yard, did not prove successful, no ore being found.

At the upper end of the ravine in the rear of the agent's house, and inside of the picket, a cutting was commenced, (running up the hill,) and has been continued up to the present time, but as yet without finding any ore, except occasionally small boulders in the earth. No ore has yet made its appearance in the rock.

A part of the vein lying northwestwardly from the office, and southwestwardly from that portion of the mine heretofore worked, has been uncovered in part, and from that part which is uncovered, some very good specimens have been obtained, but the quality and quantity cannot be determined until further progress has been made. The appearance of the ore at this point, thus far, is more favorable than at any other point, yet it is not thought that a large deposit will be found.

The earth removed from the excavations, inside of the pickets, in searching for ore, has been used in grading, by which the yard has been much improved in appearance and convenience.

The hill northerly from the wing of the prison, and west of the machine shop, has been removed and graded down.

The old buildings south of the prison have been removed, as has also the old blacksmith shop and dungeon on the north side, and the ground upon both sides graded.

The prison building, on my accession to office, was incomplete. The east end of the building had been only boarded up, as the whole length, according to the original plan, (which has not been found at this office) as I have been informed, was only about half completed. In accordance with your instructions, seventy-three feet in length of stone work has been added (and the end built up of stone) being an addition sufficient for another section of one hundred and twenty-six cells of the same size as those now erected. The roof is raised and

is being completed. The mason work has been done entirely by convict labor.

In the wing of the prison, the walls and ceiling of the dining hall have been plastered. The stone stairs leading from the kitchen enlarged in width. The bell room plastered. The chapel lathed and plastered, and seats erected. The library hall, hall leading to the guard room, and the present clothes room, have been finished (having been about one half lathed and plastered) the present shoe and tailors' shop plastered, one coat of plaster put on to the hospital, and rooms for the keepers hall and hospital kitchen partitioned off and completed.

The steam saw-mill and foundry, formerly within the yard, having been burned, and as both these were considered necessary, agreeably to your instructions the foundry (the building for which was rebuilt by the former agent) has been completed, the frame for the saw-mill is up, the building mostly covered, and we have commenced sawing.

The room in the separating building, designed for the blacksmith's shop, has been plastered, three forges erected, and has been in use since the old shop was torn down.

A portion of the land within the prison yard was planted with potatoes. These have been harvested and besides supplying some for table use, we had some six hundred bushels.

In answer to several questions proposed by you, I would reply— That the "cost of erecting a blast furnace" of ten feet bosh, and forty-four feet high, casting house, top and bridge house, engine and engine house, stamping house and fixtures, is estimated at twenty-two thousand dollars.

It is estimated that a furnace of the above size, with good charcoal and ore will produce on an *average* about seven and a half tons of pig iron each twenty-four hours, will consume about one hundred and seventy bushels of fuel per ton of iron made, and of ore from one and a half tons to five tons per ton of iron, depending upon the purity of the ore. The number of operatives required is estimated at twenty-two; that of this number thirteen may be convicts. In addition to these there would be required if coals were *purchased*, one trusty man (not

a convict) to take charge of the measurement of the coals, and nearly one man, (convict) to every six hundred bushels of coal received.

With an untried ore, and the use in part of convict labor, it is not expected that an *accurate* estimate of the cost per ton of pig iron can be given, as accuracy must depend upon actual experiment, although an approximation to the cost can be made.

It is estimated that a ton of pig iron will cost, using thirteen convicts at forty cents per day as follows:

In fuel at \$4,35 per 100 bush'l,.....	\$ 7 40
“ ore and fluxes,.....	4 22
“ labor,.....	2 18
	———— \$13,80 pr. ton.

Fuel at \$5,00 pr. 100 bush., ore, fluxes and labor as above, \$14 90

“ 5,45	“	“	15 67
“ 6,00	“	“	16 60
“ 6,55	“	“	17 53

Convict labor per ton, $69\frac{1}{3}$ cents. }
Hired “ “ $1,48\frac{6}{7}$ “ } \$2,18

Labor of course enters into the cost of iron, both in ore, fluxes and charcoals. How much the labor in mining the ore will amount to per ton of iron depends upon the purity of the ore, the ease with which it can be reduced, and the facilities which the mine may present for raising the ore. It may vary in cost from thirty-seven and a half cents per ton, for the raw mine to a price which would exceed its value when mined. How this may prove as to the ore in the state mine, it is believed can alone be determined by actual trial in the blast furnace

In the manufacture of charcoals, unless kilns should be used, no convict labor could be made available, as the operations must be carried on in the forest, where the convicts could not be safely guarded from escaping.

If kilns are used, they must be within the enclosure of the prison and the wood drawn to them.

A furnace making seven and a half tons of iron per twenty-four hours, would require at least eight kilns capable of receiving sixty cords of wood each, to keep it supplied with coals. It is estimated

that these kilns would cost nine hundred dollars each, or seven thousand two hundred dollars for the eight.

It is estimated that twenty-one convicts could be employed at these kilns, and that four other hands would also be required.

The charcoals made in these kilns will cost from four dollars and thirty-five cents for one hundred bushels, to six dollars and fifty-five cents depending upon the cost of the wood delivered at the kiln yards. The prices of wood ranging from twelve to twenty shillings per cord.

It is estimated above, that the furnace will make on an average, seven and e half tons of iron in twenty-four hours, and consume, in fuel, one hundred and seventy bushels per ton of iron made. This would require for one year's consumption of fuel, four hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-five bushels. To produce this amount of coals at the rate of

1000 bushels from	22	cords of wood,	9,918	cords per annum.
..	25	" "	11,383	"
"	28	" "	12,749	"
"	30	" "	13,651	"

It is estimated that twenty-two cords of wood (if charred in kilns) will yield one thousand bushels of coals.

By the ordinary method of burning charcoal (in pits,) twenty-five cords of wood is the usual estimate for one thousand bushels; but the average amount of wood actually used is not probably less than twenty-eight cords. This depends upon the quality of the wood used, and the skill of the collier.

Stating it at twenty-five cords, then one furnace would require for annual consumption, eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-three cords of wood.

From a memorandum furnished by the State Engineer, it appears that the quantity of State lands within *twenty* miles of this prison, withdrawn from sale, and reserved for prison use, is twenty thousand and twelve acres.

It is believed that a large portion of coal timber on these lands cannot be made available at this prison for the manufacture of iron, for the reason that they lie too remote to permit either wood or

coals, at reasonable prices, to be transported to the point where they must be used, by any of the ordinary modes of conveyance.

Of the twenty thousand and twelve acres of State lands reserved for prison use, it appears from the memorandum furnished by the State Engineer, and from Burr's county map of the county of Clinton, (as near as I have been enabled to ascertain,) that only some three thousand one hundred and eighty-three acres are within *ten* miles of this prison. This, it is thought, is as great a distance as wood and charcoals can be drawn at reasonable prices, in a mountainous region like this, on ordinary roads, and by the ordinary modes of conveyance.

If *every* acre of these lands will yield thirty-five cords of coal wood, it gives, on the three thousand one hundred and eighty three acres, one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and five cords, or a stock for one blast-furnace of about nine years and nine months.

The most valuable timbered lands for coaling purposes, in the immediate vicinity of the prison, it is understood, are in the hands of individuals who purchased them for the purpose of manufacturing iron. To what extent the coal wood on these lands can be made available for the purposes of this prison, by purchase or otherwise, is not known.

I am of the opinion that the ore from the mine on the prison lot will make a good quality of pig iron, and that it will not prove more refractory than other ores worked in the blast furnace in this section of the country.

How advantageously it may work, actual trial alone, it is believed, can determine correctly. The ore is lean, and if on further explorations, it should be found that the new mine will not yield at least as much as twenty-two per cent., it may probably be necessary to mix with it other ores of a richer quality, in order to its being worked advantageously. The quality of the wrought iron made from the ore is decidedly good.

As to "the success of the method of separating by the magnetic separator," I would reply, that when I entered upon my duties at this prison, in accordance with your instructions, I wished to ascertain by full and fair trial, how the machinery and electro-magnetic separator

would work—what amount of work could be done—the expense of doing it, and the per cent. of ore which the State mine would yield. To aid in carrying this out, the mechanic who was in the employment of my predecessor, and had been with him from the commencement of the construction of the electro-magnetic separator, was retained, as was also the principal machinist and engineer who had erected the machinery.

These men were retained, because I had understood from my predecessor that they would be the most useful in carrying out his views, and aid in giving the experiments with the machinery and electro-magnetic separator a fair trial. I also said to him, that being anxious that all things in connection with the separator should be conducted in a fair manner—that as it was an experiment, and some of the machinery of a new construction, it was probable that alterations or changes might suggest themselves to him as necessary, I should be glad at any time to make such alterations or changes as he might suggest, and were best calculated to carry out his plans relative to this method of separating the ore ; and such suggestions as were made by him, I endeavored in good faith to carry out.

It was found after starting the machinery and separator, that such a trial as was desirable could not be made; from the fact that up to the twenty-second day of March the work was continually interrupted by breakages or failure of some portion of the apparatus or machinery. Owing to this and the leanness of the ore only forty-five tons, six hundred, three quarters and twenty-seven pounds (45, 6, 3, 27lbs.) of separated ore was made from the first week in February, to the twenty-second day of March, Under these circumstances the work was suspended, for the purpose of making such alterations as seemed to be required, in order to have the work progress more steadily, and enable the desired result to be fairly ascertained. After the alterations were completed, the work was again commenced with the intention of continuing it so long as might be necessary to give the whole a fair trial. Three days only however were taken up in this trial, because Mr. Cook, my predecessor, having made a formal demand for the " Electro Magnetic Separator," which he claimed as his own property, it was in accordance with your instructions delivered up to him.

The following is the result of the three days experiment as reported by the keeper, having it in charge, viz:

114,228 lbs. being $57\frac{222}{200}$ nett tons of the raw mine yielded of a fair separated ore 22,810 lbs. or $11\frac{810}{200}$ nett tons being a small fraction less than twenty per cent.

The expense for making this ore, calling the convict labor forty cents per day, *excluding* the cost for mining and keeper's wages, was ninety five dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$95.55) being nine dollars thirty-eight $\frac{32}{100}$ cents, (\$9.38 $\frac{32}{100}$) per gross ton of separated ore, as follows,

Cost in labor, per ton,.....	$3,15\frac{35}{100}$
" repairs, " "	98
" wood, " "	$4,71\frac{30}{100}$
" acid, " "	$41\frac{49}{100}$
" oil, " "	$12\frac{27}{100}$
	—————\$9,38 $\frac{32}{100}$

add *estimated* cost of *mining* for one ton separated ore, $3,12\frac{5}{100}$

and it will give the cost of one ton of separated ore, viz: $12,50\frac{32}{100}$ worth at the separator four dollars and fifty cents. Perhaps a longer trial which I was anxious to have made, would have resulted more favorably, but is not believed that with the electro-magnetic separator, and the kilns and machinery erected for preparing the ore that separated ore can be produced from the ore raised, up to this time, from the state mine, for a price which would pay for the expense of its production.

The only other mine in this immediate vicinity, yielded (as I have been informed by one of the proprietors,) *last* year about fifty per cent of separated ore. Thus far *this* year the per centage is somewhat less. The actual per cent is not known, as they have not weighed the raw mine. With six sieves, by the water process of separation, they make about eight hundred tons of separated ore per month during the season of mining. Their ore is mined and separated by contract, the contractors doing the ordinary repairs upon the separator, &c., cut and draw the wood, mine and separate the ore, and find their own powder and tools, for three dollars per ton of separated ore. This would make a difference between the State mines and method of separation, and the neighboring mine and method, of nine dollars and fifty cents per ton against the State.

The process of separating ore by magnets has heretofore been tried by several individuals in the counties of Essex and Clinton. In every instance it has been abandoned and the water process substituted and in every instance, as I have been informed by the proprietors, the change has been decidedly for the better.

As to "the prospects of any ore of any superior quality" on the prison lot, I reply that in my opinion, it is not very flattering. I am of the opinion that there is not on the prison lot any large or extensive deposite of ore that will pay for opening and working by any process that will prove of pecuniary benefit to the State. In this opinion I may be mistaken. But whilst this is my opinion, it still seems to me, that justice to the object for which this prison was erected, the large expenditures already made in permanent fixtures, requires that further explorations and researches should be made although appearances and opinions may be unfavorable. That these explorations should be continued, until it is fully demonstrated whether there is a deposite of ore on the lot that will warrant the erection of expensive fixtures for its separation or manufacture into iron. This it appears to me should be done *before* any further expenditures are made in the erection of buildings or machinery, that might not, in case a desirable quality and quantity of ore should not be found, prove of any practical value.

The "other erections necessary for puddling, rolling, &c.," are the puddling mill and furnaces, the common forge for blooms, half blooms, or bars, and the forge with gas-furnaces and rolling mill combined.

It is estimated that a forge for manufacturing half blooms, and *large* sizes of common bar iron, of twenty fires, with the engines, &c., would cost thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. That such a forge would produce on an average about seventy tons per week, at a cost per ton of about forty dollars. It is estimated that the number of workmen requisite to work the forge would be seventy-nine; that of this number fifty-four may be convicts; that the *convict* labor per ton of iron, would be about one dollar and eighty-five cents per ton, and the *hired* labor about four dollars and sixty-five cents per ton; that estimating separated ore at four dollars and fifty cents per ton, and calling it *convict labor*, then the whole amount of convict labor per ton of iron, would be about sixteen dollars and sixty-two cents.

It is estimated that a forge of twenty fires, with five gas furnaces, to be heated with the escape heat from the fires, rolls for reducing blooms to merchant iron, engine, hammers, shears, lathes, &c. &c., would cost seventy-thousand dollars; would produce about sixty-five tons of merchant iron per week, at a cost of about fifty-eight dollars per ton; that ninety-two convicts could be used; that the estimated convict labor per ton would be about three dollars and forty cents, and the hire ¹ labor about five dollars and ninety-three cents per ton.

It is estimated that a puddling mill adequate to the manufacture of two thousand tons of iron per annum, with the necessary engines, furnaces, rolls, shears, squeezes, lathes, &c., would cost eighty-three thousand dollars; that it would require one hundred and forty-two men to work it with a practical foreman for the forge, and one for the mill. Of the one hundred and forty-two men, ninety may be convicts—the remaining fifty-two must be practical men. There is an indisposition on the part of some engaged in the manufacture of puddled iron to furnish statistics of the costs per ton of the several branches. With this branch of the iron manufacture I am not practically acquainted. It is supposed that the cost of manufacturing per ton of iron finished for market, will range from some sixty dollars to eighty-seven dollars per ton, varying according to the shapes and sizes of the iron made, and the cost of the raw material. The probable amount of convict labor per ton of iron, is estimated at about four dollars and eighty cents.

It is remarked, in relation to the various estimates of cost of iron made by convict labor, that it is not supposed that as favorable results as are stated, could at the commencement be realized. It would be an *experiment*, the practical result of which may be different from any estimates or calculations that could be made. It would not be at all strange if on actual trial, the results should be different from the estimates. They may differ more or less, and whether iron can be manufactured by convict labor as cheap as by hired labor, or whether it can be thus manufactured to profit, is considered a ~~problem~~ problem that yet remains to be solved.

In separating ore by convict labor, or in any of the various modes of manufacturing iron, one thing should be taken into account, viz: the difficulty of securing the convicts from escape. Perhaps in sepa-

rating ore the difficulty could be removed by making the works sufficiently extensive to do all the work required in the *day* time, but in manufacturing iron in any of the methods above named, the operations must be continued night and day during the entire week, or great loss must be occasioned. It will not do to make the buildings in which the operations are carried on, close enough to secure them, for it would be fatal to health. The constitutions of the hardest men must give way, to be exposed in a *close* building, and exposed to the heat and dust they could not avoid in such circumstances.

It is not thought that guards and *pickets* would be a sufficient security against the escape of the convicts at night. Some of them must necessarily, in pursuing various parts of the labor in manufacturing iron, be outside of the building in which the operations are carried on, and in a dark or stormy night, a determined man of ordinary shrewdness might effect his escape, even with the most vigilant guards, unless the premises were surrounded by a wall of sufficient height to prevent its being scaled without considerable delay and difficulty.

The prison and buildings are now surrounded by pickets, mostly of spruce timber. These are fast getting out of repair, and already some of them have to be supported by braces to prevent their falling, and probably some parts of them, by another spring, will have to be replaced by new ones. If wooden pickets are still continued in use for yarding in the prison grounds, they must be a source of continued yearly expense; besides, they are a poor security against escape. They are much open in many places, leaving cracks sufficiently large to insert the hand or drive in sticks and make a temporary ladder sufficient (if uninterrupted) for making a successful effort to scale them. A portion of the pickets on the north side of the yard will have to be erected anew during the next summer. The present line of direction should be changed. It should run from the northeast corner in a more northwesterly direction, to meet the stockade now being erected around the adjoining mine, (the Averill bed, so called, which under your direction has been leased for ten years, for the purpose of mining and separating ore by the convicts,) and running far enough back of the separating building to give room for ore kilns, in which to roast the ore from the Averill bed, preparatory to separating it by water in the separator building within the present yard, to which it is proposed

to transport the ore by a railroad. If the pickets on the north side should not require to be replaced, still the necessity would exist for having them set farther back from the separator building, and in order that the guards may have an unobstructed view along the whole line of picketing, an angle at the separator building, or anywhere on the line, should not be made. With this view, whether the present line should require during the next season, by decay, to be reset or not, still the line should be changed to meet necessity for more room, back or on the north sides of the separator building.

It is believed to be better to erect the machinery for separating the ore from the Averill bed, by water in the present building in the prison yard, and bring the ore and water to it, than to repair the machinery and erect more in addition to the Averill bed, which would involve the necessity of stockading the whole premises rented in order to secure the convicts working at the separating. By doing the separating in the present prison yard, the stockading at the Averill bed, including the resetting of the whole north line of the prison yard, would not be more expensive than for stockading at the Averill bed, if the ore should be separated at that point, exclusive of the necessary removal and erection anew of the north line of the prison yard.

By separating the ore in the prison yard, it gives more security, and saves much time of convicts in passing to and from their work.

The ore can be readily brought from the Averill bed to the prison yard by railroad, without power to be applied for that purpose, as the plane of the road will descend sufficiently to have the loaded cars move by their own gravity from the mine to the roasting kilns.

I would also remark that if a blast furnace should be erected, and kilns for burning charcoal should be resorted to, this would be an additional reason for the removal of the north line of pickets, as room would be wanted for their erection, and also for a wood-yard, coal-sheds, &c. This would not add to the length of the *north* line, but the only addition would be some few rods running north from the northeast corner of the yard.

There are not any solitary cells in this prison for the confinement of convicts; and when this mode of punishment has been resorted to, of necessity in most cases, the offender has been kept in his own cell.

A law has heretofore been passed authorising the construction of solitary cells at this prison, but no funds have been placed at my disposal for that purpose.

As you have by resolution directed the erection of four, in the new part of the east end of the prison, funds will be necessary for that purpose.

It will not probably be necessary, for the coming year, to go to the expense of erecting cells in the new part of the prison, other than the solitary ones.

A magazine for powder is much needed. Our powder is now and has been kept in a log building outside of the prison yard, immediately adjoining the public road, and is only separated by the width of the road from the buildings, dwellings, and stores, directly opposite.

A wood house, for the use of the prison, is also much needed, and it is believed that cheap wood sheds for a part of the wood to be used in separating ore, would be good economy.

The demand for separated ore from the forges in the vicinity of the prison, has been in the neighborhood of about five thousand tons per annum, and may probably increase. It should, however, be remarked, that one or two beds of ore, within a reasonable distance of the forges, on the Saranac river, are being opened. How far they may prove available, or come in competition with our ore operations here, cannot be told until the qualities and capabilities of them are tested.

Under your directions, a notice was given that sealed proposals would be received for the hire and services of the convicts in this prison, for mining and separating ore and manufacturing iron, and for various other branches of business enumerated in the notice ; the time limited for the reception of proposals was the 25th of October last. No proposals were made for a single convict.

The estimated amount of appropriations necessary for the annual support of the prison, for the ensuing year, is \$33,550.

The following estimates are for matters noticed above :

For 160 rods of picketing,.....	\$2,000 00
Fitting up separator, ore kilns, railroad, bringing wa- ter from Averill bed, and machinery for hoisting ore,.....	3,500 00
A stone magazine,	115 00
Wood house for use of prison,.....	200 00
For four solitary cells in the east end of the prison,..	1,200 00
For fitting up the cells in the old part of the prison,..	315 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,330 00

I make no estimates for erecting cells in, or flagging that part of the prison east of the second section of cells, as they will not probably be needed during the coming year.

It may be thought that the estimated cost of a blast furnace is large. I am very well aware that *a furnace* can be built for less money ; but it is believed that in erections of this kind, it is not good economy to be too sparing of the purse, as it may, and frequently does have a very unhappy influence upon the work necessary to be, or expected to be done ; and it not unfrequently happens that in the end, a *cheap* construction proves the *dearest*, by reason of subsequent repairs, changes or alterations that might have been avoided by a large outlay at the commencement.

It may also be thought that the estimated amount of pig iron which the furnace will make, ($7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per day,) is small. It may be so, but I think it will be found that very few, if any, furnaces in this section of country, with our refractory ores, have produced, on the average, more than this. Some days a furnace may make ten or eleven tons, and for a number of days together, but then again it may fall off to five, four, or three tons per day, and not unfrequently be compelled to *blow out*.

A blast furnace should be built with a view to favorable practical results, and not with a view to ornament or taste. Where strength and durability are required to be put into the erection, let it be adapted, in all its parts, to the work it is expected to perform, and without the addition of anything that will prove an useless expense.

With regard to the discipline of the prison, I would remark, that your frequent visits have enabled you to see what it was when I took

charge, and your knowledge of its present state, will enable you to decide whether it has deteriorated, remained stationary, or improved. You are also well aware of the embarrassing and unpleasant circumstances that have had an influence upon the institution.

My experience in prison discipline is exclusively confined to the period of time I have had charge here.

With the use of the *cat* and its effects, I am (practically) wholly unacquainted, and hope I shall always remain so.

The *shower bath* I believe is much more effectual as a punishment than the *cat*, less degrading and brutalizing. It has not in any instance within my knowledge proved prejudicial to health, but on the contrary has in some instances proved beneficial to it.

I believe that punishment should only be resorted to in the case of the convict, when those means and measures which are calculated to *reform* and build up, which take hold on the moral responsibilities of the man, and lead him to feel them, have proved abortive. Men should be treated in this matter according to the intelligence they possess, should be judged and treated according to the *intention* as far as that intention can be known. If a firm, kind, uniform system of treatment will not reclaim, then let punishment follow, and let that punishment be the smallest amount that will effect the desired object—reformation. Men should be made to feel even when punishment is called for, that it is not inflicted from a motive of revenge, that he who is called upon by a stern necessity to inflict it, may nevertheless be actuated by motives for his good, may feel a real interest in his welfare; that because he may be for a time his keeper, yet that he will not exercise his power for their injury but for their benefit. The good and wise keeper will seek to elevate and save, not to degrade, oppress or destroy. He will seize hold of what is yet remaining of virtue in the mind of the convict, and seek diligently, ardently, perseveringly on that, even though it may be small to build up a bulwark against vice and crime, and throw around the small light in that darkened mind guards and guides that will counteract the force of human habits, keep it in the hour of temptation and trial, lead it on its path to a brighter and better destiny than it has yet looked forward to or appreciated.

In the words of another I would say, "the *crime* I maintain, is to be abhorred and destroyed, but not so the *criminal*. He is a man, he has a soul, the sympathies of our nature are not dead in him. I know sometimes it would almost seem so. It would seem as if every spark of generous or virtuous fire that once may have burned in that heart, must long since have smouldered into obscene ashes. 'Oh! here is one to be crushed,' you say. Not so. I affirm again, not so. Take that criminal, shut him up, that he harm not his fellows, and there labor with him for a nobler end than destruction—*reformation*. It is man like to crush and destroy, it is Christ-like to purify and build up. There is some hope for the most depraved. And if men were not so intolerant, thought more of the criminal as a *man*, thought more of reformation than revenge, we should smile upon that iron heart with words of love, patiently, unweariedly, until we should feel some pulse of good throbbing yet, perhaps with the mystic beatings which it learned in some departed mother's arms. Holy memories of childhood shall rush upon that long shrouded soul—voices of early innocence shall ring like Sabbath-church bells long forgotten, calling him back to innocence and peace. Such things have been. Can they not be again? At all events I say, be not so intolerant towards the criminal. Separate him more in your mind from his crime. Think of the associations which may have surrounded him from his younger days. Think of the want in which he was born, the vice into which he was baptized. Oh! it is the true christian work to *reform*. Christ died for all; for the very murderer at his cross. Who says any man is hopeless, utterly degraded, fit only to be destroyed? He falters from the confidence of Christ. His revenge gets the better of his reason. He knows not what spirit he is of. Let us not be intolerant then even to the criminal. Let us secure ourselves and him from any more harm. Let us inflict a righteous retribution. But let us look upon the matter from a *christian* point of view. . . . I have spcken only for christian love, only for justice. I have not been pleading for error, for wrong doing, for crime—but only that we should regard the *common manhood* that lies behind all error, wrong doing and crime. Upon this manhood let us ever look, as upon something which contains a common element with ourselves, something to love, to labor and to pray for. Let us rid ourselves of the disposition to show judgment without mercy, that as often does wrong as does the weak mercy that foregoes all."

Believing in the sentiments advocated in the above extract, I have endeavored in discharging the many unpleasant and painful duties of my office as warden of this prison, to carry them out in my practice, (however imperfectly I may have done it) and I believe not wholly in vain.

I have found very few of the convicts under my charge, that cannot be made to feel in some degree, by kind and persevering efforts, the moral responsibility that rests upon them. And just in proportion as they feel this, just in that proportion the work of reformation has progressed. Infidelity in its worst forms has been received into the minds of many of the convicts. Those of them who had drank deep at this dark fountain of death, did not hesitate to avow their sentiments boldly; but I am happy to say that under the faithful teachings and admonitions of our present worthy, efficient, and venerable chaplain, the deep curse which infidelity had inflicted upon these minds, is, as I believe, giving way, and they are beginning to feel and realize that they need some other source—a purer fountain from which to draw their happiness. They begin to feel that they are men, *responsible*, moral agents, accountable to the laws of their country, which they have violated—accountable to their God—whose laws they have broken and despised.

By "statement" marked No. 1, it will be seen where the expenditures have been applied.

The monthly accounts from No. 2 to 13 inclusive, show the detail of the receipts and expenditures.

From these (and from the books) it appears
that the *whole* amount of cash received
from all sources, for the year ending Sept.

30th, 1848, was.....	41,536 93
By statement No. 1, it appears that.....	39,900 98
was expended. Add cash on hand, Sept.	
30, 1848,.....	827,97
	— — —
Making an apparent discrepancy of..	40,728 95
	— — —
	807,98
	— — —

The explanation seems to be this:—that at the closing up of the accounts for the year ending September 20th, 1847, the former agent had expended \$801.21 more than he had received. To this add \$6.78 making \$807.98.

The \$6.78 is added to make this, because there is found a *ledger* entry of that amount credited as an *error in the deposite of convicts*, entered on the ledger, Jan. 1, 1848, but not found charged in expenditures.

It will be found, I believe, on examination, that the accounts of receipts and expenditures from Feb. 1, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1848, with the \$827.97 on hand at the last named date, agree.

By the monthly accounts it appears that the amount received from appropriations during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1848, was.....	\$40,487 47
For ore (of which \$75 was received by former agent),	337 49
For convict depositories, admission tickets and sundries,	711 97
	<hr/>
	\$41,536 93

GEORGE THROOP, *Agent and Warden.*

(Copy.)

Instructions to keeper, Milote Baker, in relation to trial experiment of Electro Magnetic Separator.

CLINTON PRISON, }
May 2, 1848. }

Sir—As I shall be absent for a time on business relating to this prison, you will act as warden during my absence.

It being the wishes of the Inspectors, as well as my own, to test the practical working of the magnetic separator, further than has yet been done, and that a fair trial of it should be made, and the percentage that the ore from the mine will yield of separated ore. You will cause the ore now in the separator, together with the wood to be *all used up*. After this is done you will take the ore for making the trial

now raised and raising *from that part of the vein which is now being worked*, weighing every pound of the same that goes into the separator, and measuring all the wood that shall be used in the process of separating the ore with accuracy, keeping an exact account also of the time of the convicts actually employed, and any other labor, all repairs of the machinery or other part of the works, the exact quantity of acids used, and every other matter or thing that enters into the cost of separating the ore, that a fair, full and thorough experiment may be made, trusting no part to guess work.

Owing to the facilities for the escape of convicts, when they are taken from their cells at night, and in accordance with the wishes of the Inspectors, you will cause one gang of the convicts to work from 7 o'clock, P. M., till 6 o'clock A. M., changing the night and day gangs each week, and the gang that goes out to relieve, to be at the separator when the other gang leaves, that no unnecessary interruption to the work may take place, using your best endeavors that in every respect the wishes and directions of the Inspectors, that a fair test of the separator and machinery should be made, may be complied with.

When the ore now in the separator is all used up, you will cause the separated ore in the ore house to be removed, so that the ore made in the course of the experiment is kept distinct and by itself. You will also see that no more wood is used in the kilns than is necessary for burning the ore and keeping up the necessary steam.

GEO. THROOP, *Agent and Warden.*

To MILOTE BAKER, *Keeper.*

STATEMENT (No. 1.)

Of cash expended for general support, building, repairs, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1848.

Building and repairs,.....	\$3,529	69
Stock and tools,.....	1,728	45
Rations,	6,758	72
Clothing and bedding,.....	2,247	90
Fuel and lights,	4,039	16
Hospital and medicines,	811	24
Discharge of convicts,.....	385	75

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....	\$
Postage, printing and stationery,	126 85
Salaries of officers,	6,930 30
Pay of guards,.....	6,880 44
Teams and keeping,.....	315 08
Expenses of agent,	176 06
Storage and freightage,	528 89
Miscellaneous,	1,607 43
Grading,.....	586 51
Quarry and mine,.....	500 45
Machinery,	2,748 06
 Total expenses,.....	 \$39,900 98
 Balance of appropriation, Sep- tember 30, 1848,	 \$7,553 13
Cash in hands of agent,	827 97
 Balance belonging to prison,...	 8,381 10

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dennamora, Nov. 1, 1847. }

To the Board of Inspectors :

The agent respectfully reports that the following is a true statement of the money received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison as appears by the books thereof during the month ending October 31, 1847.

Cash received this month as follows :

1847.

Oct. 5	State Treasurer, on appropriation,..	\$3,000 00
30	Sundries,	15 21
	Convicts' deposits,	4 94
		20 15
	Balance carried forward,.....	1,278 96
		 \$4,299 11

1847.

Oct. 1 Balance from last month's account brought forward,	\$801 20
<i>Cash expended for general support, &c.</i>	
Building and repairs,	\$447 79
Stock and tools,	3 50
Rations,	90 15
Clothing and bedding,	59 28
Fuel and lights,	419 72
Discharge of convicts,	74 64
Salaries of officers,	583 28
Pay of guards,	420 56
Storage and freightage	42 48
Grading,	352 53
Quarry and mine,	117 01
Machinery,	477 67
Miscellaneous,	409 30
	\$3,497 91
	\$4,299 11

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 Clinton County, } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk, of the Clinton State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is a correct and true copy of the books of the prison, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
 THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
 this 7th day of October, 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON,
 Dennamora, Dec. 1, 1847. }

To the Board of Inspectors.

The agent respectfully reports that the following is a true statement of the money received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, as appears by the books thereof, during the month ending November 30, 1847:

1847.

Nov. 18 Cash received this month as follows :

State Treasurer, on appropriation,	400 44
30 Sundries,	8 95
Convicts' deposite,.....	5 00
Balance carried forward,.....	3,499 14
	<hr/>
	\$3,913 53
	<hr/>

1847.

Nov. 1 Balance from last month's account brought

forward,

\$1,278 96

Cash expended for general support, &c. :

Buildings and repairs, \$178 50

Stock and tools, 4 96

Rations, 480 90

Fuel and lights, 455 68

Discharge of convicts, 12 57

Salaries of officers,..... 583 30

Pay of guards,..... 406 62

Mine and quarry,..... 34 51

Grading, 181 14

Miscellaneous, 28 29

Machinery,..... 268 10

2,634 57

\$3,913 53STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Clinton County, } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk, of the Clinton State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing account is a correct and true copy of the books of the prison, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 7th day of October, 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON,
Dennamora, Jan. 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors.

The agent respectfully reports that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, as appears by the books thereof, during the month ending December 31, 1847.

1847. Cash received this month as follows:

Dec. 10	State Treasurer on appropriation,	\$492 08
11	" " " "	991 33
13	" " " "	829 50
14	" " " "	1,353 00
15	" " " "	184 56
18	" " " "	5,000 00
24	" " " "	300 00
25	" " " "	517 00
27	" " " "	1,512 91
28	" " " "	2,294 64
29	" " " "	163 00
30	" " " "	1,430 50
31	" " " "	71 63
	Sundries,	40 92
	Convicts' deposite,.....	4 59
		—————
		\$15,185 66
		—————

1847.	Dec. 1	Balance from last month's account brought forward,	\$3,499 14
-------	--------	--	------------

Cash expended for general support, &c.:

Building and repairs,.....	773 60
Stock and tools,.....	922 83
Rations,	2,167 29
Clothing and bedding,.....	1,205 78
Fuel and lights,.....	1,069 79
Hospital stores and medicines,...	268 99
Discharge of convicts,.....	9 96

Carried forward, \$

Brought forward,	\$	3,499 14
Postage, printing, and stationery,	10 39	
Salaries of officers,.....	583 30	
Pay of guards,.....	463 00	
Expenses of agent,.....	66 07	
Storage and freightage,.....	323 68	
Grading,.....	9 01	
Quarry and mine,.....	39 30	
Machinery,.....	465 88	
Miscellaneous,	103 19	
	_____	8,482 06
Balance carried forward,.....		3,204 46
	_____	15,185 66

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Clinton county, }

Geo. Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk, of the Clinton State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is a correct and true copy of the books of the prison, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 7th day of Oct., 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON, }
Denamora, Feb. 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors :

The agent respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, as appears by the books thereof, during the month ending January 31, 1848 :

1848.

Jan. 1	Balance from last month's account, brought forward,.....	3,204 46
Cash rec'd this month, as follows :		
11	State Treasurer, on appropriation, 1,050 00	
12	" " " 500 00	
19	" " " 51 13	
21	" " " 278 85	
22	" " " 100 00	
26	" " " 150 00	
29	Sundries,..... 217 41	
31	Convicts' deposits,..... 18 28	
		2,365 67
		5,570 13

1848.

Cash expended for general support, &c.:

Error in convicts' deposite,.....	6 78
Building and repairs,.....	569 56
Stock and tools,.....	21 53
Rations,.....	1,340 34
Clothing and bedding,.....	204 86
Fuel and lights,.....	448 86
Hospital stores,	15 39
Postage and stationery,	25 89
Pay of officers,	614 00
Pay of guards,.....	611 75
Team and keeping,.....	46 44
Storage and freightage,.....	190 01
Grading,.....	12 64
Quarry and mine,.....	43 50
Machinery,	382 27
Miscellaneous,	139 21
	4,673 03
Balance carried forward, (paid to George Throop, successor in office,)	897 10
	\$5,570 13

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Clinton county, } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk, of the Clinton State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is a correct and true copy of the books of the prison, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOMAS D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 7th day of Oct., 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dennamora, March 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

The agent respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending February 29th, 1848 :

1848.

Feb. 1	To balance of last month's account, brought forward, (rec'd from predecessor in office,)	897 10
Cash received this month, as follows :		
1	State Treasurer, on appropriation,	550 00
	" " "	203 40
29	" " " "	1,000 00
	Admission tickets, swill, and convicts' deposite, &c.,.....	62 10
		1,815 50
		2,712 60

1848.

Cash expended for general support, &c.

Buildings and repairs.

M. K. Platt & Co., paints,	\$2 24
Pomeroy Sawyer, "	1 09
E. Chittenden & Co., nails, paints, door latches, &c.,	12 55
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
H. Thorn, 6 bushel hair,.....	1 50	
Monthly pay roll, sundry persons for lime and drawing stone,....	60 46	
	—	
		\$77 84

Stock and tools.

P. Sawyer, paint brushes, shoe knives and hammers,.....	\$6 38	
Monthly pay roll, handle timber,.	8 00	
	—	
		14 38

Rations.

Hewitt & Stoddard, flour and meal, \$203 40		
Monthly pay roll, potatoes and beef,	51 82	
	—	
		255 22

Clothing and bedding.

Smith & Drown, 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. sole leather, 20 cents,.....	\$21 65	
E. Chittenden & Co., flannel and ticking,	38 96	
	—	
		60 61

Fuel and lights.

P. Sawyer, matches,	\$0 13	
E. Chittenden & Co., lamps and lanterns,	3 00	
Monthly pay roll, sundry persons drawing wood,	52 53	
	—	
		55 66

Hospital.

P. Sawyer, sponge,	\$0 22	
E. Chittenden & Co., flour, butter, &c.,.....	38 85	
H. Thorn, chickens, eggs and milk,.....	3 98	
A. Norris, medicines,.....	2 10	
	—	
		45 15

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,..... \$

Discharged convicts.

Monthly pay roll, Ashby Collins,	
Clinton Co.,.	\$3 51
Ephram Layman,	
Schoharie Co.,	8 73
Jno. Chaffee, Her-	
kimer Co.,...	8 00
Robert Irving,	
Herkimer Co.,	10 50

30 74

Postage, printing and stationery.

A. A. Prescott, blank books and	
paper,	\$2 54
E. Chittenden & Co., inkstands,..	38
Tho's Symons, two 6 quire invoice	
and record books,.....	7 00

8 92

Salaries of officers.

Pay roll of agent, 6 keepers, physician, clerk,	
chaplain and instructors,	570 80

Pay of guard.

Pay roll of guards one month,.....	634 42
------------------------------------	--------

Teaming and keeping.

Monthly pay roll, sundry persons	
teaming,	\$25 87
A. E. Durand, horse and wagon to	
Keeseville for money from bank,	3 00

28 87

Expenses of agent.

George Throop, expenses to Plattsburg and	
Keeseville,	3 63

Storage and freightage.

D. L. Fouquet, express charges and	
transportation on acid,.....	\$3 00
H. Thorn, transportation on acid	
and leather from Plattsburg,...	1 88

4 88

Carried forward, \$

Brought forward, \$

Quarry and mine.

Monthly pay roll, 18 days blacksmith, per
J. Bushnell, 27 00

Machinery.

P. Sawyer, quicksilver for separator,	\$5 28
F. T. Miller, 10 lbs. Russia iron,	1 80
E. Chittenden & Co., belt leather and nails,	27 56
Jno. Bradley & Co., acids,	20 87
H. Thorn, use of horse to purchase acid,	1 50
Monthly pay roll, machinists,....	193 90

250 91

Miscellaneous.

Nelson Kingsland, Loring Ellis, and Smyrna Hobart, appraisers to take inventory of property,.	\$79 50
Eli Chittenden & Co., brush brooms,.....	63
Monthly pay roll, work of W. W. Leuthan,.....	48 00
	128 13
Balance carried forward,	514 44
	<u><u>\$2,712 60</u></u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Clinton County, } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk, of the Clinton State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn, before me, }
this 7th day of October, 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON,
Dennamora, April 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

The agent respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support &c. of said prison during the month ending March 31, 1848.

1848.

March 1 Balance from last month's account brought forward, \$514 44

Cash received this month as follows:

4	State Treasury, on appropriation,.	\$250 00
11	"	150 00
18	"	216 63
		616 63
31	Admission tickets, swill, &c., &c.,	46 15
	<i>Ore account.</i>	
31	George Parsons, ore,	\$220 00
	Albert Norris, ore,.....	13 00
		233 00
		\$1,410 22

Cash expended for general support, &c.

Buildings and repairs.

Wm. True, 2,200 feet lath,	15 40
Monthly pay roll, sundry persons, lime and clapboards,	199 04
	214 44

Stock and tools.

F. T. Miller, tin pans, basins and porringers,	9 38
John Ackley, trunk handles and files,.....	2 38
Monthly pay roll, 150 bush. coal,.	7 50
	19 26

Rations.

Peter Weaver, potatoes,	12 50
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Orrin Sunderland, potatoes,.....	13	75
Monthly pay roll, sundry persons, beef and potatoes,.....	51	34
		—
		77 59

Hospital.

Monthly pay roll, fish and milk,.....	3	40
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Discharge of convicts.

Monthly pay roll, Franklin Dutch- er, Washington county,.....	7	47
John S. Clarke, Clinton county, ..	51	
		—
		7 98

Pay of guards.

Pay roll of guards this month,.....	28	09
-------------------------------------	----	----

Miscellaneous.

John Forbes, expenses in pursuit of an escape,.....	5	95
Ezra Turner, jr., expenses in pur- suit of an escape,.....	5	38
Monthly pay roll, H. A. McIntyre, capturing Thurston and Jones, escaped convicts,	50	00
Asa Hayden, convict's deposite re. funded,.....	1	00
Ezra Turner, expenses in search of escape,	50	
C. A. Cook, taking two affidavits,	25	
		—
		63 08

Machinery.

Ransom Cook, acid,.....	7	06
M. B. Webb, acid,.....	1	83
Monthly pay roll, machinists and blacksmiths,	37	32
		—
		46 21
Balance carried forward,	950	17
		—
		\$1,410 22
		—

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Clinton County, }

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk, of the Clinton State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the forgoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 7th day of Oct., 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dennamora May 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors :

The Agent respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the monies received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison during the month ending April 30th, 1848:

1848

April 1	Balance from last months' account, brought forward,	\$950 17
Cash received this month as follows :		
18	State Treasurer on appropriation, \$3,000 00	
21	do do 434 83	
22	do do 375 69	
24	do do 200 00	
29	do do 500 00	
	_____	4,510 52
29	Admission tickets, swill, &c.,	36 93
<i>Ore account.</i>		
29	George Parsons, ore,	1 49
	_____	\$5,499 11
	Balance carried forward,	134 73
	_____	\$5,633 84

Cash expended for general support, &c.:

Buildings and repairs.

A. & W. Orr, paper hangings, ...	5 18
P. Lawyer, white lead,	8 75
E. Chittenden & Co., screws, nails, door handles, &c.,.....	6 91
H. Thorn, hair,.....	1 56
Monthly pay roll, carpenter's ser- vices, drawing stone, &c., &c.,.	337 50
John Conger, 5 days carpenter, ..	6 25
	366 15

Stock and tools.

Pomeroy Sawyer, shears and files,	1 46
M. H. Anthony, cooper's tools,...	4 44
E. Chittenden & Co., lamps, files, tin ware, &c., &c.,	19 42
H. Thorn, use of horse for coal,..	1 00
Monthly pay roll, coal,	30 41
	56 73

Rations.

Hewitt & Stoddard, flour and meal,	375 69
E. Chittenden & Co., tobacco,....	18 70
Monthly pay roll, beef and pota- toes,	58 05
	452 44

Clothing and bedding.

Vilas & Crosby, ticking and locks,	48 23
P. Sawyer, sheeting, buttons, combs, &c.,	15 46
Benedict & Buck, sole leather,...	16 49
Smith & Drown, do	21 50
E. Chittenden & Co., leather and ticking,	63 17
H. Thorn, straw,	8 50
	173 35
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
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Fuel and Lights.

E. S. Mead and H. Bromley, drawing 2,016 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ cords wood,	1,400	50
P. Sawyer, matches,		58
E. Chittenden & Co., lamps and wicks,.....	9	19
		—
		1,410 27

Hospital.

P. Sawyer, medicines,	8	53
E. Chittenden & Co., flour, but- ter, &c.,.....	29	33
H. Thorn, chickens, eggs, &c.,..	51	
		—
		38 37

Discharged convicts.

Monthly pay roll, Wm. Camp- bell, Rockland Co.,	10	00
George Brown, Jeffer- son Co.,	5	40
Michael Butterly, On- ondaga Co.,	10	65
John Hyant, N. York,	12	75
Wm. Campbell, con- vict's deposits, ...	1	00
		—
		39 80

Postage, printing, and stationery.

Steele & Durrie, 2 maps for office,	1	00
W. C. Little & Co., drawing pa- per,	1	12
Manning & Howland, letter pa- per,	2	75
S. B. Fairman, printing hand- bills,	8	00
P. Sawyer, spelling books,	1	10
A. A. Prescott, paper and ink,..	7	75
		—
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
E. Chittenden & Co., 1 quarter's postage,	2 71	
	—	24 43
<i>Pay of officers.</i>		
Pay roll of officers for March and April,.....	1,141 62	
<i>Pay of guards.</i>		
Pay-roll of guards for March and April,	1,366 29	
<i>Teaming and keeping.</i>		
M. L. Lewis, teaming in yard,..	\$5 63	
H. Thorn, teaming in yard, draw- ing straw, &c., &c.,.....	23 50	
Monthly pay roll, 1 yoke cattle, &c., &c.,.....	136 35	
	—	165 48
<i>Expenses of agents.</i>		
Geo. Throop, expenses to and from Albany,	48 89	
<i>Storage and freighting.</i>		
P. Sawyer, transportation on acid,.....	63	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Erastus Bates, expenses in search of escaped convicts,	3 94	
James H. Gilson, do do	3 27	
P. Sawyer, 1 glass lamp,.....	38	
M. Baker, expenses in search of escaped convicts,.....	69	
E. Turner, Jr., do do	5 00	
Geo. Justin, do do coal,	75	
H. Thorn, use of team in search of escaped convicts,.....	18 75	
Carried forward,	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
John Forbes, expenses to Saranac to test ore,.....	3 75	
Monthly pay roll, capturing sundry convicts, and sundry expenses in pursuit of escaped &c., &c.,	275 75	
I. N. Ostrander, expenses in search of escaped convicts,...	3 00	
Wm. Hodgkins, do do	3 00	
	—	318 28
<i>Machinery.</i>		
Vilas & Crosby, bar trees and waterning pots,.....	10 41	
P. Sawyer, acids, &c.,.....	18 92	
Benjamin Ketchum, iron,.....	1 78	
	—	31 11
	—	\$5,633 84

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Clinton County, } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk of the Clinton State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 7th day of October, 1848. }
B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dennamora, June 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

The agent respectfully reports that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending May 31, 1848 :

Cash received this month as follows :

1848.

May 19 State Treasurer, on appropriation,	\$1,000 00
19 " " " "	284 29

Carried forward,	\$
------------------------	----

Brought forward,.....	\$	
19 State Treasurer, on appropriation,	116	58
22 " " " " " "	293	43
24 " " " " " "	336	42
29 " " " " " "	39	75
30 " " " " " "	2,000	00
31 Admission tickets, swill, &c.,	30	31
		—
		\$4,100 78
		=====

1848.

May 1 Balance from last month's account brought forward,	\$134	73
Cash expended for general support, &c.		

Buildings and repairs.

Robinson & Griswold, paints, lin- seed oil, &c.,.....	\$49	78
E. & J. D. Kingsland & Co., nails,	20	00
		—
		69 78

Stock and tools.

Mordecai Brown, whitewash brushes,	\$6	19
Warrens, Hart & Lesley, invoice of hardware,	293	43
Stackpole & Watkyns, coal,.....	10	75
M. W. Bender, fire brick, &c.,...	28	25
D. B. Plum, leather and apron skins,	18	50
E. & J. D. Kingsland & Co., iron,	63	75
Monthly pay roll, one looking glass,.....	1	75
		—
		422 62

Rations.

Michael Thornton, hogs,	\$33	50
Cook & Palmer, 30 bbls. pork,...	270	63
Cushman & Co., codfish,.....	38	69
		—
		342 82

Clothing and bedding.

L. Cooley, hat for discharged con- vict,	\$2	00
Carried forward,	\$	—

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Woodburn & Dey Ermand, tick- ing, &c., &c., &c.,.....	163 97	
Leggett & Russell, 2 doz. hats,...	12 00	
D. B. Plum, sole leather,.....	253 79	

		431 76

Fuel and lights.

Woodburn & Dey Ermand, lamp wicks,.....	2 32	
Robinson & Griswold, 1 cask oil,..	79 65	

		81 97

Hospital and medicines.

Robinson & Griswold, medicines,	155 71	
A. S. Perry & Co., sugar and li- quors,	107 13	
A. Slisson, tumblers,.....	3 38	
Cushman & Co., mackerel,.....	9 00	
Monthly pay roll, crackers and milk,.....	5 00	

		280 22

Discharge of convicts.

Monthly pay roll, Admul R. Conk- lin, Suffolk co.,	12 75	
Tho's Shannon, Erie co.,.....	17 00	
Milo Abbott, St. Lawrence co,....	5 00	
Wm. Faitham, do ...	5 00	
Wm. Johnson, Montgomery co.,	7 82	
Hugh M. Jones, Oneida co ,.....	9 00	
Edward Codey, Washington co,..	6 00	

		62 57

Postage and printing.

Jon. F. Morgan, printing blanks,	12 50	
S. B. Fairman, printing handbills,	2 00	

		14 50

Pay of officers.

Pay roll of officers for 1 month,.....	570 80	
--	--------	--

Pay of guards.

Pay roll of guards for 1 month,	585 79	
---------------------------------------	--------	--

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,..... \$

Expenses of agent.

Geo. Throop, expenses to Albany, and Salisbury, Conn.,.....	36 90
Geo. Throop, expenses to Clinton- ville,.....	6 25

	43 15

Storage and freightage.

Geo. W. Durand, freighting cast- ings,	38
Monthly pay roll, freighting one box glass,.....	25

	63

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Durand, use of horses in pursuit of escaped convicts,....	5 25
C. W. Hatch, school books,.....	6 98
Woodburn & Dey Ermand, sun- dries,.....	1 88
Leggett & Russell, boxes,.....	1 50
Robinson & Griswold, shaving soap and pipes,.....	11 25
A. S. Perry & Co., tobacco,.....	9 45
Derby, Miller & Co., hymn books,	39 75
J. H. Gilson, expenses in pursuit of an escape,.....	2 25
Monthly pay roll, convicts' de- posites, &c,	5 00

	83 31

Mine and quarry.

S. H. Sterne, 50 kegs powder,.....	120 13
------------------------------------	--------

Machinery.

M. K. Platt & Co., quicksilver,..	1 59
W. H. Morgan, sand paper,.....	38
A. L. & G. N. Webb, quicksilver,	1 18
Robinson & Griswold, acids,.....	40 03
D. B. Plum, belt leather,	12 00

Carried forward,.....	\$
	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Monthly pay roll, pay of carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.,.....	91 63	<hr/>
		146 81
<i>Grading.</i>		
Michael Thornton, work with team,	75	
Monthly pay roll, team work,....	4 00	<hr/>
	4 75	
Balance carried forward,.....	\$3,396 34	<hr/>
	704 44	<hr/>
	\$4,100 78	<hr/>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Clinton County, } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk, of the Clinton State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEORGE THROOP.
THOMAS D. GILSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me }
this 7th day of October, 1848, }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON,
Dennamora July 1st, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors :

The agent respectfully reports, that the following is a true statement of the money received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending June, 30th, 1848.

1848.

June 1 Balance from last month's account	
forward,	704 44
Carried forward,.....	\$

Brought forward, \$

Cash received this month as follows:

2	State Treasurer, on appropriation,	211	86
27	do.	2,000	00
30	Admission tickets, bran, &c.,....	27	69
			2,943 99

Cash expended for general support, &c.

Buildings and repairs.

Eli Chittenden & Co., nails, screws, &c.,.....	6	80
Pomeroy Sawyer, paint,	25	
L. Myers, lock and screws,.....	1	23
Eli Chittenden & Co., nails and butts,.....	2	00
		10 28

Stock and tools.

Eli Chittenden & Co., axes,.....	6	60
Wm. Mitchell, axe helvess,.....	5	25
Eli Chittenden & Co., files, &c.,..	2	21
Monthly pay roll labor, &c., coal and baskets,	24	42
		38 48

Rations.

Henry Thorn, potatoes,	99	30
Hewitt & Stoddard, flour and meal,	211	86
Eli Chittenden & Co., codfish, vin- egar, &c.,	13	44
Monthly pay roll, beef and beans,	36	46
		361 06

Clothing and bedding.

Eli Chittenden & Co., sole leather,.....	27	80
--	----	----

Fuel and lights.

Pomeroy Sawyer, matches,.....	50	
Eli Chittenden & Co., wicking,	18	
		68

Carried forward,

66

Brought forward, \$

Hospital and medicines.

Eli Chittenden & Co., flour and	
butter,.....	25 14
Henry Thorn, veal and eggs,....	2 06
James H. Gilson, milk and veal,	10 93
Monthly pay roll, veal and fish,	1 45
	39 58

Discharge of convicts.

Monthly pay roll, Benj. Duly,	
Oswego county,.....	9 96
Monthly pay roll, George Doty,	
Niagara county,.....	14 75
Monthly pay roll, John McCoy,	
Oneida county,.....	10 00
	34 71

Postage and stationery.

Eli Chittenden, & Co., pencils,	09
Monthly pay roll, ink,.....	13
	22

Pay of officers.

Pay roll of officers, 1 month,...	570 80
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Pay of guards.

Pay roll of guards, 1 month,...	611 71
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Teaming.

Henry Thorn, drawing timber,..	12 25
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Expenses of agent.

Geo. Throop, expenses to Ausa-	
ble Forks,.....	5 63

Storage and freightage.

Wm. H. Myers, & Co., freight-	
age goods from Plattsburgh,.	33 87
R. M. Durand, freightage from	
Plattsburgh,	1 19
	35 06

Carried forward, \$

Brought forward,.....	\$
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Ezra Turner, expenses in pursuit of 3 escapes,.....	15 44
R. M. Durand, horse hire,.....	5 00
Wm. Reed, clock for office,.....	4 75
John L. Baker and Jas. Smith, apprehending Isaac Newton, an escaped convict,.....	50 00
Geo. A. Miller, use of wagon in pursuit of escape,.....	1 75
Henry Thorn, timber for cannon stock,.....	1 50
Monthly pay roll, arresting es- caped convicts,.....	104 44
	182 88

Grading.

Henry Thorn, grading in yard,.....	26 44
------------------------------------	-------

Machinery.

Eli Chittenden & Co., band and string leather,.....	14 13
Pomeroy Sawyer, acids and fire clay,.....	20 74
Monthly pay roll, pay of carpen- ter and blacksmith,.....	99 76

Mine and Quarry.

Monthly pay roll, paid M. Nall, miner,.....	49 00
Balance carried forward,.....	802 78
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
	2,943 99

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Clinton County, }

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk of the Clinton State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing ac-

count is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed to, and sworn before me, }
this 7th day of October, 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dennamora, Aug. 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

The agent respectfully reports that the following is a true statement of the moneys received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending July 31, 1848.

1848.

July 1	Balance from last month's account brought forward,.....	802 78
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Cash received this month as follows :

14	State Treasurer on appropriation,	1,105 25
20	do do do	145 63
29	do do do	88 18
31	do do do	204 00
		1,543 06

Admission tickets, &c., &c.,.....	15 36
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Ore account.

Geo. H. Parsons, ore,.....	20 00
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Cash expended for general support, &c.

Buildings and repairs.

Bissel C. Happer, lumber,	31 74
---------------------------------	-------

John Edgerton, straitening timber,	9 60
------------------------------------	------

Pomeroy Sawyer, bolts and sheeting,.....	1 23
--	------

Monthly pay roll, work of carpenters and scorers,.....	159 88
--	--------

202 45

Stock and tools.

Monthly pay roll, coal,.....	66 10
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Carried forward,.....	\$
-----------------------	----

Brought forward,.....	\$
<i>Rations.</i>	
Hewett & Stoddard, flour meal, and	
rye,.....	105 25
A. S. Perry & Co., molasses and	
rice,.....	145 63
P. Sawyer, salt and turnip seed,..	6 00
Marenus Hillyard, beans,	1 00
H. Thorn, mutton,	12 16
Monthly pay roll, beef and beans,	12 26

	282 30
<i>Fuel and lights.</i>	
Pomeroy Sawyer, matches,.....	50
<i>Hospital and medicines.</i>	
Pomeroy Sawyer, medicines,.....	4 75
Henry Thorn, butter,	6 02
Monthly pay roll, crackers and but-	
ter,	2 40

	13 17
<i>Discharge of convicts.</i>	
Monthly pay roll, Francis Gratton,	
Clinton co.,.....	4 00
Wm. S. Edwards, Franklin co.,..	5 00
John Nightingale, St. Lawrence co.,	4 03
William Wade, Madison co.,.....	9 00
Hezekiah N. Gilbert, Oswego co.,	11 00
James McCready, New-York,....	12 75
Thomas Lowry, Essex co.,	4 00

	49 78
<i>Postage, printing and stationery.</i>	
Post office department, 1 qr. post-	
age,.....	5 16
J. Goodrich, printing blanks,....	3 50
Jon. F. Morgan, do do 	9 00

	17 66
<i>Pay of officers.</i>	
Pay roll of officers, 1 month,.....	524 97
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
<i>Pay of guards.</i>		
Pay roll of guards, 1 month,.....		581 65
<i>Teaming and keeping.</i>		
H. Thorn, use of team,.....	3 00	
Monthly pay roll, hay,.....	4 00	
		7 00
<i>Storage and freightage.</i>		
Marenus Hillyard, transportation of beans, &c.,.....		2 94
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
John Forbes, expenses in pursuit of an escape,.....	2 00	
Henry Thorn, sundries,.....	2 25	
Monthly pay roll, arresting an es- caped convict, etc. etc.,.....	60 10	
		64 35
<i>Machinery.</i>		
Ransom Cook, 1 cast steel shaft and zinc,.....	10 92	
Pomeroy Sawyer, smalts, bronze &c.	2 45	
Monthly pay roll, p'd pattern ma- ker, old iron, &c.,.....	109 14	
		122 51
<i>Mine and Quarry.</i>		
Monthly pay roll, services of miner,	35 00	
Balance carried forward,....	411 02	
		2,381 40

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Clinton County, } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk of the Clinton State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEORGE THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 7th day of October 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON,
Dennamora, Sept. 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

The agent respectfully reports: that the following is a true statement of the monies received and expended for the general support &c. of said prison during the month ending Aug. 31, 1848.

1848.

Aug. 1 Balance from last month's account
brought forward,.....

411 02

Cash received this month as follows.

2	State Treasurer on appropriation,..	125 00
5	" " ..	105 21
"	" ..	1,100 00
11	" ..	234 07
12	" ..	500 00
31	" ..	1,000 00

		3,064 28
"	Admission tickets, &c.,.....	19 05

		3,494 35

Cash expended for general support &c.

Buildings and repairs.

William True, lumber,.....	70 88
Monthly pay roll, work on saw mill,	181 12

	252 00

Stock and tools.

Strong, Doolittle & Co., chisels and files,.....	13 59
Vilas & Crosby, tin ware,.....	28 51
Wm. H. Garlick, awls and handles,	8 00
Fred'k T. Miller, tin ware,.....	1 81
Monthly pay roll, coal,.....	9 85

	61 76

Rations.

John Bradley & Co., pork,.....	125 00
Alfred Hartwell, beans,.....	8 00

Carried forward,..... \$

\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Benjamin Ketchum, do.....	6 50	\$
Keese & Tomlinson, flour and meal, 234	07	
James H. Gilson, tobacco,.....	32	
Monthly pay roll, beef and mutton,.....	65 23	
	439 12	
<i>Clothing and bedding.</i>		
Vilas & Crosby, 30 doz. socks,....	75 00	
<i>Hospital and medicines.</i>		
Theo. A. Peck, medicines,.....	6 91	
Vilas & Crosby, beeswax,.....	1 20	
James H. Gilson, milk,.....	9 12	
Monthly pay roll, cows (\$24) but- ter and eggs,.....	33 44	
	50 67	
<i>Postage and stationery.</i>		
Vilas & Crosby, quills,	50	
Fred'k T. Miller, quills,	50	
	1 00	
<i>Salaries of officers.</i>		
Pay roll of officers, 1 month,	616 63	
<i>Pay of guards.</i>		
Pay roll of guards, 1 month,	579 39	
<i>Teams and keeping.</i>		
Monthly pay roll, hay,.....	12 85	
<i>Expenses of agent.</i>		
Geo. Throop, agent, expenses to and from Burlington,	4 31	
<i>Storage and Freightage.</i>		
Wm. H. Myers, freightage of goods from Plattsburgh,.....	\$24 33	
Monthly pay roll, freightage of soap to Keeseville,.....	2 50	
	26 83	
Carried forward,	\$	

Brought forward,.....	\$
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Alfred King, taking affidavits to monthly return,	\$ 25
John Forbes, expenses to lunatic asylum with Jacob Onderkirkkan, insane convict,	32 39
Sullivan Conner, expenses in pursuit of an escape,.....	1 88
Monthly pay roll, repairing drain, and stoning well, &c.,	21 13
	—
	55 65
<i>Machinery.</i>	
Monthly pay roll, pay of pattern maker and blacksmith, 1 month,.....	89 09
<i>Mine and quarry.</i>	
Monthly pay roll, pay of miner, 1 month,..	31 50
Balance carried forward,	1,198 55
	—
	\$3,494 35
	—

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
Clinton County, }

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk of the Clinton State prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THOS. D. GILSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, }
this 7th day of October, 1848. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dennamora, Oct. 1, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

The agent respectfully reports that the following is a true statement of the money received and expended for the general support, &c., of said prison, during the month ending September 30, 1848.

1848.

Sept. 1 Balance from last month's account brought forward,..... \$1,198 55

Cash received this month as follows :

14	State Treasurer, on appropriation,	\$714 68
25	" "	" 1,000 00
27	" "	" 70 00
30	" "	" 262 00
		— — —
		2,046 68

Admission tickets, castings, &c.,.....	233 88
--	--------

Ore account.

Davis & Wever, 2 tons ore,.....	8 00
	— — —
	\$3,487 11

Cash expended for general support:

Buildings and repairs.

Geo. H. Parsons, lumber,	21 42
Eli Chittenden & Co., window glass, rope, &c.,.....	15 02
Redford Glass Co., window glass,	13 23
J. A. Hasbrouck, British lustre,..	60
Seymour Edgerton, labor,.....	10 00
Moody Giles, labor,.....	12 50
Monthly pay roll, work on saw- mill, lime, &c.,.....	194 53
	— — —
	267 30

Stock and tools.

Eli Chittenden & Co., glass ware, files, &c.,.....	4 55
Vilas & Crosby, altering coffee pots and boiler,	3 25
Warrens, Hart & Lesley, shovels,.	18 50
John Bradley & Co., 1 sett scales, " 2,500,"	70 00
	— — —
	96 30

Carried forward,.....	\$
-----------------------	----

Brought forward,..... \$

Rations.

Edward Southwick, pork,.....	88 00	\$
Marinus Hillyard, rye,	1 38	
E. Chittenden & Co., salt, spice, &c.,.....	6 25	
Robinson & Griswold, vinegar, sa- leratus, &c.,.....	20 15	
Keese & Tomlinson, Graham flour and meal,	262 00	
Monthly pay roll, sheep, beef, and beans,	91 71	—
		469 49

Clothing and bedding.

Eli Chittenden & Co., bleached cot- ton,	2 16	
J. J. Drown, shoe pegs,.....	2 50	
L. S. Scribner & Co., do.,.....	1 56	
Monthly pay roll, straw,.....	3 24	—
		9 46

Fuel and lights.

Robinson & Griswold, lamp oil, ..	78 38	
Pomeroy Sawyer, matches, &c.,..	75	
Eli Chittenden & Co., lamp oil, ..	16 90	—
		96 03

Hospital and medicines.

Nichols & Lynde, brown sugar, ..	13 06	
Henry Thorn, mutton tallow,.....	55	
Eli Chittenden & Co., butter fish, &c.,.....	12 36	
Robinson & Griswold, graduate and jars,	1 35	
Pomeroy Sawyer, medicines,.....	10 26	
A. A. Prescott, spoons and specta- cles,.....	1 00	
A. L. & G. N. Webb, loaf sugar,..	1 32	—
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
R. M. Durand, one quart gin, ...		40
Monthly pay roll, butter and crack- ers,	16 00	
		56 30

Discharge of convicts.

Monthly pay roll.

Richard Bronk, Greene co.,	8 00	
Joseph Culp, Oneida,.....	9 00	
James H. Carlton, do	9 00	
John Smith, Columbia,....	9 00	
H. C. Van Slyck, Oneida,.	10 00	
Joshua Hurlburt, Jefferson,	11 00	
Cornelius Truax, Albany,..	7 00	
		63 00

Postage, printing, and stationery.

E. Chittenden & Co., ink,.....	08	
A. A. Prescott, books and paper,.	6 07	
S. B. Fairman, printing and paper,	25	
S. Huntington, one ledger,	10 00	
Monthly pay roll, one quarter's postage,.....	6 44	
		22 84

Pay of officers.

Pay roll of officers, one month,	570 80	
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Pay of guards.

Pay roll of guards, one month,.....	591 17	
-------------------------------------	--------	--

Teaming and keeping.

Monthly pay roll, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ days, J. C. Manley, and team,	42 19	
---	-------	--

Expenses of agent.

Geo. Throop, expenses to Burling- ton and back,	4 38	
--	------	--

Storage and freightage.

R. M. Durand, freightage on sun- dries from Plattsburgh,	75	
---	----	--

Carried forward,.....	\$	\$
-----------------------	----	----

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Monthly pay roll, freightage on 3 barrels of salt from Plattsburgh,	1 00	
	—	1 75

Miscellaneous.

Eli Chittenden & Co., tobacco &c.	4 76	
Pomeroy Sawyer, paste-board, ...	36	
Vilas & Crosby, twine,	27	
Lewis Curtis, separating a quantity of ore,	20 00	
R. M. Durand, use of horse,....	1 50	
Monthly pay roll, boards for coffin, and taking 11 affidavits of agent and clerk,.....	4 87	
	—	31 76

Machinery.

Eli Chittenden & Co., sand paper, &c.,.....	3 64	
Robinson & Griswold, whiting, ..	2 42	
Pomeroy Sawyer, sweet oil,.....	1 50	
G. G. & W. C. Smith, castings,..	17 71	
Warrens, Hart & Lesley, Steel, ..	93 88	
C. & J. D. Kingsland & Co., iron,	9 00	
Lewis Curtis, old iron and castings,	127 91	
Monthly pay roll, pay of pattern maker and blacksmith, &c.,....	76 81	
	—	233 87

Mine and quarry.

Monthly pay roll, paid miner 2 days	3 50	
Balance carried to new account,..	827 97	
	—	3,487 11

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Clinton county. } ss.

George Throop, agent, and Thomas D. Gilson, clerk of the Clinton State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing account is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GEO. THROOP,
THO'S D. GILSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 7th day of October, 1847. }

B. C. HOPPER, *Justice.*

STATEMENT,

Showing the expenditure of \$57.98, received of Ransom Cook, late agent of Clinton State Prison, being a balance in his hands, and also one hundred dollars drawn from the Literature Fund, pursuant to an act passed May 13th, 1846, to purchase books for the use of convicts in said prison.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Names of books.	No. of vols.	Price per volume.	Amount.
J. C. Meeks, agent	Cheap Library,.....	24	\$ 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$20 00
	Baxter's Call,.....	10	15	1 50
	Saints' Rest,.....	6	40	2 40
	Rise and Progress,.....	6	40	2 40
	Awake thou Sleeper,.....	7	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 93
	Leslie's Method,.....	1	32	32
	Practical Hints,.....	10	25	2 50
	Invitation,.....	3	19	57
	Episcopal Library,.....	21	15	3 15
James Henry,.....	Cause and Cure of Infidelity,.....	9	50	4 50
	Newton on the Prophecies,.....	2	1 50	3 00
	Universalism Exposed,.....	2	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
	Abbott's Young Christian,.....	6	60	3 60
	Abbott's Corner Stone,.....	6	60	3 60
	Josephus,.....	3	1 06 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 19
	Josephus,.....	2	1 06 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 13
	Baird's Religion in America,.....	1	63	63
	Barnes Notes,.....	10	75	7 50
	Butler's Analogy,.....	2	75	1 50
	Daubigne's Discourses,.....	1	75	75
	Philosophy of the Seasons,.....	4	75	3 00
	History of the Bible,.....	2	40	80
	Life of Christ,.....	1	75	75
	Chalmer's Treat'e on the Power &c.	1	60	60
	Beauties of the Bible,.....	1	50	50
	Life of Isaac Newton,.....	1	45	45
	Jay's Exercises,.....	4	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50
	Neal's History of the Puritans,.....	2	1 75	3 50
	Shuttleworth Consistency of Revelation,.....	1	45	45
	Hunter's Sacred Biography,.....	1	1 75	1 75
	Robertson's History of America,.....	1	45	45
	Robbin's Ancient History,.....	4	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 50
	Russell's Life of Cromwell,.....	2	45	90
	Scott's History of Scotland,.....	2	60	1 20
	Stone's Life of Matthias,.....	1	63	63
	Cook's Voyages round the World,.....	1	38	38
	Humphrey's Great Britain,.....	2	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
	Leslie's Polar Seas,.....	1	45	45
	Dr. Olin's Travels in Holy Land,.....	2	1 25	2 50
	Perils of the Sea,.....	1	35	35
	Dr. Wolf's Narrative,.....	1	2 00	2 00
	Miss Beecher's Address,.....	1	13	13
	Beauties of Nature,.....	1	45	45
	Power of the Soul,.....	1	50	50
	Dick's Improvement in Society,.....	1	45	45
	Hutten's Book of Nature,.....	1	38	38

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Names of books.	No. of vols.	Price per volume.	Amount.
James Henry,....	Johnson's Lectures to Young Men,....	1	45	\$ 45
	Sunday Evening,....	3	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
	Uncle Phillip's Lost Colonies,....	1	35	35
	" Evidences of Christianity,....	1	35	35
	Bunyan's Holy War,....	2	2 00	4 00
	Useful Arts,....	2	75	1 50
	Thompson's Lectures to young men,....	2	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
	Kings and Queens of England,....	1	1 00	1 00
	Summer in Scotland,....	1	1 00	1 00
	Markham's History of France,....	1	1 25	1 25
	Pictorial History of England,....	1	63	63
	" " France,....	1	63	63
	" " U. States,....	1	63	63
	Sow Well and Reap Well,....	1	63	63
	The Great Supper,....	1	50	50
	American Mech's & Working Men,....	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
	Great Commandment,....	1	50	50
	War with the Saints,....	1	50	50
	Indea Capta,....	1	75	75
	Juda's Lion,....	1	75	75
	Book of Illustrious Mechanics,....	1	1 00	1 00
	Dr. Nott on Temperance,....	1	50	50
	Mechanics' Own Book,....	1	1 00	1 00
	Science and Arts of Industry,....	1	75	75
	Man and his Motives,....	1	50	50
	Wilson's American History,....	1	1 25	1 25
	Bancroft's Abr'gd. His. of U. States	1	1 25	1 25
	Stephen's Tra. in Grecia, Russia, &c	1	1 75	1 75
	Headley's Life of Cromwell,....	1	1 25	1 25
	Headley's Sacred Mountains,....	1	1 25	1 25
	Dr. Durbin's Observat's in Europe,....	2	1 00	2 00
	" " in the East,....	2	1 00	2 00
	Women of the Revolution,....	2	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25
	Kieth's Land of Israel,....	1	1 25	1 25
	Czar, his Court, &c.,....	1	1 00	1 00
	Beauties of English History,....	1	38	38
	Orators of the Revolution,....	1	1 25	1 25
	Abbott's Corner Stone,....	1	75	75
	" Young Christian,....	1	75	75
	Sparks American Biography,....	15	1 00	15 00
	Bunyan's Holy War,....	1	2 00	2 00
	Juda's Lion,....	1	75	75
	Field's Scriptures Illustrated,....	1	50	50
			239	Av 66, 1.10
				\$157 98

Clerk's Report.

To DAVID D. SPENCER, ISAAC N. COMSTOCK, and JOHN B. GEDNEY,
Esqs :

Inspectors of State Prisons of the State of New-York:

Gentlemen—In accordance with sub-division 9, sec. 57, art. 1, title 2, chap. 460, of the Laws of 1847, being “ An act for the better regulation of county and State prisons,” I do hereby respectfully report, that the number of convicts confined in the Clinton State Prison, on this day, (December 1, 1848,) is 163 ; who are employed *for the State*, at the respective branches, hereinafter mentioned, viz :

Averill mine,	39
Raising pickets,.....	18
Blacksmith's shop,	7
Machine shop,	7
Carpenters and joiners,	5
Engineers and tenders,.....	3
Saw mill,	3
Wood choppers and drawers,	10
Altering separator,.....	20
Handling hammers,.....	1
Tailors,.....	6
Shoe makers,	3
Wash room,	2
Kitchen,	9
General waiters,.....	2
Hall do	9
Machine shop do	1
Hospital do	2
Clerk's office and guard waiter,.....	1
Barbers,.....	2
No employment,	2
Sick, (in hospital,)	2
Invalids,.....	9
 Total,	 163
	=====

There is no convict labor contracted for at this Prison.

Four convicts have been received at the Prison, on the afternoon of *this* day, but not being yet required to perform any labor, I cannot consequently embody them in this report

Very respectfully,

THOS. D. GILSON, *Clerk.*

CLERK'S OFFICE, CLINTON STATE PRISON, }
Dennamora, Dec. 1st, 1848. }

To the Inspectors of State Prisons:

Gentlemen—In obedience to the requirements of the law, I hereby report, that

The number of convicts remaining in this prison January 1,	
1848, was.....	146
The number of convicts received during the year 1848, was,	85
Total,	<u>231</u>

There have been, during the year 1848,

Discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	33
do pardon,.....	10
Died,.....	4
Removed to Lunatic Asylum, at Utica,	1
Escaped,.....	2
	<u>50</u>
There are remaining in prison, Dec. 31, 1848,.....	<u>181</u>

Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. D. GILSON, *Clerk.*

CLINTON PRISON, CLERK'S OFFICE, }
Jan'y 1st, 1848. }

Report of the Physician.

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dec. 1st, 1848. }

To Messrs. SPENCER, COMSTOCK and GEDNEY,

Inspectors of State Prisons:

Gentlemen—In pursuance of the requirement of the statute, I submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the prison during the past year.

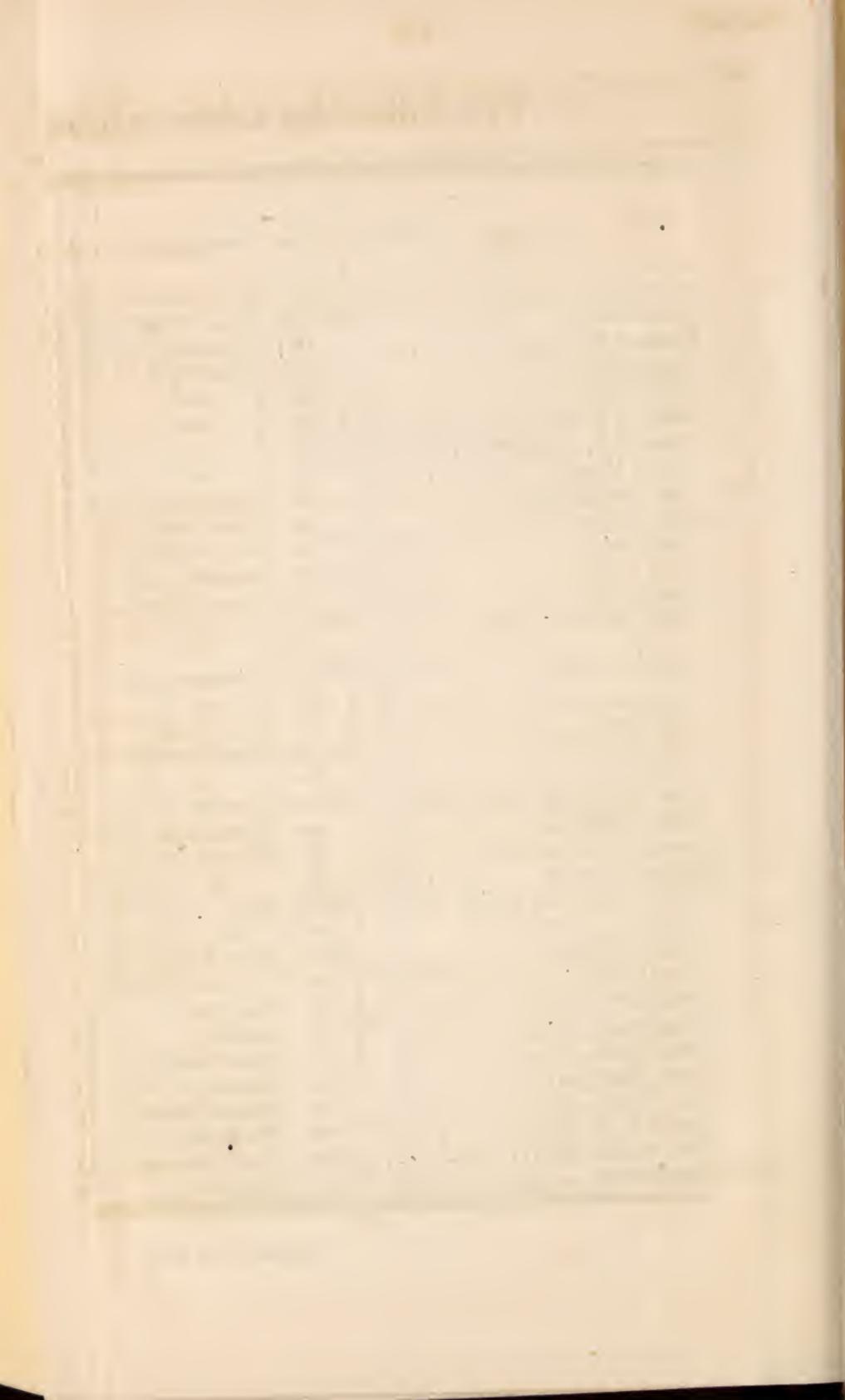
The number of convicts in the prison has ranged from 150 to 163, making an average of 155.

The following table exhibits the names and description of those who have been subjected to Hospital treatment, from the 1st of February, to this date :

TABLE.

The following table exhibits the names and description of those who have been subjected to hospital treatment from the 1st of February to this date.

NAMES.	Color.	Nativity.	Age.	Occupation.	Habits.	Crime.	Date of ent'rence into hospital.	Discharge from hospital.	Admission to prison.	Time in county jail.	Disease.	Cond'n when disch'd from hospital.	When died.
Silas Maine,	White, do	New-York, Germany,	26 26	Tailor, Carpenter,	Temperate, do	Grand larceny, do	May 20, 1846, Dec. 27, 1847	Oct. 2, 1848, Aug. 5, do	Oct. 2, 1844, Sept. 16, 1846,	5 weeks, 5 months,	Gastro enteritis, (chronic,)	Improving,	Aug. 1, 1848,
Michael Rusche,	do	New-York,	46	Boot maker,	do	Burglary,	Jan. 19, 1848	Feb. 11, do	June 2, 1847,	6 do	Inguinal abscess and cephalitis,	Dead,	
Nathan Peck,	do	do	21	none,	do	Burglary and petit larceny,	Feb. 10, do	" 13, do	Feb. 10, 1848,	2 do	Rheumatism,	Convalescent,	
John Deno,	do	do	21	Hall boy,	do	Burglary,	" 10, do	Mar. 8, do	" 10, do	1 do	Typhoid or jail fever and venereal,	Dead,	Feb. 13, 1848,
Wm. H. Battershall,	do	do	26	Mason,	Moderate drinker,	Burglary and larceny,	" 29, do	" 2, do	May 7, 1844,	7 do	Bilio typhus fever,	Cured,	
Admiral R. Conklin,	do	do	25	Engineer,	Intemperate	Petit larceny,	Mar. 3, do	" 29, do	Sept. 5, 1845,	5 do	Contusion on head,	Recovered,	
Joseph Illoose,	do	England,	49	Laborer,	do	" 22, do	May 18, do	June 16, do	2 do	Fracture of finger and laceration of hand,	Cured,		
John Smith, (3d),	do	New-York,	34	Kitchen,	do	Burglary,	April 29,	" 29, do	Mar. 10, 1843,	1 do	Bilio typhus,	Convalescent,	
Edw. Hales,	do	Nova Scotia,	24	Laborer,	Occasional drinker	Grand larceny,	May 11, do	" 23, do	Nov. 16, do	5 do	Enteritis,	Improving,	
John Lincoln,	do	Ireland,	35	Wash room,	Intemperate,	" 19, do	" 26, do	Oct. 8, 1846,	1 do	Peritonitis,	Convalescent,		
Peter Lostns,	do	New-York,	18	Laborer,	Temperate,	" 20, do	June 4, do	June 23, do	June 22, 1848,	do	Congestion of liver,	do	
George Mack,	do	do	61	Lamp lighter,	Intemperate,	Petit larceny 3d offence,	" 12, do	" 22, do	Oct. 22, 1846,	5 do	Pleuritis,	do	
Simon Knickerbacker,	Black, do	do	61	do	do	do	July 30,	Ang. 6, do	do	5 do	Enteritis,	Improving,	
George C. Perry,	White, do	Vermont,	29	Laborer,	Temperate,	Bigamy,	June 19,	July 10, do	Feb. 18, 1847,	2 do	Gastro intestinal irritation,	Cured,	
John Bants,	do	do	29	do	do	" do	Aug. 21,	Sept. 29, do	do	2 do	Bilious fever,	do	
John Battiste,	Creole, do	New-York, New-Orleans,	51 24	Waiter,	do	Grand larceny,	June 19,	July 3, do	July 3, 1844,	5 do	Rheumatism,	Convalescent,	
Peter Marshall, (Mariccau),	White, do	Canada,	55	Laborer,	Intemperate	Burglary,	" 25, do	" 20, do	May 6, 1848,	1 do	Dyspepsia,	Improving,	
Samuel Irish,	do	New-York,	39	Kitchen,	do	Assisting to ravish,	Sept. 12,	Oct. 25, do	do	do	Syphilitic rheumatism,	do	
James Hamilton,	do	Ireland,	32	Fireman in furnace,	do	" do	July 1,	July 7, do	Feb. 12, 1848,	Unknown.	Secondary syphilis,	do	
Michael Garrity,	do	do	25	Mason,	do	do	" 4,	" 21, do	Mar. 13, 1847,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ months,	Crushed under dirt bank,	Dead,	July 7, 1848,
Chas. Craig, alias Frank Carr,	Black, do	D. C.,	30	Cook,	do	do	" 6,	" 17, do	Sept. 23, 1843,	1 do	Enteritis,	Improving,	
Horace Wiltsie,	White, do	New-York,	26	Moulder,	do	do	" 10,	" 22, 1845,	" 22, 1845,	1 do	Wounded in back by buck shot while attempting to escape,	Convalescent,	
John Delong,	do	do	23	Laborer,	Temperate,	do	" 12, do	" 21, do	Feb. 4, 1845,	2 do	Enteritis complicated with hypertrophy of the heart,	Cured,	
Abel Ruot,	do	Vermont,	44	do	do	do	Aug. 15,	Sept. 11, do	do	do	do	do	
John Smith, (1st),	do	Ireland,	67	none,	Intemperate,	Manslaughter,	" 3,	Aug. 21, do	Sept. 27, do	3 weeks,	Enteritis,	Convalescent,	
John Hoose,	do	New-York,	22	Kitchen,	do	do	" 4,	" 21, do	Feb. 28, 1848,	10 days,	Pleuritis,	Cured,	
James Barret,	do	Ireland,	25	Mason,	do	do	" 18,	do	April 21, 1847,	5 weeks,	Gastro enteritis (chronic,)	do	
Heil Douce,	do	Massachusetts,	64	Laborer,	do	do	do	do	Sept. 11, 1844,	8 days,	Perineal abscess,	Improved,	
Asahel C. Baldwin,	do	Vermont,	42	Painter,	Temperate,	do	" 9,	" 15, do	" 5, do	1 month,	Haemoptysis with plathisis pulmonalis,	Dead,	Sept. 15, 1848,
Wm. H. Wright,	do	Pennsylvania,	26	Machinist,	do	do	Oct. 1,	Oct. 10, do	" 20, 1848,	do	Congestion,	Cured,	
John Brown,	do	England,	50	Laborer,	Intemperate	do	" 13,	" 29, do	Feb. 19, 1847,	4 weeks,	Rheumatism and neuralgia,	Convalescent,	



By the foregoing table, it will be seen that we have had in all thirty-one patients in Hospital, that the daily average has been $3\frac{2}{3}\frac{9}{16}\frac{1}{4}$, and that four have died.

Of those who have died I would remark, that John Deno was received at this prison in February last, at which time he was debilitated by *venereal*. His exposure to the inclement weather on his way here, produced the disease which speedily terminated his life.

Peter Marsham (I suppose his name to have been Marceau) received a severe injury by the falling of a bank of earth in the prison yard. He survived the accident but a week, dying of gangrene of the thoracic viscera.

Michael Ruche I found in the hospital when I assumed the duties of physician, where he had suffered for a year or more, as I was informed, with a disease of the brain. On my first examination of his case, I found an abscess in his right groin. He died very suddenly, and a post mortum examination showed extensive cerebral disease, *rammollism*, and the pelvic viscera filled with pus.

John Hoose, a phthisical patient, received an injury in his right side in a scuffle, which aggravated his disease, and produced his death in about a week.

The daily average of those prescribed for, but not admitted to the hospital, including all those who applied for any medicine, to have wounds or bruises dressed, or for other medical treatment, is as follows :

February,	daily av'ge,	$15\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{8}$	Excused from labor during the month,	46
March,	"	$16\frac{2}{3}\frac{6}{7}$	"	"
April,	"	$13\frac{5}{3}\frac{5}{8}$	"	"
May,	"	$12\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{7}$	"	"
June,	"	$12\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{0}$	"	"
July,	"	$12\frac{3}{3}\frac{1}{7}$	"	"
August,	"	$14\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{1}$	"	"
September,	"	$9\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{0}$	"	"
October,	"	$9\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{7}$	"	"
November,	"	$14\frac{6}{3}\frac{6}{0}$	"	"

We have now but two patients remaining in the hospital, viz: Hiel Dond, who is afflicted with rheumatism and neuralgia, and Michael Garrity, who is suffering from the effects of a wound he received by being shot while attempting to make his escape from the prison.

The general health of the convicts is good, which may be attributed to the salubrious and healthy location of the prison, the ventilation of the cells, the excellence of the diet furnished, and the cleanliness which is everywhere observed.

The nature of the employments here exerts a healthy influence upon the inmates, as they afford them the opportunity for exercise in the open air, thus invigorating the system while they avoid the diseases so common among those who are collected together in shops, or subjected to close confinement.

At the time this prison was established, fifty convicts from Auburn and fifty from Mount Pleasant, were sent here to assist in erecting the buildings. They were all young and healthy men. Many of these have been discharged by expiration of sentence, pardon, or otherwise, and their places have been supplied by others of all ages and conditions. Some of the latter were diseased at the time of their reception here, the constitutions of others are broken, while it is believed that there are those among them who have committed the offence of which they have been convicted purposely to secure themselves a shelter and a hospital.

This change of convicts fully explains the cause for the increase of our sick list during the last one or two years.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE A. MILLER,

Physician to Clinton Prison.

Chaplain's Report,

Of Clinton Prison, from May 1, to Dec. 1, 1848.

To the Inspectors of New-York State Prisons :

As no record was found in the clerk's office, nor left me by the late chaplain, from Dec. 1, 1847, to the first of May of the passing year, my narrations must be confined to seven months only. In connection with the tabular report required, the law demands of me a statement of *the religious and moral conduct of the prisoners, the services I have performed, and the fruits, if any, of my instructions.*

To accomplish these objects satisfactorily, it may be requisite to revert to the state of existing things here when my labors commenced. But how, or in what terms to describe the moral aspects of affairs at that juncture, I hardly know, fearing an improper concealment of facts on the one hand, and offensive developments on the other.

Taking then the middle course, I observe, that the morals of the prison, before reported to have been bad, I found to be worse than the report.

My predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Perry, when about leaving observed to me, that during his ministrations in the prison, he had been met with a strong current of infidelity, a disposition in many of the prisoners either to deny, or question, the authority of the bible; and a few, bordering on atheism. He said he had preached plainly, and reasoned much on these subjects, and, as he thought, with good success.

A few weeks' acquaintance with the prison illustrated to me the accuracy of his remarks. I found that the *neglect*, if not open contempt of the bible among many, was a common sin; and that as the ordinary accompaniments of this neglect, their profaneness, desecration of the Sabbath, and their desire to evade all religious exercises, were too notorious and constant to be denied.

Encouraged, however, with the hope of mitigating, if not finding a full remedy for this diseased state of minds, I gave in the chapel at

an early period, several discourses on the inspiration of the Scriptures, requesting every hearer to show me at a convenient time the defects, if any, either in my reasoning or quotation of facts. This request drew forth many a conversation between me and the prisoner at the cell door, and resulted, so far as I could learn, favorably to the bible. In the meantime, I directed the attention of all to the examination of such books and tracts as treated on the subject, particularly the bible itself as its own expositor and witness.

These measures, I am happy and thankful to observe, proved in a degree salutary; teaching some for the first time, that the cause of infidelity was not found in true philosophy, or greatness of intellect, but in the depravity of the heart. Hence one prisoner being so taught, appropriately remarked, that *infidelity was but a composition of ignorance and vice.*

My services of a more private nature have consisted in daily visits to the hospital, weekly examination of the cells to regulate books, superintending the school, taking care of the library, and writing letters for prisoners.

Finding it incompatible with other duties to visit each convict separately every week, or month even, requiring any considerable time, I announced to them all publicly that I would answer any special call for conversation at a proper designated time. This pledge I have endeavored always to redeem, and to proceed as much farther in visitation as time and strength would permit. From the close of the bible class exercise, I have usually spent three or more hours in this free intercourse with prisoners.

In a case of affliction I was necessarily absent from the prison one Sabbath, but my place was generously supplied by a neighboring clergyman. In a few instances only have the daily visits to the hospital been omitted, and these omissions occurred when but two or three invalids were there, and business urgent in other departments.

The above items are not recorded for self-commendation, being conscious of incompetence and imperfection, but as an honest response to the legal question, *What hast thou done?*

Of the fruits of my labors, which are also to be reported, I would also speak with modesty, as their detail is, in some respects, the story of myself. And thus I mean to speak in saying, that the fruits of my labors have been in part what I suppose to be anticipated in the appointment of a chaplain. Four, and perhaps five prisoner, have professed an entire renovation in their views and feelings during my ministry here ; and a few others, who were praying men before, have been encouraged in the discharge of their duty.

Of these conversions the same kind of evidence has been furnished as applicants for church relation usually give to pastors of congregations.

Conversions here I know are pronounced by many as of course specious ; hence the common remark when one is thoughtful, he is going to have a State's prison religion ! That we have here, as doubtless in other prisons, the identical religion intended by this cant, is not disputed ; but that we have also true conversions, also is equally evident. And to pretend that such an event is impossible is to impeach the power of the Almighty over human minds, and deny the ability of a man to repent and reform because he is a prisoner.

Several convicts are now on the track of serious reflection, perusing their Bible with earnestness, deplored their former habits, and avoiding, as far as possible, their old associates in sin.

The Bible is now generally read in prison as an inspired book—the prisoner's book—the book for all. During chapel service good order is preserved, and the number of voluntary attendants at the Bible class about 70, some of whom are Catholics. In this department I have had no assistance by way of questioning the pupils, such as I learn from reports has been afforded chaplains at other prisons, and have therefore proceeded single-handed. But now our worthy agent, Mr. Throop, and two keepers, have consented to take each a class, which is highly creditable to them, and contributes largely to the satisfaction, and doubtless will to the moral benefit, of the prisoners.

The sacred music in the chapel is being very much improved, under the teaching of Mr Beecher, one of our keepers, and the taste for moral and religious reading greatly increased.

Persons who have had the earliest acquaintance with the state of morals here, admit that a great change has been effected for the better

A prisoner who was present at the erection of the prison, inquired of me not long since the cause of the improvement he saw. I have known, he said, more than sixty quarrels here among prisoners, but not one the last summer. The men, in a great measure, have ceased to profane God's name and laugh at religion. If any do these things now, it is with slyness and reserve. I ascribed the change to the influence of Bible truth on the mind, which he acknowledged. This reform has been acknowledged by officers and citizens, and spoken of freely, as honorable to the prison. But, encouraging as these facts are, there is yet much to be corrected here, the leaven of infidelity and bad habits lurking still about the premises. One of these habits is the use of strong drink as a beverage. This article, though wisely and kindly prohibited to prisoners, has been introduced by stealth within the enclosures of the prison during the last summer, and created no small disturbance for the time. The evil, to be sure, was soon detected, and the remedy applied, and we hope will not be repeated; still it is an event of possible occurrence, as grocers are living in the environs of the prison, who treat the *three mile* law regulating the retail of ardent spirits with open and every day contempt.

As things *now* are, an artful misanthropist may yet make us trouble, by another introduction of the poison. But if we are so happy as to escape this disaster, it will hardly be denied that this wanton violation of the law just outside the pickets, retards the efforts for general reform within them. The violation itself cannot, by any precaution or process with which I am acquainted, be concealed from the prisoners. How they acquire their information, I know not, but of its certainty I am sure, as more than once has the fact been presented to my face, in conversations on temperance and other moral subjects. What renders many a convict deeply sensitive on this subject is the fact, that intemperance has been the sole agent in his imprisonment; and having been sober long enough to retrospect his career, and to repent of his nightly orgies, he is shocked at what he hears, and trembles in prospect of the temptations which may yet assail, and perhaps *ruin* him forever. Another class, more hardened and thoughtless, pronounce the law in this instance a mere farce, but the law denying the luxury to them, a statute of oppression. Remove this annoyance, and the heart of every philanthropist would throb with gratitude, and the hands of every good officer in prison be strengthened. But how this remedy is to be effected, comes not within the proper limits of

this report ; and the only apology, if any be needed, for giving the evil a passing notice, is found in the pernicious influence it has upon the general morals of an institution, which, as a feeble agent of the state, I am solemnly pledged to manage.

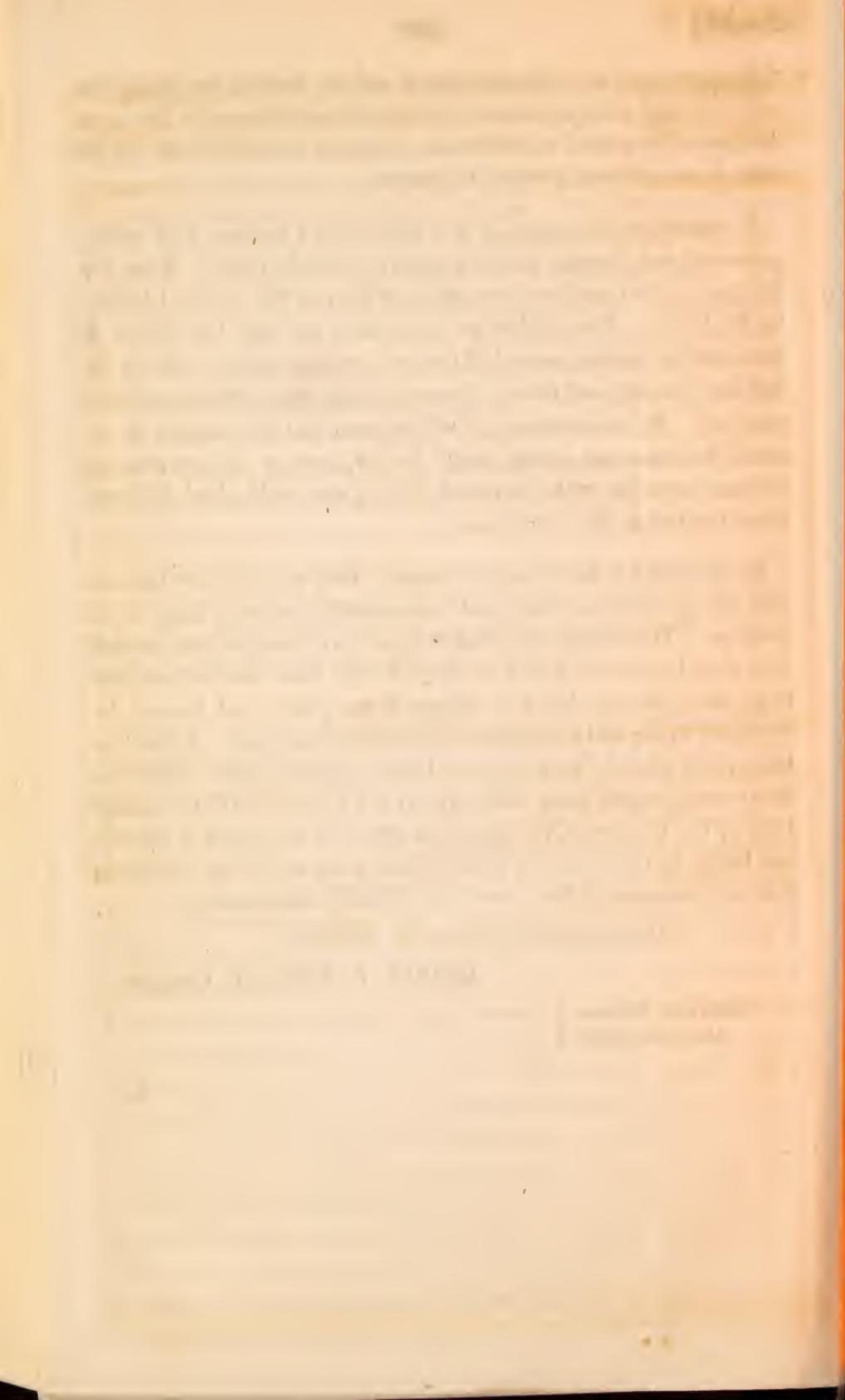
In regard to the school, a few facts here I suppose will suffice, one month only having passed since my quarterly report. Some few changes in this time have been made, which, on the whole, I believe for the better. The scholars are now taken out into the hall to be instructed in classes, instead of the cells, twenty on one side of the hall one evening, and twenty the next on the other, Sabbath evening excepted. By this statement, it will be seen that the number of our school has increased, owing partly to the increase of convicts, and the number might yet be increased to fifty, who could plead the benefits of the law in their condition.

In conclusion I have only to remark, that my ministry here has been fraught with toil, care, and responsibility, at every stage of its progress. The thought has often occupied my attention, that the man who should enter this prison as chaplain from sheer secular considerations, would be very likely to disappoint the public and himself, being found in the end a defaulter in more ways than one. Allured not hither, as I trust, by such motives, I have enjoyed great satisfaction in my employment, being aided first, by the Father of all, and through Him by the Inspectors, the agent and officers of the prison in general, and lastly, by the respectful attention and good will of the prisoners. For such assistance I here record my grateful remembrance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASHBEL PARMELEE, *Chaplain.*

CLINTON PRISON, }
Dec. 1st, 1848. }



REPORT

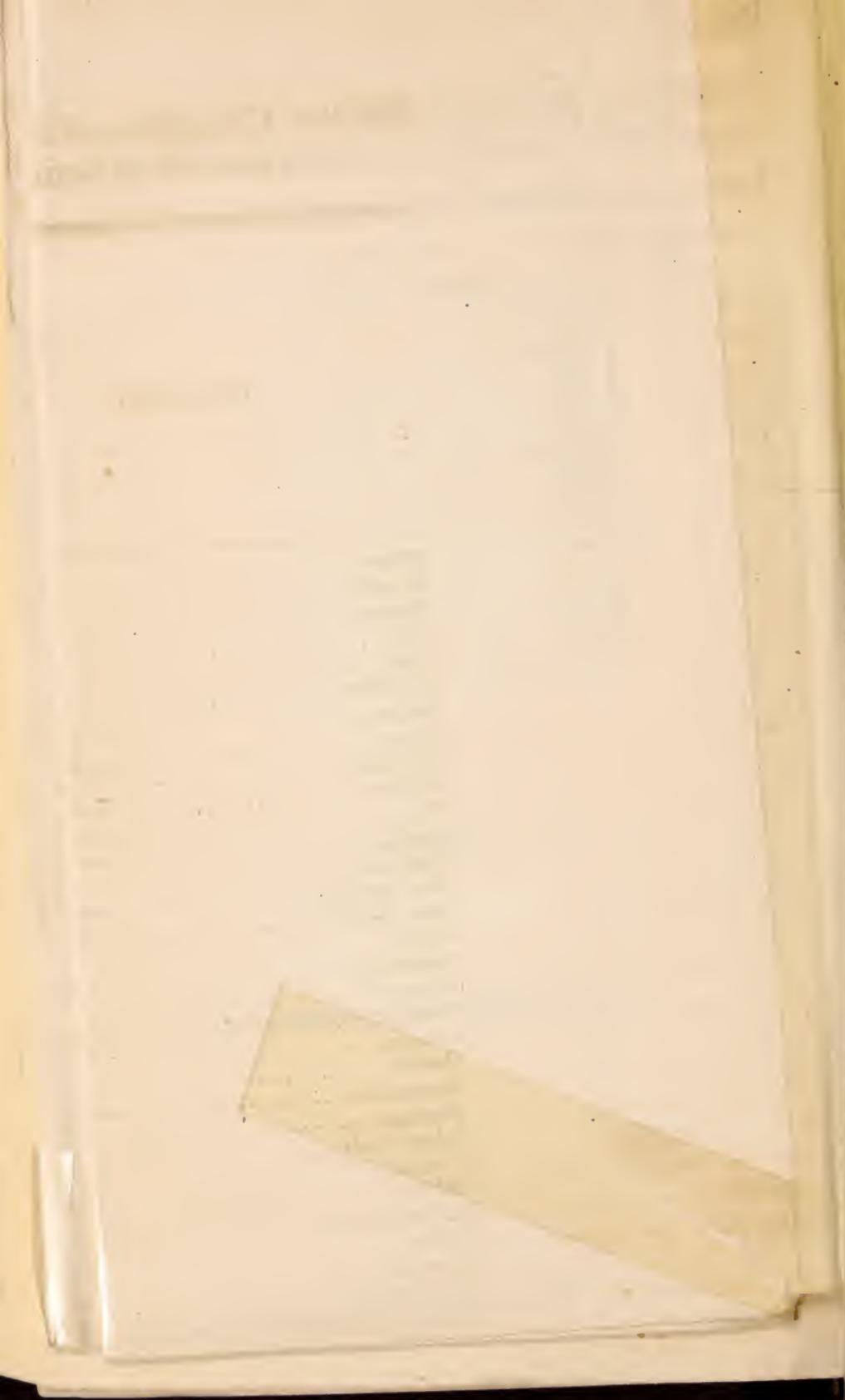
Of the Chaplain of Clinton Prison, to the Inspectors of State Prisons, up to the 1st day of December, 1848, in accordance with subdivision 6 of section 60, title 2, article 1 of chap. 460, entitled an "Act for the better regulation of county and State Prisons."

REPORT.—(Continued.)

As an unusual amount of correspondence between the prisoners and their friends, for several weeks in November, devolved on me, (the legal medium of such intercourse in this prison) it became requisite to employ a clerk to assist me, and who has made out the above tables. I have examined them and discovered no mistake. On looking at the list of the temperate and intemperate, it will be seen that 95 out of 163 are ranked among the intemperate. This number, with the exception of four or five, frankly acknowledged to me, that, previous to their conviction they belonged to this class; and the few who declined this concession were shown to have been intemperate by other and indubitable testimony. And most of the persons enrolled on the list of temperance, admitted, that they had sometimes used intoxicating drinks, but not to inebriation. To say the least therefore, that I honestly could of their former faults, I have named them temperate. If this rule of estimating be inaccurate, I shall submit with due deference to its correction. As the report is, it tells a fearful story of the effects of alcohol upon human destiny.

be inaccurate, I shall submit with due deference to its correction. As the report is, it tells a fearful story. In giving the social state, I supposed no mention was to be made of children, and it was therefore omitted.

ASIBEL PARMELEE, Chaplain.



Houses of Refuge.

In the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law, to visit and inspect all the county prisons, penitentiaries and houses of detention in this State, two of the Inspectors, on the 20th of October last, visited and examined the house of refuge for juvenile delinquents, in the city of New-York. This institution is sustained partly by the bounty of the State, and partly by annual appropriations by the city of New-York. But as it is placed by law, under the supervision and direction of a board of managers, who make an annual report to the Legislature, and to the corporation of the city, a minute investigation of its affairs, and a detailed report of its condition, was not at that time deemed necessary. The Inspectors, however, were highly pleased with its general arrangements, its neatness and good order, and its industrial and educational pursuits. The prominence of the school rooms and the chapel in this institution, happily illustrates the leading and most important objects of the seclusion and detention of the criminals, instruction and reformation. And the success of its reformatory influences is a precious encouragement to pursue and extend the policy upon which it is founded.

The building then in course of erection, at the city of Rochester, for a western house of refuge for juvenile delinquents, was visited by one of the Inspectors in June last. The walls for the centre building and one wing had been reared, the apartments arranged, the cells constructed, and the internal finishing was in a state of forwardness. The whole plan of the building seemed admirably arranged for the purposes of its intended use, and the construction so far, while firm and substantial, appeared to have been pursued with a commendable regard to economy. The construction of the additional wing, to carry out the entire original plan of the building, will doubtless be found advisable at an early day.

This institution, as well as that in the city of New-York, is to be placed under the direction of a local board of managers, who are to

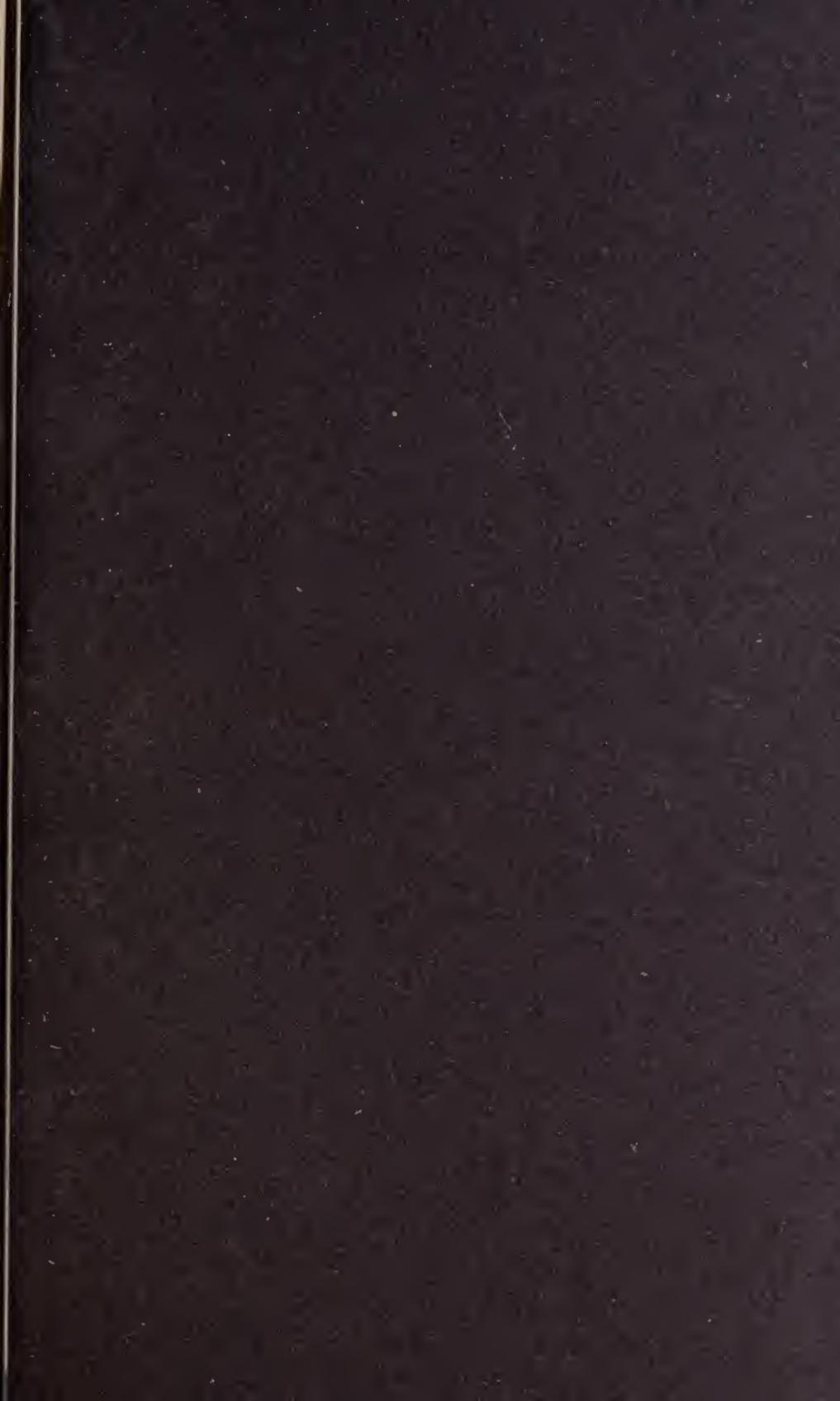
be immediately responsible for the administration of its affairs; and the supervisory duties of the Inspectors in relation to it, it is presumed will be confined to an annual visit and general examination of its condition and management.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID. D. SPENCER,
ISAAC. N. COMSTOCK,
JOHN. B. GEDNEY,

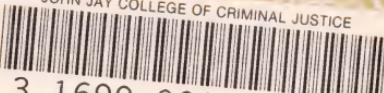
Inspectors of State Prisons.

January, 1849.





JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE



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